

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (5)

SUMM. SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, &
HOUSING CHAR.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

census
ref
HA
201
1990
A575X
PH-5-52

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-5-52

CENSUS '90

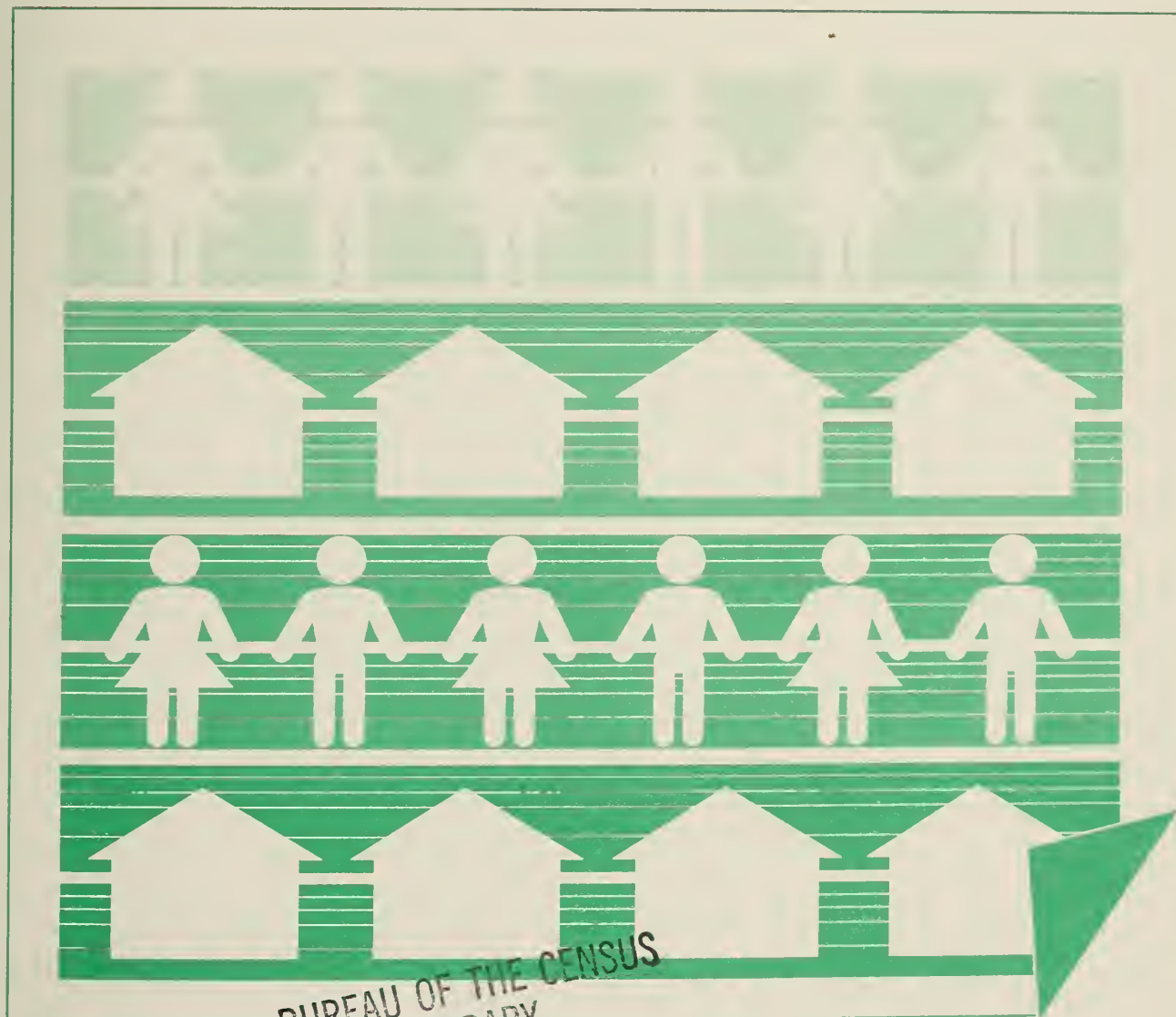


1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Summary Social, Economic,
and Housing Characteristics
Wyoming

REFERENCE COPY

For Reference

Not to be taken from this room



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Balr**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Pell**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Phillipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdla**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Splers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefeld**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpline**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNell**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Pribe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schnelder**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Phillip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marle Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Cella G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Palsano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marle G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavallunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigul**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dalley, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Gald**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trols**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Dalsey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-5-52

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Summary Social, Economic,
and Housing Characteristics
Wyoming

Census
Ref
HA
201
1990
.A575x
CPH-5-52

REFERENCE COPY

Issued June 1992



U.S. Department of Commerce
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Mark W. Plant, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs and Administrator

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Mark W. Plant, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs and Administrator



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Bryant Benton, Acting Associate Director for
Management Services

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
--	---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	1	10. Income and Poverty Status In 1989: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	28
2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	5	11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	30
3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	8	12. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	33
4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	11	13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	35
5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	13	14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	38
6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	17	15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	40
7. Disability Status: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	20	16. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	43
8. Disability Status: 1990 State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	23	17. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990 American Indian Area County	45
9. Income and Poverty Status In 1989: 1990 State County County Subdivision Place	25		

Table	Page	Table	Page
18. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	46	21. Percent In Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990	52
American Indian Area		State	
County		County	
		County Subdivision	
		Place	
19. Percent In Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990	47	22. Percent In Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990	55
State		State	
County		County	
County Subdivision		Place and [In Selected States]	
Place		County Subdivision	
20. Percent In Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990	50	23. Percent In Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	57
State		American Indian Area	
County		County	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision			

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Graphics	I-3
How to Find Geographic Areas and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 58(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	138(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	138(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 59(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	28, 40, 67(B)	28, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 59-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head				
Heading		Stubhead		Boxhead				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Heading		Stubhead		Boxhead				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The labor force is defined as...		Total				

- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.

- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	The State	County	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native area
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the State	By county	Alphabetically for the State ¹	
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Disability	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8	...
Educational attainment	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Family type and presence of own children ..	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Income in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Labor force status	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	17
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment ..	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Labor force status in 1989—							
Weeks and hours worked	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Means of transportation to work	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Nativity	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Place of birth	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Poverty status in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Residence in 1985	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
School enrollment and type of school	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Veteran status	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Condominium	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Gross rent	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
House heating fuel	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Kitchen facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Plumbing facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	18
Sewage disposal	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Source of water	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Telephone in unit	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Tenure	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Vehicles available	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	18
Year householder moved into unit	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	...
Year structure built	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...

... Not applicable for this report.

¹County subdivisions within the State are shown alphabetically with places only in the reports for the following 12 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 4

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample

basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of

rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 15 and 16 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

User Note 7

The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years		Married-couple family				
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			
The State	453 588	1.7	445 941	418 713	50.5	3 940	28.4	19 869	30.9	121 198	54.4	102 791	51.8	13 622	71.5
Albany County	30 797	3.3	29 772	28 856	62.9	249	40.2	1 840	33.4	6 970	49.6	5 762	46.7	944	65.7
East Albany division	104	—	104	104	9.6	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
Laramie division	29 330	3.5	28 318	27 496	64.1	249	40.2	1 824	33.5	6 507	50.0	5 328	47.2	922	65.5
Laramie city	26 687	3.5	25 752	25 035	66.1	195	35.4	1 710	32.6	5 767	49.3	4 676	46.7	856	63.6
Rock River division	351	1.1	347	302	38.1	—	—	10	30.0	104	59.6	98	63.3	6	—
Rock River town	186	2.2	182	178	39.9	—	—	10	30.0	61	41.0	58	43.1	3	—
South Albany division	1 012	.9	1 003	954	42.6	—	—	6	—	314	44.6	291	40.2	16	100.0
Big Horn County	10 525	1.6	10 354	9 728	35.5	146	15.1	505	25.9	2 907	46.6	2 611	44.5	212	70.3
Big Horn Central division	3 331	1.6	3 277	3 086	39.0	29	—	115	15.7	940	44.8	854	43.8	67	61.2
Burlington town	1 175	2.3	1 171	1 163	37.4	6	—	3	—	48	41.7	45	37.8	3	100.0
Greybull town	1 798	1.4	1 773	1 656	48.7	11	—	47	21.3	514	44.0	440	41.4	60	63.3
Big Horn North division	4 821	2.1	4 720	4 405	33.9	13	13.6	300	20.7	1 295	50.5	1 143	48.0	105	73.3
Byron town	465	2.8	452	438	28.8	13	15.4	64	43.8	124	55.0	104	52.9	7	71.4
Cowley town	462	1.5	455	409	31.5	2	—	2	—	124	55.6	113	54.0	4	25.0
Deerfoot town	217	2.3	212	182	29.7	14	—	11	54.5	53	50.9	44	45.5	9	77.8
Frontier town (pt.)	144	2.1	141	124	52.4	—	—	2	100.0	39	53.8	32	43.8	7	100.0
Lurell town	2 331	3.1	2 066	1 940	31.1	51	19.6	180	12.8	570	49.5	493	47.9	59	69.5
Big Horn South division	2 373	.7	2 357	2 237	41.5	29	34.5	90	56.7	672	41.3	614	38.9	40	76.7
Basin town	1 183	.9	1 172	1 132	38.1	16	50.0	73	53.4	327	41.3	292	38.4	21	66.5
Manderson town	80	—	80	78	62.8	—	—	—	—	26	26.9	26	26.9	—	—
Campbell County	29 370	.9	29 118	26 725	54.7	266	35.0	744	27.2	7 748	67.0	6 733	65.6	699	76.4
Gallatin North division	21 452	.7	21 294	19 528	57.2	157	31.8	545	22.9	5 679	63.8	4 837	64.5	604	74.5
Gallatin city (pt.)	16 925	.6	16 817	15 365	60.8	106	36.8	405	15.3	4 421	66.9	3 707	68.5	535	76.4
Gallatin South division	7 918	1.2	7 824	7 197	48.1	199	39.4	199	38.7	2 069	70.3	1 896	68.5	95	88.4
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP	1 141	1.1	1 128	1 082	62.0	36	63.9	33	57.6	325	74.1	280	74.0	25	76.0
Gallatin city (pt.)	710	1.0	703	630	38.1	6	100.0	31	77.4	170	87.0	170	85.9	12	100.0
Sleepy Hollow CDP	1 285	.5	1 278	1 150	51.0	—	—	12	—	332	87.0	306	85.9	12	100.0
Wright town	1 236	1.4	1 219	1 145	45.4	15	—	28	7.1	311	71.1	276	69.9	22	90.9
Carbon County	16 659	2.5	16 250	15 494	46.4	276	37.0	1 408	32.0	4 384	54.3	3 723	52.1	415	71.8
Hanna division	1 995	1.4	1 967	1 880	49.6	8	—	85	14.1	549	52.8	487	52.6	34	70.6
Elk Mountain town	209	1.0	207	194	25.3	8	—	5	—	51	49.0	51	49.0	—	—
Hanna town	1 052	1.0	1 041	975	61.2	8	—	58	1.7	298	56.0	269	53.9	18	77.8
Medicine Bow town	378	1.1	374	356	44.7	—	—	5	40.0	98	57.1	78	56.4	16	62.5
Rawlins division	11 202	2.8	10 889	10 418	46.3	255	36.9	1 179	33.1	2 880	54.9	2 386	52.2	339	70.5
Boggs town	262	.8	260	248	39.5	7	14.3	10	30.0	69	50.7	58	50.0	7	71.4
Dixon town	58	—	58	55	29.1	—	—	4	—	18	11.1	18	11.1	—	—
Rawlins city	9 379	2.7	9 124	8 694	49.2	223	39.0	1 065	34.1	2 406	54.9	1 976	51.7	295	73.2
Snake River town	3 452	2.0	3 423	3 136	44.5	13	61.5	144	34.0	955	53.2	850	51.6	42	83.3
Saratoga division	3 462	2.0	3 394	3 196	44.5	13	61.5	144	34.0	955	53.2	850	51.6	42	83.3
Grand Encampment town	460	1.1	455	430	43.7	1	—	15	13.3	131	38.2	118	40.7	3	—
Riverside town	99	2.0	97	99	44.4	—	—	1	—	25	52.0	23	47.8	—	—
Saratoga town	1 969	2.3	1 924	1 810	46.1	12	66.7	92	33.7	521	56.6	444	53.4	39	89.7
Converse County	11 128	1.5	10 957	10 234	45.8	139	10.8	372	33.9	3 100	59.2	2 612	55.6	375	82.7
Douglas division	7 661	1.7	7 532	7 028	44.9	119	11.8	292	40.8	2 097	60.0	1 780	56.9	250	82.8
Douglas city	5 076	1.8	4 985	4 669	50.4	69	15.9	140	42.9	1 331	59.7	1 122	55.6	185	81.6
Last Springs town	4	—	4	—	50.0	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenrock division	3 467	1.2	3 425	3 206	47.8	20	5.0	80	8.8	1 003	57.5	832	53.0	125	82.4
Glenrock town	2 176	1.1	2 151	1 983	52.0	5	20.0	20	5.0	602	61.5	475	55.6	103	100.0
Rolling Hills town	307	.7	305	296	49.3	—	—	2	—	83	63.9	75	65.3	4	—
Crook County	5 294	.5	5 267	4 857	38.7	15	13.3	63	6.3	1 449	52.7	1 296	50.8	107	72.0
Hulet division	1 288	.2	1 285	1 144	38.8	2	100.0	11	18.2	357	53.2	336	54.8	9	44.4
Hulet town	464	—	464	393	59.3	7	—	9	—	125	59.4	112	59.8	9	44.4
Moorecroft division	1 969	.2	1 966	1 808	38.0	7	—	25	—	510	57.5	445	56.0	52	69.2
Moorecroft town	735	.4	732	678	45.3	7	—	27	—	202	58.4	175	53.1	25	92.0
Pine Haven town	139	—	139	132	22.7	—	—	—	—	41	39.0	41	39.0	—	—
Sundance division	2 037	1.0	2 016	1 905	39.4	6	—	27	7.4	582	48.1	515	43.9	46	80.4
Sundance town	1 139	1.1	1 127	1 057	39.5	4	—	16	12.5	320	49.4	272	43.8	35	80.0
Fremont County	33 662	1.0	33 315	30 952	47.0	500	24.4	1 913	33.8	9 048	52.3	7 345	49.3	1 304	71.1
Dubois division	1 448	1.2	1 430	1 377	58.0	2	—	29	55.2	422	42.7	373	37.0	51	90.2
Dubois town	978	1.7	963	829	54.8	2	—	24	66.7	267	44.2	226	36.3	35	88.6
Lander division	9 594	1.2	9 477	8 649	48.2	70	50.0	349	38.1	2 563	50.9	2 153	46.5	332	73.2
Hudson town	309	1.0	306	279	39.1	5	—	20	—	90	51.5	77	54.8	9	55.6
Hudson town (pt.)	7 023	1.4	6 924	6 476	49.5	38	68.4	241	41.5	1 828	51.5	1 483	45.8	266	77.1
Lander city	489	1.9	470	447	40.3	—	—	7	10.0	201	38.8	159	36.5	24	62.5
Shoshoni division	514	1.9	504	482	37.3	—	—	14	—	155	34.2	114	34.2	24	62.5
Shoshoni town	210	—	210	196	35.7	3	—	3	—	52	50.0	46	56.5	—	—

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Married-couple family			Percent with own children under 18 years				
			Total	Percent born in State of residence		Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
Fremont County—Con.																
Wind River division	21 721	.9	21 522	58.0	19 883	46.0	425	20.5	1 512	32.7	5 790	54.1	4 614	52.0	907	69.7
Arapahoe CDP	374	—	374	78.1	314	24.2	20	—	52	—	113	32.7	68	29.4	14	57.1
Etah CDP	1 160	—	1 160	85.9	1 036	33.5	96	6.1	232	19.0	240	55.4	158	62.7	56	42.9
Fort Washakie CDP	1 252	.3	1 248	74.4	1 132	51.5	61	14.8	264	29.9	308	67.8	201	64.2	95	81.1
Hudson town (pt.)	80	3.8	77	51.9	75	30.7	—	—	9	100.0	23	47.8	19	36.8	2	100.0
Pavilion town	103	—	103	50.5	98	53.1	—	—	2	—	33	54.5	27	51.9	1	100.0
Riverton city	9 202	.7	9 133	47.3	8 465	48.4	148	19.6	341	23.2	2 471	54.0	1 923	49.6	472	68.9
Goshute County	12 373	2.4	12 081	42.1	11 527	45.9	158	9.5	638	27.0	3 477	49.1	2 956	44.9	347	61.5
Goshute Hole division	1 212	.8	1 202	35.6	1 135	49.3	28	28.6	31	32.3	334	47.9	315	47.3	13	40.0
La Grange town	247	1.2	244	22.5	232	53.4	10	—	7	42.9	62	45.2	54	48.1	5	—
Yoder town	127	—	127	40.2	122	29.5	—	—	—	—	40	35.0	38	31.6	—	—
Rawhide Creek division	407	—	407	59.2	391	40.9	—	—	—	—	124	41.9	116	44.8	8	70.9
Torrington division	10 754	2.6	10 472	42.2	10 001	45.7	130	5.4	607	26.7	76	43.4	2 525	44.6	326	100.0
Fort Laramie town	248	.8	246	43.1	224	37.5	2	—	3	—	138	42.8	126	41.3	11	54.5
Lingle town	454	.4	452	41.2	427	37.7	—	9.3	15	46.7	158	50.8	1 210	43.5	221	71.5
Torrington town	5 651	2.6	5 502	40.4	5 282	51.6	75	—	315	19.0	1 528	48.1	1 210	43.5	221	71.5
Hot Springs County	4 809	.6	4 780	49.1	4 560	51.4	23	73.9	182	21.4	1 367	48.1	1 184	45.3	121	66.1
Thermopsis East division	513	1.0	508	53.3	492	59.1	9	100.0	16	—	93	48.4	86	48.8	7	42.9
East Thermopsis town	213	1.9	209	51.2	207	64.7	—	—	7	—	36	41.7	29	41.4	7	—
Thermopsis town (pt.)	101	—	101	47.5	99	68.7	—	—	3	—	33	100.0	3	100.0	—	—
Thermopsis West division	4 111	.6	4 087	48.3	3 887	49.5	14	57.1	140	26.4	1 227	48.6	1 057	45.2	111	69.4
Arby town	69	—	69	37.7	69	46.4	—	—	7	100.0	21	19.0	14	—	2	70.2
Thermopsis town (pt.)	3 146	.6	3 127	46.3	2 968	52.4	6	—	97	4.1	927	51.0	782	39.0	104	—
Wind River division	185	—	185	55.7	181	71.3	—	—	26	7.7	47	34.0	41	—	3	—
Johnson County	6 145	1.9	6 030	48.7	5 736	58.2	21	—	200	35.5	1 754	47.7	1 561	45.5	151	70.2
Buffalo division	5 320	2.2	5 205	46.8	4 947	60.3	13	—	180	39.4	1 518	47.4	1 365	44.9	135	70.4
Buffalo city	3 302	1.8	3 241	43.9	3 094	60.4	—	—	116	33.6	932	45.1	820	42.2	100	62.0
Kaycee division	825	—	825	60.7	789	45.6	8	—	20	—	236	49.6	196	50.0	16	88.8
Kaycee town	266	—	266	56.8	248	36.3	—	—	4	—	81	55.6	79	57.0	—	—
Laramie County	73 142	2.3	71 470	36.3	67 235	53.7	678	30.4	4 133	31.3	20 127	52.5	16 580	49.1	2 714	70.4
Cheyenne division	61 327	2.3	59 934	37.2	56 567	52.8	603	27.7	3 677	31.4	16 946	51.5	13 733	47.6	2 593	69.4
Cheyenne city (pt.)	50 008	2.4	48 814	37.0	46 220	52.5	464	23.9	3 151	31.0	13 792	50.8	11 222	47.0	2 007	68.4
Fox Farm-College CDP	2 939	2.0	2 880	37.0	2 684	39.4	21	61.9	139	38.8	774	47.4	583	40.0	190	68.9
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	2 954	1.5	2 910	40.8	2 773	39.8	15	—	106	30.2	893	51.6	806	51.6	65	35.4
South Greeley CDP	3 749	1.8	3 683	40.4	3 285	67.3	90	40.0	173	13.9	1 021	69.5	720	68.5	204	85.3
Cheyenne East division	3 160	.6	3 142	40.5	3 002	46.9	7	—	48	—	898	52.7	804	49.0	66	87.9
Cheyenne city (pt.)	910	—	906	35.5	878	51.4	—	—	25	—	261	54.4	248	52.0	7	100.0
Cheyenne West division	5 918	3.3	5 721	22.8	5 118	78.8	41	41.5	301	31.9	1 475	66.4	1 360	66.1	54	83.3
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	174	—	174	16.1	152	47.4	—	—	—	—	45	35.6	45	35.6	—	—
Warren AFB CDP	3 832	3.9	3 684	15.6	3 218	93.6	24	—	203	31.0	840	84.8	799	84.0	29	100.0
Pine Bluffs division	2 737	2.3	2 673	38.4	2 548	33.0	27	81.5	107	40.2	788	48.2	683	45.5	71	78.9
Albin town	121	15.7	102	18.6	115	40.9	10	100.0	13	76.9	39	48.7	32	46.3	4	100.0
Burns town	261	—	261	43.3	239	44.8	—	—	7	42.9	80	37.5	69	31.9	7	85.7
Pine Bluffs town	1 054	2.2	1 031	30.7	974	31.2	15	80.0	41	34.1	303	48.2	258	44.6	38	76.3
Lincoln County	12 625	1.0	12 505	49.3	11 480	36.8	33	21.2	300	23.3	3 222	58.8	2 904	57.6	224	72.3
Afton division	6 859	.7	6 808	56.5	6 271	33.4	13	30.8	99	33.3	1 720	57.7	1 560	56.5	115	73.0
Afton town	1 394	.3	1 390	58.3	1 271	32.6	—	—	14	—	373	52.8	328	48.5	38	81.6
Alpine town	187	2.1	183	24.6	169	40.9	—	—	4	—	45	68.9	32	65.6	13	76.9
Thayne town	274	1.8	269	59.1	246	39.8	—	—	10	50.0	66	56.1	52	57.7	12	58.3
Kemmerer East division	4 891	1.0	4 841	45.2	4 459	42.1	20	15.0	173	20.8	1 283	61.2	1 145	59.7	92	79.3
Diamondville town	869	2.5	847	56.1	788	44.6	9	33.3	39	41.0	247	54.7	204	54.4	22	68.2
Kemmerer city (pt.)	3 015	1.2	2 999	42.5	2 738	44.4	7	—	86	7.0	777	62.3	704	59.8	52	86.5
La Barge town	98	—	98	41.5	91	39.3	2	—	4	—	130	74.6	109	71.6	13	100.0
Opal town	875	2.2	856	16.0	810	33.2	—	—	28	—	26	73.1	25	76.0	17	29.4
Kemmerer West division	466	1.3	460	16.7	427	18.5	—	—	11	—	107	58.9	94	59.6	10	50.0
Cokeville town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kemmerer city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natrona County	61 226	1.4	60 350	46.5	56 565	52.6	402	22.9	1 723	31.8	16 799	53.4	13 964	49.9	2 205	72.9
Casper division	46 999	1.6	46 461	46.3	43 444	53.3	340	24.1	1 497	32.2	12 865	51.5	10 417	47.0	1 965	72.1
Casper city (pt.)	42 777	1.6	42 093	45.5	39 562	54.3	319	22.3	1 364	30.1	11 649	52.2	9 439	47.7	1 778	73.0
Mills town	1 565	2.0	1 534	49.3	1 459	43.1	15	33.3	49	65.3	450	64.9	341	44.9	96	60.4
Casper North division	3 284	1.3	3 241	51.7	3 041	48.1	14	—	35	—	868	68.0	767	63.2	68	77.9
Bar Nunn town	828	—	828	50.5	746	58.0	—	—	—	—	210	76.7	195	75.9	12	83.3
Casper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgerton town	264	1.9	259	59.5	247	47.4	—	—	3	—	64	57.8	62	56.5	2	100.0
Evansville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons			Persons 5 years and over			Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family	Female householder, no hus- band present
Natrona County—Con.												
Midwest town	502	.4	500	49.4	47.6	—	—	—	—	60.1	117	19
Casper North division	6 511	1.2	6 435	45.5	5 994	36	134	27.6	1 795	58.3	1 630	108
Casper South division	2 649	2.0	2 595	41.4	2 404	6	78	19.2	701	66.3	677	16
Casper city (pt.)	1 403	.9	1 390	49.6	1 293	14	25	24.0	369	56.4	359	61
Evansville town (pt.)	4 432	.4	4 413	46.3	4 086	12	57	28.1	1 271	58.1	1 150	64
Hells Hair Acre division	1 316	.6	1 308	41.9	1 189	6	8	100.0	368	68.7	339	22
Casper city (pt.)	1 354	.4	1 349	48.0	1 230	—	—	—	410	55.7	361	25
Mountain View CDP	2 499	1.4	2 465	43.1	2 343	20	94	43.6	696	43.7	601	71
Niobrara County	1 026	1.9	1 006	50.6	947	20	36	50.0	298	45.0	243	40
Niobrara East division	1 026	1.9	1 006	50.6	947	20	36	50.0	298	45.0	243	40
Lusk town (pt.)	1 026	1.9	1 006	50.6	947	20	36	50.0	298	45.0	243	40
Van Tassell town	1 026	1.9	1 006	50.6	947	20	36	50.0	298	45.0	243	40
Niobrara West division	1 473	1.0	1 459	38.0	1 396	—	58	39.7	398	42.7	358	31
Lusk town (pt.)	771	1.3	761	36.5	740	—	42	26.2	191	40.3	159	27
Monville town	105	1.9	103	34.0	96	—	6	66.7	39	38.5	37	2
Park County	23 178	1.2	22 894	42.2	21 495	80	595	39.8	6 348	50.6	5 505	649
Cody city	12 484	1.2	12 372	40.1	11 592	34	371	37.1	3 551	48.7	3 107	354
Cody city	7 896	1.3	7 796	41.8	7 330	16	123	52.0	2 208	47.2	1 866	305
Meeteetse town	1 003	.6	997	55.3	930	5	9	—	282	57.4	240	27
Meeteetse division	3 369	1.3	3 369	52.3	3 446	5	3	—	89	49.4	79	10
Powell division	9 335	1.3	9 215	45.2	8 660	41	387	41.3	2 456	52.0	2 105	262
Frontier town (pt.)	10	.9	10	20.0	10	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Powell city	5 292	.9	5 243	42.1	4 946	18	233	33.9	1 325	54.4	1 051	231
Yellowstone National Park division	356	1.7	350	—	313	—	5	100.0	59	71.2	53	6
Platte County	8 145	1.4	8 033	47.5	7 537	93	460	29.6	2 318	51.5	2 075	179
Chugwater division	489	—	489	57.3	447	—	—	—	148	58.8	135	8
Chugwater town	228	—	228	39.5	215	—	—	—	66	40.9	61	5
Glendo division	496	.6	493	41.6	490	—	11	—	162	35.8	152	10
Glendo town	188	1.6	185	46.5	182	—	2	—	53	47.2	43	10
Guernsey division	1 520	.2	1 517	48.6	1 429	6	65	26.2	443	46.3	383	46
Guernsey town	1 117	.3	1 114	46.1	1 039	1	43	23.3	312	52.2	258	42
Hartsville town	87	—	87	51.7	82	5	14	—	25	32.0	23	2
Wheatland division	5 640	1.9	5 534	46.8	5 171	87	379	31.4	1 565	53.9	1 405	115
Wheatland town	3 271	2.7	3 183	46.9	3 010	37	258	30.2	909	48.1	781	91
Sheridan County	23 562	1.5	23 215	48.1	22 111	113	753	33.6	6 426	49.6	5 359	659
Sheridan division	17 961	1.7	17 654	47.0	16 867	93	602	37.5	4 819	49.7	3 917	820
Clearmont town	87	—	87	57.5	78	—	—	—	24	83.3	21	3
Sheridan city (pt.)	13 900	1.9	13 640	47.8	13 018	69	454	44.7	3 740	49.7	2 960	333
Sheridan South division	3 411	.6	3 392	54.5	3 207	—	110	20.0	1 024	45.7	940	45
Sheridan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheridan West division	2 190	1.0	2 169	46.7	2 037	20	41	12.2	583	55.2	502	64
Sheridan town	560	1.1	554	40.4	530	5	10	30.0	159	43.4	138	19
Dorland town	681	1.6	670	47.8	627	—	12	8.3	188	60.1	153	28
Rochester town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sublette County	4 843	1.0	4 796	40.5	4 487	16	93	24.7	1 327	51.2	1 203	85
Big Piney division	1 860	1.0	1 842	40.6	1 668	16	31	51.6	484	60.7	431	23
Big Piney town	472	1.3	466	42.3	418	3	4	—	133	57.1	108	739
Marbleton town	616	.8	611	38.3	561	1	4	—	156	64.7	140	63.6
Bozeman division	177	4.0	170	64.1	155	—	22	—	63	38.1	63	12
Pinedale division	2 806	.8	2 784	39.0	2 664	12	40	17.5	780	46.3	709	—
Pinedale town	1 181	.7	1 173	41.5	1 107	7	27	14.8	306	47.1	276	25
Sweetwater County	38 823	1.8	38 120	44.7	35 709	344	2 064	32.6	10 137	61.7	8 660	729
Green River North division	13 935	2.5	13 593	40.9	12 824	125	861	38.4	3 595	65.2	3 121	319
Granger town	124	4.0	119	44.5	115	3	10	50.0	37	40.5	32	5
Green River city	12 713	2.3	12 420	40.2	11 669	101	740	36.2	3 274	66.2	2 818	82.4
Green River South division	164	1.6	164	48.2	164	—	—	—	20	100.0	20	—
Rock Springs North division	23 832	1.5	23 485	47.0	21 916	213	1 155	28.5	6 303	59.5	5 317	701
Rock Springs CDP	2 531	—	2 531	34.8	2 365	—	104	27.9	687	63.0	591	68.3
North Rock Springs city (pt.)	18 994	1.7	18 667	49.3	17 473	201	983	28.5	4 993	58.9	4 774	81.1
Superior town	269	1.5	265	40.8	250	2	20	15.0	61	68.9	56	5
Rock Springs South division	139	—	139	34.5	139	—	—	—	29	27.6	29	—
Rock Springs city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division	753	1.9	739	39.9	666	6	27	48.1	190	65.8	173	7
Barroll town	232	—	232	56.9	207	—	12	—	57	56.1	50	3
Wamsutter town	245	3.3	237	43.0	216	—	9	100.0	66	71.2	60	4

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Country Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households				Female householder, no husband present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in house in different in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years		Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years	
						Total	Percent who do not speak "very English" well	Total	Percent who do not speak "very English" well					
Teton County	11 172	1.6	10 997	10 291	57.9	27	29.6	494	17.6	2 907	52.9	50.3	224	71.4
Alta division	340	8.2	340	310	16.8	—	—	—	—	1 508	47.5	—	—	71.4
Jackson Hole division	10 794	1.6	10 619	9 943	59.0	27	29.6	494	17.6	2 827	53.1	50.4	224	86.1
Jackson town	4 452	2.0	4 406	4 093	67.0	—	—	143	4.2	1 046	52.6	49.6	79	100.0
Rafter J Ranch CDP	1 112	2.9	1 080	1 025	71.5	—	—	21	—	313	66.5	60.1	33	—
Yellowstone National Park division	38	—	38	38	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unito County	18 705	1.6	18 413	16 915	54.8	204	31.4	686	25.5	4 549	68.4	66.8	405	82.7
Bridge Valley division	6 108	7.0	6 048	5 579	38.7	35	5.7	164	17.1	1 508	60.0	65.1	94	73.4
Lyman town	1 896	9.8	1 879	1 726	34.6	15	66.7	63	17.5	405	69.5	69.1	32	81.3
Mountain View town	1 180	8.1	1 180	1 084	55.5	3	36.7	34	17.6	318	64.7	64.7	34	73.5
Evanson division	12 597	2.0	12 345	11 336	42.7	169	36.7	522	29.6	3 041	69.6	67.6	311	85.5
Evanson city	10 903	2.0	10 681	9 818	65.0	147	42.2	476	29.6	2 626	68.7	66.7	274	86.1
Washington County	8 388	1.4	8 269	7 783	47.2	128	35.2	551	26.5	2 279	49.0	49.5	173	53.2
Ten Sleep division	686	1.2	678	641	45.1	—	—	8	—	196	38.8	35.4	14	71.4
Ten Sleep town	306	1.3	305	288	37.5	—	—	8	—	81	28.4	15.9	14	51.6
Warland division	7 702	1.4	7 591	7 142	47.3	128	35.2	543	26.9	2 083	49.9	50.6	159	53.2
Warland city	5 742	1.5	5 655	5 324	48.4	58	37.9	458	26.6	1 593	50.7	51.7	134	53.2
Weston County	6 518	.4	6 490	6 093	39.5	9	—	58	13.8	1 859	52.4	49.6	171	80.1
Newcastle division	5 154	.4	5 135	4 808	41.6	5	—	35	32.9	1 465	51.5	48.6	150	78.0
Newcastle city	3 043	.4	3 031	2 877	39.6	—	—	25	32.0	876	47.3	40.9	118	89.8
Upton division	1 364	.7	1 355	1 285	31.6	4	—	23	—	394	55.8	53.4	21	95.2
Upton town	980	.9	971	901	33.1	4	—	12	—	267	62.2	59.0	21	95.2

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no husband present					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family							
			Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		Percent with own children under 18 years				
The State	433 588	1.7	445 941	418 713	50.5	28.4	19 869	30.9	121 198	54.4	102 791	51.8	13 422	71.5
COUNTY														
Albany County	30 797	3.3	29 772	28 856	62.9	40.2	1 840	33.4	6 970	49.6	5 762	46.7	944	65.7
Big Horn County	10 525	1.6	10 354	9 728	35.5	15.1	505	25.9	2 907	46.6	2 611	44.5	212	70.3
Campbell County	29 370	2.9	29 118	26 725	54.7	35.0	1 446	27.2	7 748	67.0	6 733	65.6	699	76.4
Carbon County	16 659	2.5	16 250	15 494	46.4	37.0	744	32.0	4 384	54.3	3 723	52.1	415	71.8
Converse County	11 128	1.5	10 957	10 234	45.8	33.9	372	33.9	3 100	59.2	2 612	55.6	375	62.7
Crook County	5 294	1.5	5 267	4 857	38.7	13.3	63	6.3	1 449	52.7	1 296	50.8	107	72.0
Fremont County	33 662	1.0	33 315	30 952	47.0	24.4	1 913	33.8	9 048	52.3	7 345	49.3	1 304	71.1
Goshute County	12 373	2.4	12 081	11 527	45.9	9.5	1 386	27.0	3 477	49.1	2 956	44.9	347	68.9
Hot Springs County	4 149	.6	4 780	4 491	51.4	73.9	182	21.4	1 367	48.1	1 184	45.3	121	68.1
Johnson County	6 145	1.9	6 030	5 736	58.2	21	200	35.5	1 754	47.7	1 561	45.5	151	70.2
Laramie County	73 142	2.3	71 470	67 235	53.7	30.4	4 133	31.3	20 127	52.5	16 580	49.1	2 714	70.4
Lincoln County	12 625	1.0	12 505	11 480	36.8	21.2	300	23.3	3 222	58.8	2 904	57.6	224	72.3
Natrona County	61 226	1.4	60 350	56 565	52.6	22.9	1 723	31.8	16 799	53.4	13 964	49.9	2 205	72.9
Niobrara County	2 499	1.2	2 465	2 343	45.2	15.0	94	43.6	696	43.7	601	40.1	71	70.4
Park County	23 178	1.4	22 894	21 495	49.3	39.8	595	39.8	6 348	50.6	5 505	47.5	649	75.2
Platte County	8 145	1.4	8 033	7 537	47.5	21.5	460	29.6	3 318	51.5	2 075	50.3	179	60.9
Sheridan County	23 562	1.5	23 215	22 113	48.4	15.9	753	33.6	6 426	49.6	5 359	46.5	820	65.9
Sublette County	4 843	1.0	4 796	4 487	49.8	45.6	93	24.7	1 327	51.2	1 203	49.5	85	74.1
Sweetwater County	38 823	1.8	38 120	35 709	45.3	29.6	344	32.6	10 137	61.7	8 660	60.5	1 027	72.9
Teton County	11 772	1.6	10 997	10 291	57.9	29.6	494	17.6	2 907	52.9	2 530	50.3	224	80.4
Union County	18 705	1.6	18 413	16 915	54.8	31.4	686	25.5	4 549	68.4	3 944	66.8	405	82.7
Washakie County	8 388	1.4	8 269	7 783	47.2	35.2	551	26.5	2 279	49.0	2 033	49.6	173	53.2
Weston County	6 518	.4	6 490	6 093	39.5	—	58	13.8	1 859	52.4	1 650	49.6	171	80.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Afton town, Lincoln County	1 394	.3	1 390	1 278	32.6	—	14	—	373	52.8	328	48.5	38	81.6
Albin town, Laramie County	121	15.7	102	115	40.9	100.0	13	76.9	39	48.7	32	46.9	4	100.0
Alpine town, Lincoln County	187	2.1	183	169	60.9	—	4	50.0	45	68.9	32	65.6	13	76.9
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County	1 141	1.1	1 128	1 082	62.0	63.9	33	57.6	325	68.0	280	65.0	25	76.0
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County	374	.8	374	314	24.2	14.3	52	30.0	113	32.7	68	29.4	14	57.1
Beggs town, Carbon County	262	.8	260	248	39.5	—	10	—	69	50.7	58	50.0	7	71.4
Bearl town, Sweetwater County	232	.8	232	207	63.8	—	12	—	57	56.1	48	56.3	3	100.0
Bar Nuen town, Natrona County	828	.9	828	746	58.0	—	—	—	210	76.7	195	75.9	12	83.3
Basin town, Big Horn County	1 183	.9	1 172	1 132	38.1	50.0	73	53.4	327	41.3	292	38.4	21	66.7
Big Piney town, Sublette County	472	1.3	466	418	51.4	—	4	—	133	57.1	108	56.5	11	63.6
Buffalo city, Johnson County	3 302	1.8	3 241	3 094	60.4	—	116	33.6	932	45.1	820	42.2	100	62.0
Burlington town, Big Horn County	175	2.3	171	163	37.4	—	3	—	48	41.7	45	37.8	3	100.0
Burns town, Laramie County	261	.8	261	239	44.8	—	7	—	80	37.5	69	31.9	7	85.7
Byron town, Big Horn County	465	2.8	452	438	28.8	15.4	64	43.8	120	55.0	104	52.9	7	71.4
Casper city, Natrona County	46 742	1.6	45 996	43 155	54.5	21.8	1 450	29.3	12 718	53.5	10 455	49.5	1 816	73.6
Cheyenne city, Laramie County	50 008	2.4	48 814	46 220	52.5	23.9	3 151	31.0	13 792	50.8	11 222	47.0	2 007	68.4
Chugwater town, Platte County	228	.8	228	215	43.7	—	2	—	66	40.9	61	36.1	5	100.0
Cheyenne town, Sheridan County	87	.3	87	78	65.4	—	2	—	24	83.3	21	81.0	3	100.0
Cody city, Park County	7 896	1.3	7 796	7 390	51.5	—	16	—	2 208	47.2	1 866	43.2	305	74.1
Colville town, Lincoln County	466	1.3	460	427	18.5	—	11	—	107	58.9	94	59.6	10	50.0
Cowley town, Big Horn County	462	1.5	455	409	31.5	—	2	—	124	55.6	113	54.0	4	25.0
Dayton town, Sheridan County	560	1.1	554	530	54.9	—	10	—	159	43.4	138	39.9	19	63.2
Deer town, Big Horn County	217	2.3	212	182	29.7	—	11	—	53	50.9	44	45.4	9	77.8
Diamondville town, Lincoln County	869	2.5	847	788	35.5	33.3	39	41.0	247	54.7	217	54.4	22	68.2
Disson town, Carbon County	58	.8	58	55	29.1	—	4	—	18	11.1	18	11.1	—	—
Douglas city, Converse County	5 076	1.8	4 985	4 669	50.4	15.9	140	42.9	1 331	59.7	1 122	55.6	185	81.6
Dubois town, Fremont County	878	1.7	863	829	54.8	—	24	—	267	44.2	226	36.3	35	88.6
East Thermopylae town, Hot Springs County	213	1.9	209	207	64.7	—	7	—	36	41.7	29	41.4	7	42.9
Edgerton town, Natrona County	264	1.9	259	247	47.4	—	3	—	64	57.8	62	56.5	2	100.0
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County	209	1.0	207	25.3	25.3	—	5	—	51	49.0	51	49.0	—	—
Ethels CDP, Fremont County	1 160	—	1 160	1 036	33.5	6.1	232	19.0	240	55.4	158	62.7	56	42.9
Evansville city, Union County	10 903	2.0	10 681	9 818	65.0	42.2	476	29.6	2 626	68.7	2 231	66.7	274	86.1
Evansville town, Natrona County	1 403	.9	1 390	1 293	57.8	14.3	25	24.0	369	56.4	298	51.0	61	80.3
Fort Laramie town, Goshute County	248	.8	246	224	37.5	—	3	—	76	43.4	59	30.5	13	100.0
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County	1 252	.3	1 248	1 132	51.5	14.8	264	29.9	308	69.2	201	64.2	95	81.1
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County	2 939	2.0	2 880	2 684	59.4	61.9	139	38.8	774	47.4	565	40.0	190	68.9
Franklin town, Big Horn County	154	1.9	151	134	50.7	—	2	—	43	48.8	36	38.9	7	100.0
Big Horn town, Big Horn County	144	2.1	141	124	52.4	—	2	—	39	53.8	32	43.8	—	—
Park County	10	—	10	10	30.0	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Gallatin city, Campbell County	17 635	.7	17 520	15 995	59.9	40.2	436	19.7	4 591	67.2	3 877	65.3	535	76.4
Glendo town, Platte County	188	1.6	185	182	46.2	—	2	—	53	47.2	43	44.2	10	60.0
Glencross town, Converse County	2 176	1.1	2 151	1 983	52.0	20.0	20	5.0	602	61.5	475	55.6	103	82.5
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County	460	1.1	455	430	43.7	—	15	—	131	38.2	118	40.7	3	—

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Percent with own children under 18 years		
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			
											Persons 5 to 17 years	
PLAGE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total
Granger town, Sweetwater County	124	4.0	119	115	13.9	3	10	37	40.5	32	40.6	5
Green River city, Sweetwater County	12 713	2.3	12 420	11 669	47.9	101	740	3 274	66.2	2 818	64.6	301
Big Horn County	1 798	1.4	1 773	1 656	48.7	11	47	312	44.0	440	41.4	60
Grosvonts town, Big Horn County	1 117	1.3	1 114	1 035	44.1	—	43	312	52.2	258	51.2	42
Guernsey town, Big Horn County	1 052	1.0	1 041	975	46.1	8	58	298	56.0	269	53.9	18
Hanna town, Carbon County	87	1.0	87	82	61.2	5	14	25	32.0	23	34.8	2
Hartville town, Carbon County	389	1.5	383	354	45.1	5	29	100	53.0	81	50.6	11
Hudson town, Fremont County	464	1.7	464	393	37.3	—	9	125	58.4	112	59.8	9
Huletts town, Crook County	4 452	1.0	4 406	4 093	47.0	—	143	1 046	52.6	913	49.6	79
Jackson town, Teton County	266	—	266	248	36.3	—	4	81	55.6	79	57.0	—
Kaycee town, Johnson County	3 015	.5	2 999	2 738	44.6	7	86	777	62.3	704	59.8	52
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County	69	—	69	69	46.4	—	7	21	19.0	14	—	2
Gray town, Hot Springs County	517	1.2	511	471	39.3	2	7	130	74.6	109	71.6	13
La Barge town, Lincoln County	247	1.2	244	232	53.4	10	4	62	45.2	54	48.1	5
La Grange town, Goshute County	7 023	1.4	6 924	6 476	49.5	38	241	1 828	51.5	1 483	45.8	266
Lander city, Fremont County	26 687	3.5	25 752	25 035	66.1	195	1 710	5 767	49.3	4 467	46.7	856
Albany County	454	.4	452	412	37.7	—	15	138	42.8	126	41.3	11
Anglem town, Goshute County	4	—	4	4	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Last Springs town, Converse County	2 131	3.1	2 066	1 940	60.7	—	4	570	49.5	493	47.9	59
Lowell town, Big Horn County	1 462	2.1	1 432	1 373	51.3	18	74	374	46.8	300	41.7	63
Lusk town, Niobrara County	1 896	.9	1 879	1 776	34.6	15	63	453	69.5	405	69.1	32
Lyman town, Uinta County	80	—	80	78	42.8	—	—	26	26.9	26	26.9	—
Manderson town, Big Horn County	105	1.9	103	96	78	—	6	39	38.5	37	35.1	2
Manville town, Niobrara County	616	.8	611	561	43.5	1	4	156	64.7	140	62.1	12
Medicine Bow town, Sublette County	378	1.1	374	336	44.7	—	5	98	57.1	78	56.4	16
Medicine town, Carbon County	369	—	369	346	47.4	5	3	99	49.4	79	45.6	10
Meeteetse town, Park County	502	.4	500	466	47.6	—	—	138	49.1	117	54.7	19
Midwest town, Niobrara County	1 545	2.0	1 534	1 439	43.5	15	49	202	58.0	341	44.9	96
Nails town, Niobrara County	735	.4	732	678	43.7	7	8	202	58.4	175	53.1	25
Moorecroft town, Crook County	1 354	.4	1 349	1 230	56.3	6	7	410	38.8	361	55.7	25
Mountain View CDP, Niobrara County	1 189	.8	1 180	1 084	55.5	3	34	318	66.7	266	64.7	34
Mountain View town, Uinta County	3 043	.4	3 031	2 877	39.6	—	25	876	47.3	740	40.9	118
Newcastle city, Weston County	2 531	—	2 531	2 365	36.8	—	104	687	63.0	591	60.7	74
Opal town, Lincoln County	98	—	98	91	35.2	—	2	26	73.1	25	76.0	—
Pavillion town, Fremont County	1 054	—	1 031	974	53.1	1	2	303	54.5	27	51.9	1
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County	1 181	2.2	1 173	1 107	31.2	15	41	303	48.2	258	44.6	38
Pinedale town, Sublette County	1 139	.7	1 139	1 072	49.0	7	27	306	47.1	276	44.2	25
Pine Haven town, Crook County	5 292	—	5 283	5 132	22.7	—	—	41	39.0	41	39.0	—
Powell city, Park County	1 112	.9	1 112	1 025	53.8	18	233	1 325	54.4	1 051	49.1	231
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County	481	2.9	480	471	71.5	—	21	313	66.5	263	60.1	33
Ranchester town, Sheridan County	4 038	1.6	4 038	3 803	45.5	—	12	188	60.1	153	53.6	28
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County	9 376	1.2	9 376	8 694	42.8	15	131	1 199	51.9	1 099	51.0	72
Riverton town, Carbon County	9 202	2.7	9 124	8 465	49.2	223	1 065	2 408	54.9	1 976	51.7	295
Riverton CDP, Carbon County	18 974	2.2	18 882	17 478	44.4	148	341	2 471	54.0	1 933	47.8	—
Rock River town, Albany County	1 307	1.7	1 305	1 288	48.4	—	—	61	41.0	458	43.6	3
Rock Springs town, Sweetwater County	1 969	2.3	1 924	1 796	39.9	201	983	4 993	41.0	4 175	57.7	569
Rolling Hills town, Converse County	13 900	1.9	13 640	13 018	45.3	12	2	83	36.9	73	45.3	4
Saratoga town, Carbon County	514	—	504	482	46.1	69	92	321	56.6	244	53.4	39
Sheridan city, Sheridan County	523	1.9	523	496	37.6	—	14	155	49.7	2 966	43.9	633
Shoshoni town, Fremont County	1 285	.5	1 278	1 150	45.5	—	—	144	38.1	114	34.2	24
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County	3 749	1.8	3 683	3 285	16.3	—	11	144	55.6	125	51.2	13
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County	1 139	1.1	1 127	1 057	51.0	90	173	332	87.0	306	85.9	12
Sundance town, Crook County	269	1.5	265	250	67.3	4	40	1 021	69.6	720	66.5	204
Superior town, Sweetwater County	306	1.5	305	288	39.5	2	16	320	49.4	272	43.8	35
Superior town, Washakie County	274	1.8	269	256	30.0	2	20	61	68.9	56	71.4	5
Ten Sleep town, Lincoln County	3 247	.6	3 228	3 067	40.8	—	8	81	28.4	63	15.9	14
Thayne town, Hot Springs County	5 651	2.6	5 502	5 282	59.1	6	100	66	56.1	52	57.7	12
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	980	.9	971	901	46.3	75	315	930	51.2	785	48.3	104
Upton town, Weston County	13	3.3	13	8	51.6	—	—	267	50.8	1 210	43.5	221
Van Tassell town, Niobrara County	245	—	237	216	33.1	4	12	528	62.2	244	59.0	21
Weston town, Sweetwater County	—	—	—	45.4	46.2	—	—	3	100.0	3	100.0	—
Wheatland town, Sweetwater County	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	66	71.2	60	68.3	4

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households							
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present			
			Total	Percent born in State of residence		Persons 5 to 17 years			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years				
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"							
												Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total			
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County-----	3 832	3.9	3 684	15.6	3 216	24	203	31.0	840	84.8	799	84.0	29	100.0
Wheatland town, Platte County-----	3 271	2.7	3 183	46.9	3 010	37	258	30.2	909	48.1	781	46.4	91	60.4
Worland city, Washakie County-----	5 742	1.5	5 655	50.8	5 324	58	458	26.6	1 593	50.7	1 403	51.7	154	53.2
Wright town, Campbell County-----	1 236	1.4	1 219	30.7	1 145	15	28	7.1	311	71.1	276	69.9	22	90.9
Yoder town, Goshute County-----	127	—	127	40.2	122	—	—	—	40	35.0	38	31.6	—	—

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed						Not in labor force
The State	8 944	92 157	2.7	33 638	27 448	1 896	696	415	775	277 769	83.0	18.8	54 457	11 757
Albany County	552	4 245	8.0	9 571	2 945	102	48	20	34	16 297	89.3	38.5	2 851	577
East Albany division	—	10	—	—	20	10	—	—	10	84	88.1	36.9	28	—
Laramie division	513	4 014	8.1	9 531	2 865	92	48	20	24	15 253	89.5	39.4	2 636	535
Laramie city	456	3 540	8.2	9 210	2 696	77	43	20	14	13 687	90.0	40.4	2 322	474
Rock River division	3	46	—	10	20	—	—	—	—	233	82.4	10.3	52	15
Rock River town	3	26	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	136	69.9	10.3	33	14
South Albany division	36	175	8.0	30	40	—	—	—	—	727	87.1	30.0	135	27
Big Horn County	139	2 298	1.1	507	628	45	5	6	34	6 687	77.1	15.0	1 281	397
Big Horn Central division	53	690	.9	187	206	17	—	4	13	2 145	77.4	13.4	449	127
Burlington town	—	44	—	19	22	6	—	—	6	97	73.2	18.6	17	4
Greybull town	48	303	.7	88	111	3	—	—	3	1 201	75.4	12.0	246	77
Big Horn North division	69	1 124	1.0	225	291	17	2	—	15	2 894	78.3	14.5	513	159
Byron town	3	138	3.6	22	51	6	—	—	6	260	68.5	10.4	43	18
Cowley town	16	101	—	14	18	2	—	—	2	276	77.2	9.1	44	15
Deaver town	3	46	—	15	17	—	—	—	—	118	78.8	15.3	14	3
Frannie town (pt.)	2	28	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	82	80.5	14.6	11	5
Lovell town	19	449	.4	91	114	7	2	—	5	1 319	78.1	15.5	255	75
Big Horn South division	17	484	1.9	95	131	11	3	2	6	1 648	74.5	17.9	319	111
Basin town	10	242	3.7	34	65	4	—	2	2	842	71.4	17.5	184	66
Monderson town	—	16	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	55	61.8	14.5	14	—
Campbell County	643	7 089	1.1	1 666	1 753	106	46	26	34	16 740	86.5	15.7	2 918	265
Gillette North division	430	4 922	1.5	1 258	1 268	101	46	23	32	12 332	85.7	16.4	2 112	227
Gillette city (pt.)	363	3 806	1.4	1 086	1 022	77	33	23	21	9 727	88.5	18.2	1 605	176
Gillette South division	213	2 167	.1	408	485	5	—	3	2	4 408	88.6	13.9	806	38
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP	47	314	—	105	109	—	—	—	—	613	90.7	21.2	117	—
Gillette city (pt.)	27	151	—	45	46	—	—	—	—	420	93.3	11.9	81	6
Sleepy Hollow CDP	60	404	—	52	68	—	—	—	—	683	95.6	16.0	91	—
Wright town	33	400	.8	69	88	5	—	3	2	657	91.3	15.4	121	3
Carbon County	378	3 427	.6	817	935	79	37	21	21	10 471	81.7	14.2	2 292	486
Honna division	73	467	—	88	124	4	2	—	2	1 279	82.6	13.1	284	65
Elk Mountain town	9	35	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	140	97.1	22.1	33	4
Honna town	50	253	—	55	76	4	2	—	2	640	81.1	9.7	154	35
Medicine Bow town	13	100	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	232	78.9	12.9	50	11
Rawlins division	210	2 283	.7	684	650	68	33	21	14	6 934	81.6	12.0	1 525	318
Baggs town	8	63	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	161	85.1	15.5	33	6
Dixon town	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	49	81.6	8.2	13	—
Rawlins city	155	1 804	.8	624	536	68	33	21	14	5 786	81.0	12.7	1 297	269
Sinclair town	18	154	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	325	89.2	9.2	64	18
Saratoga division	95	677	.6	45	161	7	2	—	5	2 258	81.5	21.5	483	103
Grand Encampment town	5	66	3.0	7	23	2	—	—	2	329	75.7	15.8	70	22
Riverside town	—	33	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	66	90.9	28.8	25	6
Saratoga town	67	392	.5	22	90	5	2	—	3	1 250	83.2	19.8	251	49
Converse County	178	2 601	2.0	461	660	43	15	7	21	6 746	83.4	12.7	1 343	229
Douglas division	68	1 758	2.5	354	464	25	9	—	16	4 645	81.7	13.5	863	177
Douglas city	50	1 116	1.2	269	355	16	—	—	16	3 069	83.1	14.0	543	110
Last Springs town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	2	—
Glenrock division	110	843	.8	107	196	18	6	7	5	2 101	87.0	11.1	480	52
Glenrock town	71	531	1.3	75	145	16	6	5	5	1 255	87.3	11.8	271	34
Rolling Hills town	—	98	—	12	26	2	—	2	—	181	82.3	4.4	62	4
Crook County	98	1 102	6.1	272	230	9	2	2	2	3 317	79.7	15.6	611	165
Hulett division	21	247	5.3	75	61	2	2	—	—	785	79.1	12.4	159	72
Hulett town	14	77	16.9	35	10	—	—	—	—	277	74.4	17.3	54	20
Moorcroft division	42	444	3.2	112	92	5	—	2	—	1 173	80.9	14.4	188	29
Moorcroft town	26	174	4.6	49	47	2	—	2	—	427	85.9	12.2	80	16
Pine Haven town	—	35	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	88	76.1	18.2	20	4
Sundance division	35	411	9.7	85	77	2	—	—	2	1 359	79.0	18.5	264	64
Sundance town	27	213	3.3	45	52	—	—	—	—	769	78.4	20.2	186	54
Fremont County	692	7 259	3.2	1 499	1 876	177	35	20	122	20 645	77.5	16.5	4 096	1 076
Dubois division	33	252	5.2	30	55	9	2	2	5	1 046	88.5	20.8	239	42
Dubois town	25	143	—	27	46	9	2	2	5	624	84.6	16.0	147	34
Lander division	133	1 881	.3	336	499	50	11	—	39	6 124	80.6	21.9	1 228	333
Hudson town (pt.)	—	62	8.1	11	5	—	—	—	—	206	89.8	8.3	44	12
Lander city	99	1 339	—	234	356	33	11	—	22	4 459	77.3	22.1	867	252
Shoshoni division	21	116	4.3	50	30	2	—	2	—	476	66.0	10.7	106	36
Shoshoni town	16	88	5.7	37	25	2	—	2	—	356	66.3	11.8	79	28
Sweetwater division	1	55	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	137	90.5	20.4	55	—
Wind River division	504	4 955	4.2	1 081	1 281	116	22	16	78	12 862	75.4	13.8	2 468	665
Arapahoe CDP	8	80	—	39	7	—	—	—	—	254	60.2	1.2	57	—
Ethete CDP	39	301	—	37	94	35	—	12	23	490	59.2	8.6	77	16
Fort Washakie CDP	59	353	1.1	40	121	9	6	3	—	621	55.2	1.8	138	22
Hudson town (pt.)	—	18	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	57	71.9	3.5	18	8
Pavillion town	3	19	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	71	66.2	5.6	12	5
Riverton city	252	1 874	5.8	544	480	28	6	—	22	5 783	80.1	17.2	1 130	340
Goshen County	216	2 425	3.3	883	781	55	—	22	33	7 885	76.5	14.5	1 347	361
Goshen Hole division	5	262	3.8	88	71	—	—	—	—	778	78.3	10.0	144	35
Lo Grange town	—	62	—	27	16	—	—	—	—	139	75.5	21.6	30	13
Yoder town	—	20	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	96	60.4	6.3	14	6
Rawhide Creek division	7	101	4.0	—	5	—	—	—	—	261	90.4	27.2	46	14
Torrington division	204	2 062	3.2	795	705	55	—	22	33	6 846	75.8	14.5	1 157	312
Fort Laramie town	9	45	—	4	10	3	—	3	—	160	59.4	5.6	31	4
Lingle town	—	83	—	26	23	—	—	—	—	317	81.4	11.7	69	23
Torrington town	121	997	4.2	513	379	50	—	17	33	3 609	76.5	14.7	575	168
Hot Springs County	118	947	.3	162	227	18	4	9	5	3 302	76.1	14.3	618	183
Thermopolis East division	13	67	—	13	17	—	—	—	—	398	69.3	9.0	43	12
East Thermopolis town	10	20	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	172	66.3	5.8	22	7
Thermopolis town (pt.)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	41.1	6.3	—	—
Thermopolis West division	105	816	.4	143	210	18	4	9	5	2 799	77.4	15.6	557	171
Kirby town	—	17	17.6	3	8	3	3	—	—	48	27.1	—	10	2
Thermopolis town (pt.)	88	595	—	118	159	14	—	9	5	2 170	77.5	17.0	436	146
Wind River division	—	64	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	105	65.7			

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
Johnson County	144	1 130	1.7	259	327	16	-	-	16	4 127	79.8	17.9	988	323
Buffalo division	144	974	2.0	191	283	16	-	-	16	3 595	81.0	18.0	846	289
Buffalo city	95	519	2.3	140	176	10	-	-	10	2 318	78.9	16.6	512	189
Kaycee division	-	156	-	68	44	-	-	-	-	532	71.6	17.3	142	34
Kaycee town	-	41	-	30	9	-	-	-	-	181	63.5	14.4	34	6
Laramie County	1 329	13 271	3.9	5 476	4 192	376	148	97	124	45 754	84.2	20.7	10 627	1 957
Cheyenne division	1 089	11 104	4.3	4 635	3 389	344	145	89	103	39 054	84.1	20.6	9 193	1 773
Cheyenne city (pt.)	891	8 823	4.3	3 804	2 739	280	105	72	103	32 216	84.6	22.1	7 599	1 528
Fox Farm-College CDP	59	467	6.4	188	107	19	19	-	-	1 829	76.0	9.3	474	89
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	32	671	3.0	238	229	-	-	-	-	1 848	88.9	19.8	429	45
South Greeley CDP	97	877	1.6	285	210	25	10	8	-	2 006	83.4	9.3	404	48
Cheyenne East division	58	763	.9	230	292	-	-	-	-	1 993	91.4	30.7	436	41
Cheyenne city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	20	267	2.6	59	81	-	-	-	-	564	96.8	46.1	153	21
Cheyenne West division	141	897	3.2	515	380	23	-	8	15	2 876	88.5	20.1	667	47
Cheyenne city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	-	25	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	111	93.7	33.3	41	7
Warren AFB CDP	108	602	3.5	396	308	7	-	-	7	1 436	94.8	17.3	202	4
Pine Bluffs division	41	507	2.0	96	131	9	3	-	6	1 831	71.8	12.7	331	96
Albin town	-	26	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	89	73.0	18.0	13	6
Burns town	3	37	13.5	15	19	4	-	-	4	184	82.6	9.8	30	2
Pine Bluffs town	8	163	-	17	49	3	3	-	-	721	58.5	12.2	123	42
Lincoln County	323	3 403	.4	343	763	40	19	11	10	7 058	83.2	15.2	1 213	318
Afton division	121	1 963	.6	218	424	31	17	9	5	3 698	85.0	15.7	583	189
Afton town	25	357	-	56	115	11	3	3	5	801	83.9	23.0	107	29
Alpine town	1	42	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	110	81.8	5.5	13	-
Thayne town	4	65	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	159	76.1	12.6	17	11
Kemmerer East division	162	1 200	.3	114	267	9	2	2	5	2 871	82.2	14.2	567	114
Diamondville town	38	189	-	18	44	4	2	2	-	511	76.9	6.7	100	22
Kemmerer city (pt.)	112	719	-	81	165	2	-	-	2	1 766	84.9	19.3	327	55
Lo Barge town	6	161	-	7	22	3	-	-	3	283	82.0	6.7	57	9
Opal town	-	26	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	56	67.9	-	16	3
Kemmerer West division	40	240	-	11	72	-	-	-	-	489	76.1	17.4	63	15
Cokeville town	19	134	-	11	35	-	-	-	-	262	81.3	19.8	29	15
Kemmerer city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natrona County	1 273	11 769	2.1	4 368	3 597	247	125	29	93	38 433	85.3	20.4	7 518	1 809
Casper division	892	8 443	2.1	3 580	2 704	201	111	19	71	29 784	84.7	20.6	5 714	1 522
Casper city (pt.)	853	7 715	2.2	3 365	2 475	174	89	14	71	27 029	85.8	22.2	5 158	1 397
Mills town	6	288	-	81	81	9	9	-	-	1 053	77.3	2.6	209	40
Casper North division	98	823	1.8	134	239	13	-	9	4	1 930	80.1	7.2	353	40
Bar Nunn town	32	229	3.5	38	42	4	-	2	2	437	89.0	9.2	76	-
Casper city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgerton town	15	42	-	9	15	-	-	-	-	175	80.0	4.0	44	4
Evansville town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest town	16	127	-	16	38	4	-	2	2	290	71.7	9.7	51	14
Casper South division	164	1 442	1.5	435	413	27	8	1	18	3 994	90.3	28.5	821	165
Casper city (pt.)	103	649	.9	192	173	10	2	-	8	1 534	94.7	40.9	248	44
Evansville town (pt.)	10	313	.6	54	90	11	6	1	4	842	78.0	4.2	165	26
Hells Half Acre division	119	1 061	2.7	219	241	6	6	-	-	2 725	87.3	15.0	630	82
Casper city (pt.)	41	343	-	35	51	-	-	-	-	774	92.2	15.2	155	-
Mountain View CDP	25	286	2.1	123	81	6	6	-	-	834	83.1	14.1	156	26
Niobrara County	50	436	.5	69	103	2	-	-	2	1 760	75.7	13.0	309	84
Niobrara East division	30	192	-	24	43	-	-	-	-	703	77.1	17.6	124	31
Lusk town (pt.)	25	136	-	20	24	-	-	-	-	454	80.2	18.9	75	13
Von Tossell town	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	100.0	37.5	-	-
Niobrara West division	20	244	.8	45	60	2	-	-	2	1 057	74.8	9.9	185	53
Lusk town (pt.)	5	109	-	36	37	2	-	-	2	557	76.5	13.6	96	21
Monville town	3	19	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	74	66.2	2.7	13	9
Park County	454	4 479	3.9	1 528	1 502	105	45	14	46	14 705	82.6	18.8	2 740	688
Cody division	243	2 415	4.1	499	708	75	23	6	46	8 204	85.5	18.4	1 631	376
Cody city	150	1 396	2.1	355	416	54	12	-	42	5 228	81.3	15.9	1 040	271
Meeteetse division	11	252	-	29	54	-	-	-	-	652	78.5	17.6	122	26
Meeteetse town	9	68	-	16	17	-	-	-	-	263	78.7	20.2	58	24
Powell division	194	1 760	4.3	1 000	718	30	22	8	-	5 621	78.2	18.0	918	286
Fronnie town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	12.5	-	2	2
Powell city	91	911	4.9	741	532	24	16	8	-	3 045	76.8	19.3	500	154
Yellowstone National Park division	6	52	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	228	100.0	55.7	69	-
Platte County	183	1 690	2.5	282	418	11	5	2	4	5 321	79.7	11.4	944	232
Chugwater division	10	96	-	41	30	-	-	-	-	308	84.1	6.5	60	19
Chugwater town	7	45	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	156	78.8	12.8	38	19
Glendo division	5	94	6.4	2	2	-	-	-	-	374	73.5	5.1	80	23
Glendo town	2	41	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	135	82.2	3.0	24	6
Guernsey division	26	312	-	52	79	2	-	2	-	1 037	75.4	11.2	192	57
Guernsey town	23	232	-	24	73	2	-	-	-	743	79.9	10.6	141	37
Hortville town	1	18	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	53	79.2	11.3	15	7
Wheatland division	142	1 188	3.0	187	307	9	5	-	4	3 602	81.2	12.5	612	133
Wheatland town	64	609	1.8	109	136	4	-	-	4	2 197	80.5	15.1	328	84
Sheridan County	433	4 544	4.0	1 352	1 357	80	26	15	39	15 630	81.6	17.6	3 411	934
Sheridan division	302	3 428	4.5	1 071	1 061	60	18	7	35	11 935	79.8	17.5	2 539	743
Clearmont town	-	19	5.3	7	2	-	-	-	-	54	79.6	29.6	9	-
Sheridan city (pt.)	259	2 601	5.6	821	820	60	18	7	35	9 204	79.8	17.0	1 797	570
Sheridan South division	79	619	1.9	169	151	10	-	6	4	2 367	90.8	20.7	577	140
Sheridan city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheridan West division	52	497	2.6	112	145	10	8	2	-	1 328	82.0	13.6	295	51
Dayton town	5	120	6.7	40	38	5	3	2	-	364	85.2	11.3	78	22
Ranchester town	24	159	-	22	36	5	5	-	-	405	83.2	11.4	80	12
Sublette County	89	948	1.3	115	255	24	16	4	4	3 187	84.2	21.4	595	127
Big Piney division	42	436	-	52	126	12	12	-	-	1 101	87.6	16.6	207	32
Big Piney town	9	91	-	9	31	3	3	-	-	306	84.6	22.5	74	16
Morbleton town	16	141	-	23	36	2	2	-	-	363	90.9	12.9	63	7
Boulder division	-	20	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	135	86.7	18.5	12	-
Pinedole division	47	492	2.4	63	123	12	4	4	4	1 951	82.1	24.2	376	95
Pinedole town	12	171	5.8	28	51	10	4	2	4	842	81.9	24.9	138	35

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total			Percent in private school	Total	Employed	Unemployed						Not in labor force
Sweetwater County	859	9 103	2.3	2 404	2 435	161	37	50	74	22 533	81.5	13.3	4 166	568
Green River North division	305	3 700	1.7	879	894	73	14	15	44	7 786	82.2	14.6	1 451	191
Granger town	-	22	18.2	11	5	-	-	-	-	91	57.1	8.8	32	10
Green River city	286	3 447	1.2	800	832	73	14	15	44	7 061	83.2	15.7	1 312	170
Green River South division	-	40	-	14	19	-	-	-	-	82	50.0	7.3	15	-
Rock Springs North division	536	5 166	2.7	1 478	1 482	86	21	35	30	14 128	81.2	12.9	2 554	375
North Rock Springs CDP	58	654	1.2	121	190	9	9	-	-	1 462	78.6	5.2	377	23
Rock Springs city (pt.)	457	3 932	3.2	1 260	1 174	55	-	35	20	11 365	82.5	14.8	1 925	339
Superior town	2	80	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	154	59.7	-	27	-
Rock Springs South division	-	9	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	120	80.8	-	56	-
Rock Springs city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wamsutter division	18	188	2.1	13	30	2	2	-	-	417	85.4	9.1	90	2
Baird town	10	45	-	2	5	2	2	-	-	142	76.8	6.3	42	2
Wamsutter town	-	80	5.0	8	10	-	-	-	-	126	87.3	15.1	25	-
Teton County	136	1 645	2.7	401	354	51	25	10	16	7 637	91.9	30.0	1 112	211
Alta division	6	114	-	16	19	-	-	-	-	190	90.5	37.9	56	24
Jackson Hole division	130	1 531	2.9	385	335	51	25	10	16	7 409	91.9	29.6	1 056	187
Jackson town	28	599	2.3	123	149	10	-	10	-	3 044	91.7	26.3	438	79
Rafter J Ranch CDP	21	203	3.4	96	30	14	14	-	-	696	96.7	30.3	83	16
Yellowstone National Park division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	100.0	63.2	-	-
Uinta County	436	5 209	.2	637	1 294	109	44	33	32	9 931	84.1	14.3	1 686	246
Bridger Valley division	106	1 878	.2	171	478	40	12	14	14	3 139	79.7	11.4	525	63
Lyman town	39	618	.5	48	149	14	2	8	4	924	80.4	10.5	151	15
Mountain View town	18	335	-	43	73	6	2	-	4	631	77.7	14.3	128	11
Evanston division	330	3 331	.3	466	816	69	32	19	18	6 792	86.1	15.7	1 161	183
Evanston city	296	2 808	.4	418	738	64	27	19	18	5 949	86.0	16.2	1 050	183
Washakie County	104	1 750	3.0	276	492	12	-	12	-	5 432	78.8	18.4	963	270
Ten Sleep division	-	101	-	17	40	-	-	-	-	496	84.3	22.0	102	43
Ten Sleep town	-	30	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	229	79.0	11.8	47	17
Warland division	104	1 649	3.2	259	452	12	-	12	-	4 936	78.3	18.1	861	227
Warland city	79	1 157	1.3	212	288	-	-	-	-	3 741	77.5	16.0	662	191
Weston County	117	1 387	3.1	290	324	28	14	5	9	4 171	83.2	12.7	828	251
Newcastle division	96	1 044	3.4	245	237	23	14	5	4	3 348	83.7	12.2	669	215
Newcastle city	64	640	3.4	185	144	19	10	5	4	1 987	80.2	13.7	437	138
Upton division	21	343	2.0	45	87	5	-	-	5	823	81.3	14.9	159	36
Upton town	21	228	3.1	34	55	5	-	-	5	589	83.5	12.1	109	23

Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachel- or's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	8 944	92 157	2.7	33 638	27 448	1 896	696	415	775	277 769	83.0	18.8	54 457	11 757
COUNTY														
Albany County -----	552	4 245	8.0	9 571	2 945	102	48	20	34	16 297	89.3	38.5	2 851	577
Big Horn County -----	139	2 298	1.1	507	628	45	5	6	34	6 687	77.1	15.0	1 281	397
Campbell County -----	643	7 089	1.1	1 666	1 753	106	46	26	34	16 740	86.5	15.7	2 918	265
Carbon County -----	378	3 427	.6	817	935	79	37	21	21	10 471	81.7	14.2	2 292	486
Converse County -----	178	2 601	2.0	461	660	43	15	7	21	6 746	83.4	12.7	1 343	229
Crook County -----	98	1 102	6.1	272	230	9	2	2	2	3 317	79.7	15.6	611	165
Fremont County -----	692	7 259	3.2	1 499	1 876	177	35	20	122	20 645	77.5	16.5	4 096	1 076
Goshen County -----	216	2 425	3.3	883	781	55	-	22	33	7 885	76.5	14.5	1 347	361
Hot Springs County -----	118	947	.3	162	227	18	4	9	5	3 302	76.1	14.3	618	183
Johnson County -----	144	1 130	1.7	259	327	16	-	-	16	4 127	79.8	17.9	988	323
Laramie County -----	1 329	13 271	3.9	5 476	4 192	376	148	97	124	45 754	84.2	20.7	10 627	1 957
Lincoln County -----	323	3 403	.4	343	763	40	19	11	10	7 058	83.2	15.2	1 213	318
Natrona County -----	1 273	11 769	2.1	4 368	3 597	247	125	29	93	38 433	85.3	20.4	7 518	1 809
Niobrara County -----	50	436	.5	69	103	2	-	-	-	1 760	75.7	13.0	309	84
Park County -----	454	4 479	3.9	1 528	1 502	105	45	14	46	14 705	82.6	18.8	2 740	688
Platte County -----	183	1 690	2.5	282	418	11	5	2	4	5 321	79.7	11.4	944	232
Sheridan County -----	433	4 544	4.0	1 352	1 357	80	26	15	39	15 630	81.6	17.6	3 411	934
Sublette County -----	89	948	1.3	115	255	24	16	4	4	3 187	84.2	21.4	595	127
Sweetwater County -----	859	9 103	2.3	2 404	2 435	161	37	50	74	22 533	81.5	13.3	4 166	568
Teton County -----	136	1 645	2.7	401	354	51	25	10	16	7 637	91.9	30.0	1 112	211
Uinta County -----	436	5 209	.2	637	1 294	109	44	33	32	9 931	84.1	14.3	1 686	246
Washakie County -----	104	1 750	3.0	276	492	12	-	12	-	5 432	78.8	18.4	963	270
Weston County -----	117	1 387	3.1	290	324	28	14	5	9	4 171	83.2	12.7	828	251
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Afton town, Lincoln County -----	25	357	-	56	115	11	3	3	5	801	83.9	23.0	107	29
Albin town, Laramie County -----	-	26	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	89	73.0	18.0	13	6
Alpine town, Lincoln County -----	1	42	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	110	81.8	5.5	13	-
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County -----	47	314	-	105	109	-	-	-	-	613	90.7	21.2	117	-
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County -----	8	80	-	39	7	-	-	-	-	254	60.2	1.2	57	-
Baggs town, Carbon County -----	8	63	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	161	85.1	15.5	33	6
Baird town, Sweetwater County -----	10	45	-	2	5	2	2	-	-	142	76.8	6.3	42	2
Bar Nunn town, Natrona County -----	32	229	3.5	38	42	4	-	2	2	437	89.0	9.2	76	-
Basin town, Big Horn County -----	10	242	3.7	34	65	4	-	2	2	842	71.4	17.5	184	66
Big Piney town, Sublette County -----	9	91	-	9	31	3	3	-	-	306	84.6	22.5	74	16
Buffalo city, Johnson County -----	95	519	2.3	140	176	10	-	-	10	2 318	78.9	16.6	512	189
Burlington town, Big Horn County -----	-	44	-	19	22	6	-	-	6	97	73.2	18.6	17	4
Burns town, Laramie County -----	3	37	13.5	15	19	4	-	-	-	184	82.6	9.8	30	2
Byron town, Big Horn County -----	3	138	3.6	22	51	6	-	-	6	260	68.5	10.4	43	18
Casper city, Natrona County -----	997	8 707	2.0	3 592	2 699	184	91	14	79	29 337	86.4	23.0	5 561	1 441
Cheyenne city, Laramie County -----	891	8 823	4.3	3 804	2 739	280	105	72	103	32 216	84.6	22.1	7 599	1 528
Chugwater town, Platte County -----	7	45	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	156	78.8	12.8	38	19
Clearmont town, Sheridan County -----	-	19	5.3	7	2	-	-	-	-	54	79.6	29.6	9	-
Cody city, Park County -----	150	1 396	2.1	355	416	54	12	-	42	5 228	81.3	15.9	1 040	271
Cokeville town, Lincoln County -----	19	134	-	11	35	-	-	-	-	262	81.3	19.8	29	15
Cawley town, Big Horn County -----	16	101	-	14	18	2	-	-	2	276	77.2	9.1	44	15
Dayton town, Sheridan County -----	5	120	6.7	40	38	5	3	2	-	364	85.2	11.3	78	22
Deaver town, Big Horn County -----	3	46	-	15	17	-	-	-	-	118	78.8	15.3	14	3
Diamondville town, Lincoln County -----	38	189	-	18	44	4	2	2	-	511	76.9	6.7	100	22
Dixon town, Carbon County -----	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	49	81.6	8.2	13	6
Douglas city, Converse County -----	50	1 116	1.2	269	355	16	-	-	16	3 069	83.1	14.0	543	110
Dubois town, Fremont County -----	25	143	-	27	46	9	2	2	5	624	84.6	16.0	147	34
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County -----	10	20	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	172	66.3	5.8	22	7
Edgerton town, Natrona County -----	15	42	-	9	15	-	-	-	-	175	80.0	4.0	44	4
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County -----	9	35	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	140	97.1	22.1	33	4
Ethete CDP, Fremont County -----	39	301	-	37	94	35	-	12	23	490	59.2	8.6	77	16
Evanson city, Uinta County -----	296	2 808	.4	418	738	64	27	19	18	5 949	86.0	16.2	1 050	183
Evansville town, Natrona County -----	10	313	.6	54	90	11	6	1	4	842	78.0	4.2	165	26
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County -----	9	45	-	4	10	3	-	3	-	160	59.4	5.6	31	4
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County -----	59	353	1.1	40	121	9	6	3	-	621	55.2	1.8	138	22
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County -----	59	467	6.4	188	107	19	19	-	-	1 829	76.0	9.3	474	89
Frannie town -----	2	28	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	90	74.4	13.3	13	7
Big Horn County -----	2	28	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	82	80.5	14.6	11	5
Park County -----	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	12.5	-	2	2
Gillette city, Campbell County -----	390	3 957	1.4	1 131	1 068	77	33	23	21	10 147	88.7	17.9	1 686	182
Glendo town, Platte County -----	2	41	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	135	82.2	3.0	24	6
Glenrock town, Converse County -----	71	531	1.3	75	145	16	6	5	5	1 255	87.3	11.8	271	34
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County -----	5	66	3.0	7	23	2	-	-	2	329	75.7	15.8	70	22
Granger town, Sweetwater County -----	-	22	18.2	11	5	-	-	-	-	91	57.1	8.8	32	10
Green River city, Sweetwater County -----	286	3 447	1.2	800	832	73	14	15	44	7 061	83.2	15.7	1 312	170
Greybull town, Big Horn County -----	48	303	.7	88	111	3	-	-	3	1 201	75.4	12.0	246	77
Guernsey town, Platte County -----	23	232	-	24	73	2	-	2	-	743	79.9	10.6	141	37
Hanna town, Carbon County -----	50	253	-	55	76	4	2	-	2	640	81.1	9.7	154	35
Hartville town, Platte County -----	1	18	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	53	79.2	11.3	15	7
Hudson town, Fremont County -----	-	80	6.3	14	10	-	-	-	-	263	85.9	7.2	62	20
Hulett town, Crook County -----	14	77	16.9	35	10	-	-	-	-	277	74.4	17.3	54	20
Jackson town, Teton County -----	28	599	2.3	123	149	10	-	10	-	3 044	91.7	26.3	438	79
Kaycee town, Johnson County -----	-	41	-	30	9	-	-	-	-	181	63.5	14.4	34	6
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County -----	112	719	-	81	165	2	-	-	2	1 766	84.9	19.3	327	55
Kirby town, Hot Springs County -----	-	17	17.6	3	8	3	3	-	-	48	27.1	-	10	2
La Barge town, Lincoln County -----	6	161	-	7	22	3	-	-	-	283	82.0	6.7	57	9
La Grange town, Goshen County -----	-	62	-	27	16	-	-	-	-	139	75.5	21.6	30	13
Lander city, Fremont County -----	99	1 339	-	234	356	33	11	-	22	4 459	77.3	22.1	867	252
Laramie city, Albany County -----	456	3 540	8.2	9 210	2 696	77	43	20	14	13 687	90.0	40.4	2 322	474
Lingle town, Goshen County -----	-	83	-	26	23	-	-	-	-	317	81.4	11.7	69	23

Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in pri- vate school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Last Springs town, Converse County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	2	—
Lovell town, Big Horn County	19	449	.4	91	114	7	2	—	5	1 319	78.1	15.5	255	75
Lusk town, Niobrara County	30	245	—	56	61	2	—	—	2	1 011	78.1	16.0	171	34
Lyman town, Uinta County	39	618	.5	48	149	14	2	8	4	924	80.4	10.5	151	15
Manderson town, Big Horn County	—	16	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	55	61.8	14.5	14	—
Manville town, Niobrara County	3	19	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	74	66.2	2.7	13	9
Marbleton town, Sublette County	16	141	—	23	36	2	2	—	—	363	90.9	12.9	63	7
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County	13	100	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	232	78.9	12.9	50	11
Meeteetse town, Park County	9	68	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	263	78.7	20.2	58	24
Midwest town, Natrona County	16	127	—	16	38	4	—	2	2	290	71.7	9.7	51	14
Mills town, Natrona County	6	288	—	81	81	9	9	—	—	1 053	77.3	2.6	209	40
Moorecroft town, Crook County	26	174	4.6	49	47	2	—	2	—	427	85.9	12.2	80	16
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County	25	286	2.1	123	81	6	6	—	—	834	83.1	14.1	156	26
Mountain View town, Uinta County	18	335	—	43	73	6	2	—	4	631	77.7	14.3	128	11
Newcastle city, Weston County	64	640	3.4	185	144	19	10	5	4	1 987	80.2	13.7	437	138
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County	58	654	1.2	121	190	9	9	—	—	1 462	78.6	5.2	377	23
Opal town, Lincoln County	—	26	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	56	67.9	—	16	3
Pavillion town, Fremont County	3	19	—	7	7	1	—	—	1	71	66.2	5.6	12	5
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County	8	163	—	17	49	3	3	—	—	721	58.5	12.2	123	42
Pinedale town, Sublette County	12	171	5.8	28	51	10	4	2	4	842	81.9	24.9	138	35
Pine Haven town, Crook County	—	35	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	88	76.1	18.2	20	4
Powell city, Park County	91	911	4.9	741	532	24	16	8	—	3 045	76.8	19.3	500	154
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County	21	203	3.4	96	30	14	14	—	—	696	96.7	30.3	83	16
Ranchester town, Sheridan County	24	159	—	22	36	5	5	—	—	405	83.2	11.4	80	12
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County	52	963	2.8	310	310	—	—	—	—	2 523	90.8	26.3	623	73
Rawlins city, Carbon County	155	1 804	.8	624	536	68	33	21	14	5 786	81.0	12.7	1 297	269
Riverside town, Carbon County	—	33	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	66	90.9	28.8	25	6
Riverton city, Fremont County	252	1 874	5.8	544	480	28	6	—	22	5 783	80.1	17.2	1 130	340
Rock River town, Albany County	3	26	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	136	69.9	10.3	33	14
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County	457	3 932	3.2	1 260	1 174	55	—	35	20	11 365	82.5	14.8	1 925	339
Rolling Hills town, Converse County	—	98	—	12	26	2	—	2	—	181	82.3	4.4	62	4
Saratoga town, Carbon County	67	392	.5	22	90	5	2	—	3	1 250	83.2	19.8	251	49
Sheridan city, Sheridan County	259	2 601	5.6	821	820	60	18	7	35	9 204	79.8	17.0	1 797	570
Shoshoni town, Fremont County	16	88	5.7	37	25	2	—	2	—	356	66.3	11.8	79	28
Sinclair town, Carbon County	18	154	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	325	89.2	9.2	64	18
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County	60	404	—	52	68	—	—	—	—	683	95.6	16.0	91	—
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County	97	877	1.6	285	210	25	10	8	—	2 006	83.4	9.3	404	48
Sundance town, Crook County	27	213	3.3	45	52	—	—	—	—	769	78.4	20.2	186	54
Superior town, Sweetwater County	2	80	—	15	11	—	—	—	—	154	59.7	—	27	—
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County	—	30	—	17	11	—	—	—	—	229	79.0	11.8	47	17
Thayne town, Lincoln County	4	65	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	159	76.1	12.6	17	11
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	88	599	—	118	159	14	—	9	5	2 265	76.0	16.6	436	146
Torrington town, Goshen County	121	997	4.2	513	379	50	—	17	33	3 609	76.5	14.7	575	168
Upton town, Weston County	21	228	3.1	34	55	5	—	—	5	589	83.5	12.1	109	23
Van Tassell town, Niobrara County	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100.0	37.5	—	—
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County	—	80	5.0	8	10	—	—	—	—	126	87.3	15.1	25	—
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County	108	602	3.5	396	308	7	—	—	7	1 436	94.8	17.3	202	4
Wheatland town, Platte County	64	609	1.8	109	136	4	—	—	4	2 197	80.5	15.1	328	84
Worland city, Washakie County	79	1 157	1.3	212	288	—	—	—	—	3 741	77.5	16.0	662	191
Wright town, Campbell County	33	400	.8	69	88	5	—	3	2	657	91.3	15.4	121	3
Yoder town, Goshen County	—	20	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	96	60.4	6.3	14	6

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over																
State County County Subdivision Place	Labor force				Workers			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force						
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total							
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation			Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
The State	332 293	167 732	67.7	58.7	220 980	5.9	208 374	87.2	13.5	1.4	250 647	176 787	127 008	29 476	60.7	24 475
Albany County	24 878	12 032	63.4	61.9	15 705	5.0	14 796	78.1	12.9	3	20 798	12 307	7 535	1 605	66.7	1 414
East Albany division	104	49	80.8	79.6	84	—	—	88.1	13.1	—	94	53	53	—	—	—
Laramie division	23 738	11 494	63.2	62.3	14 957	5.1	14 063	78.7	12.3	3	19 916	11 661	7 049	1 509	67.9	1 358
Rock River division	21 794	10 532	62.2	61.8	13 505	4.8	12 726	77.8	12.4	3	18 285	10 522	6 316	1 302	67.9	1 216
Rock River town	152	80	58.4	46.3	153	2.6	149	40.9	20.1	—	183	126	98	38	55.3	28
South Albany division	774	362	44.7	40.0	68	5.9	64	62.5	28.1	—	83	31	31	8	50.0	5
Big Horn County	7 713	3 961	66.5	52.5	511	2.9	500	71.0	25.0	—	606	467	335	58	43.1	28
Big Horn Central division	2 497	1 246	58.6	48.5	4 503	5.0	4 232	80.3	11.2	4	5 106	3 388	2 566	602	55.1	485
Burlington town	129	66	61.6	50.9	1 535	4.3	1 422	79.7	9.9	3	1 791	1 227	931	183	54.6	146
Grylls town	1 409	718	61.0	30.3	54	6.2	54	83.0	13.0	—	66	39	28	7	42.9	3
Big Horn North division	3 377	1 738	58.2	54.1	858	6.2	788	82.0	8.5	—	979	666	523	104	61.5	94
Byron town	323	170	59.4	47.4	1 954	16.1	1 139	82.5	13.6	.7	2 158	1 441	1 064	334	57.2	277
Cowley town	310	142	65.8	48.8	192	5.4	185	85.5	13.8	—	222	150	91	23	43.5	18
Deer town	142	83	45.8	30.1	65	—	65	85.4	27.0	—	78	49	32	26	34.6	51
Framme town (pt.)	197	52	55.7	48.1	54	11.1	48	80.0	13.8	4.6	46	32	24	15	53.3	15
Big Horn South division	1 526	817	51.0	41.4	771	4.7	725	86.3	—	1.0	903	623	453	159	52.2	114
Basin town	1 839	977	55.3	47.5	1 014	3.1	984	77.9	8.4	—	1 157	770	571	85	48.2	62
Menderson town	926	527	50.4	43.5	467	8.1	457	77.9	9.0	—	537	347	262	37	56.8	30
Menderson town	62	29	56.5	37.9	35	2.6	32	71.9	—	—	42	26	20	2	—	—
Campbell County	19 927	9 812	76.9	65.7	15 327	5.2	14 335	90.9	13.1	2.5	16 585	12 304	9 255	2 105	56.4	1 712
Gallatin North division	14 781	7 354	76.6	65.4	11 319	5.5	10 617	92.0	12.8	1.9	12 304	9 255	6 478	1 561	56.2	1 223
Gallatin city (pt.)	5 860	2 458	77.0	67.0	9 028	5.4	8 486	92.9	13.1	1.9	10 617	7 263	5 327	1 265	58.9	1 028
Gallatin South division	5 146	2 458	77.9	66.4	4 008	4.4	3 718	87.9	14.1	2.3	4 309	2 574	1 777	544	57.2	445
Antelope Valley-Crestview CD	796	377	83.8	75.9	667	2.1	647	94.6	15.5	4.4	805	579	431	51	45	45
Gallatin city (pt.)	476	229	77.1	68.6	367	4.1	352	95.2	13.4	9.5	414	241	177	75	53.3	63
Sleepy Hollow CD	759	383	87.1	77.5	666	2.9	612	87.1	9.8	—	653	410	261	105	67.5	108
Wright town	775	377	79.0	64.5	612	8.5	548	81.8	24.1	10.4	650	457	380	84	47.6	55
Carbon County	12 237	5 730	65.6	59.3	8 031	5.3	7 360	87.6	14.0	—	9 244	6 423	4 528	1 055	63.6	869
Hanna division	1 470	705	67.7	55.7	995	4.6	904	87.3	20.7	4.4	1 090	747	531	103	57.3	89
Elk Mountain town	160	80	61.3	48.8	98	4.1	75	90.7	16.0	—	114	79	68	10	60.0	10
Hanna town	754	367	65.6	53.4	495	7.2	445	84.2	23.0	—	536	359	270	69	50.7	56
Medicine Bow town	135	69	69.3	61.5	181	5.4	166	86.7	24.1	1.2	206	119	77	21	85.7	27
Rawlins division	8 203	3 773	64.5	61.3	5 290	5.2	4 858	80.8	11.5	—	6 138	4 276	3 003	741	66.7	605
Boggs town	190	92	65.8	50.0	125	8.8	112	69.6	9.8	—	158	75	45	17	58.8	11
Dixon town	51	28	54.9	53.6	78	—	78	70.8	—	—	39	25	12	2	—	—
Rawlins city	6 890	3 127	64.6	62.5	4 450	5.0	4 087	93.1	11.9	—	5 167	3 633	2 565	640	67.3	545
Saratoga division	368	196	63.3	54.1	233	1.7	225	85.8	11.6	—	249	187	149	29	55.2	15
Grand Encampment town	2 564	1 252	68.1	55.4	1 746	5.9	1 598	78.0	18.0	.8	2 016	1 400	994	211	55.9	171
Riverside town	374	177	63.9	50.8	239	2.3	215	73.5	18.6	—	280	168	126	17	52.9	18
Saratoga town	75	34	64.0	50.0	48	8.3	42	52.4	33.3	—	56	40	33	—	—	—
Converse County	1 431	704	69.4	59.4	993	7.0	891	88.0	16.5	—	1 116	800	547	128	52.3	101
Douglas division	7 829	3 900	69.9	60.1	5 467	7.2	5 006	82.2	14.4	4.7	5 931	4 180	3 108	771	62.4	636
Douglas city	5 405	2 770	70.0	61.2	3 777	7.7	3 456	80.2	13.4	6.5	4 180	2 896	2 111	548	66.4	488
Last Springs town	3 634	1 914	65.9	59.6	2 446	10.4	2 164	80.3	13.6	7.9	2 708	1 786	1 251	347	74.6	368
Glennrock division	4	2	100.0	100.0	4	—	4	100.0	50.0	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Glennrock town	2 424	1 220	69.7	57.5	1 690	6.3	1 550	86.8	16.5	.8	1 799	1 284	997	223	52.5	148
Rolling Hills town	1 495	810	75.5	55.9	1 009	7.8	916	86.4	15.1	1.4	1 067	725	592	155	55.5	121
Crook County	220	94	74.1	57.4	163	6.1	147	89.1	8.8	—	165	127	106	11	72.7	7
Hulet division	3 731	1 941	67.3	54.8	2 508	3.9	2 343	70.6	11.2	.6	2 739	1 940	1 390	352	64.5	323
Hulet town	891	442	69.5	52.0	619	3.9	556	57.0	6.3	—	636	446	316	105	65.7	101
Moore division	313	157	66.5	52.2	208	3.4	183	70.5	6.0	—	228	129	83	48	50.0	39
Moore town	517	266	65.7	43.4	886	5.4	822	74.5	12.0	1.6	987	682	495	131	61.1	110
Pine Haven town	97	49	63.9	43.3	364	6.6	338	71.9	16.3	3.8	400	263	197	52	63.5	44
Sundance division	1 486	774	67.5	58.1	1 003	4.8	965	76.0	—	—	59	38	27	8	100.0	7
Sundance town	849	446	62.8	53.6	533	2.5	505	75.2	13.4	—	1 116	812	579	116	70.9	112
Fremont County	24 161	12 364	62.9	55.7	15 775	9.4	13 605	85.8	14.4	.4	16 817	10 953	7 526	2 271	56.8	1 863
Dubois division	1 131	550	67.6	58.7	1 176	11.4	866	75.8	10.7	—	856	585	344	74	73.0	67
Dubois town	1 131	550	67.6	58.7	1 176	11.4	866	75.8	10.7	—	856	585	344	74	73.0	67
Lander division	7 123	3 735	66.1	59.5	4 590	12.7	4 224	77.3	10.9	—	519	339	190	45	80.0	46
Hudson town (pt.)	1 431	725	66.1	60.7	4 590	6.7	4 224	84.0	15.0	.4	5 041	3 435	2 427	603	69.0	609
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99	80	30	70.0	23
Lander city	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	12.5	3 051	72.3	13.4	—	1 440	99				

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over											Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Labor force				Workers				Females with own children under 6 years						
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Worked in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force				
	Total	Female			Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total				Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		
Fremont County—Con.															
Shoshoni division	531	261	42.9	268	4.9	254	71.7	12.6	—	346	248	180	37	48.6	32
Shoshoni town	394	195	50.5	200	6.5	187	75.9	15.0	—	247	167	118	28	53.6	27
Sweetwater division	149	65	43.6	91	4.4	87	58.6	29.9	—	131	51	43	13	—	1
Wind River division	15	7	53.7	9	4.4	8	88.2	14.3	—	10	6	4	1	51.9	156
Arapahoe CDP	261	104	41.8	109	17.4	90	100.0	10.0	—	129	76	54	32	—	41
Etherie CDP	703	372	48.1	334	37.7	208	91.3	40.4	7.2	328	112	93	98	44.9	99
Fort Washakie CDP	839	430	51.7	434	30.4	294	87.1	19.4	—	440	220	147	115	46.1	2
Hudson town (pt.)	62	38	54.8	34	8.8	29	58.1	16.1	—	42	28	14	7	28.6	2
Pavillon town	80	41	52.5	42	23.8	32	78.1	6.3	—	60	34	24	5	40.0	2
Riverton city	6 648	3 481	62.8	4 156	5.9	3 873	89.7	14.3	2	4 680	3 140	2 072	627	60.6	556
Goshute County															424
Goshute Hole division	9 286	4 829	63.4	5 854	7.7	5 412	83.0	11.1	.6	6 660	4 570	3 297	801	46.1	35
La Grange town	910	463	47.3	553	7.1	514	72.2	6.4	—	643	389	268	80	46.3	2
Toler town	174	89	52.9	92	2.2	90	58.9	—	—	113	69	45	12	16.7	5
Toler town	106	58	34.5	52	11.5	46	89.1	6.5	—	65	41	24	3	100.0	14
Rawlids Creek division	288	124	81.3	234	2.1	469	69.0	13.5	—	234	194	143	19	68.4	373
Torrington division	8 088	4 242	63.1	5 067	8.0	4 669	84.9	11.5	.7	5 783	3 987	2 886	702	45.4	15
Fort Laramie town	180	100	45.0	81	13.6	70	77.1	14.3	—	96	57	30	19	47.4	15
Lingle town	355	177	57.5	202	2.0	200	76.0	8.5	—	238	191	154	28	39.3	12
Torrington town	4 320	2 362	62.4	2 688	10.2	2 407	85.5	12.3	.8	2 966	2 063	1 492	373	52.0	229
Hot Springs County															209
Thermopole East division	3 675	1 933	63.6	2 328	4.8	2 165	87.3	15.4	.3	2 586	1 831	1 482	226	75.7	19
East Thermopole town	430	282	50.0	215	2.8	207	87.0	15.0	—	238	152	135	25	68.0	4
Thermopole town (pt.)	186	126	46.2	86	7.0	78	84.6	14.1	—	102	56	46	10	50.0	2
Thermopole West division	95	84	8.4	8	—	8	62.5	—	—	8	5	5	3	100.0	190
Kirby town	3 128	1 602	64.8	2 019	5.3	1 864	87.0	15.3	.4	2 247	1 612	1 286	201	76.6	—
Thermopole town (pt.)	60	32	63.3	38	—	38	94.7	13.2	—	42	33	25	—	—	139
Thermopole town (pt.)	2 415	1 271	61.7	1 482	5.5	1 372	85.2	13.5	.5	1 655	1 176	941	156	72.4	—
Wind River division	117	49	80.3	94	—	94	93.6	18.1	—	101	67	61	—	—	—
Johnson County															357
Buffalo division	4 671	2 419	65.5	3 055	2.7	2 959	81.0	13.5	.3	3 411	2 397	1 707	385	71.9	357
Buffalo city	4 032	2 101	63.7	2 563	3.0	2 473	83.3	11.8	.3	2 891	2 044	1 440	337	72.4	208
Kaysville division	2 592	1 399	61.8	1 597	3.6	1 537	84.9	22.4	—	1 801	1 248	913	186	81.7	37
Kaysville town	207	114	74.4	154	2.6	150	60.0	10.7	—	520	353	267	48	68.8	19
Laramie County															4 385
Cheyenne division	55 067	27 877	70.2	35 265	6.7	35 721	92.5	12.0	4	41 619	31 319	23 472	4 952	64.4	3 652
Cheyenne city	46 448	24 006	69.3	30 322	6.8	29 640	93.6	11.5	.5	34 609	25 978	19 322	3 971	66.7	2 865
Cheyenne city (pt.)	38 204	19 854	68.8	24 755	6.6	24 232	93.4	11.3	.5	28 380	21 295	15 803	3 156	67.3	234
Fox Farm-College CDP	2 214	1 066	67.3	1 383	6.6	1 391	94.0	10.6	1.6	1 605	1 218	858	206	68.0	88
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	2 223	1 107	70.8	1 521	6.5	1 465	94.5	13.0	—	1 668	1 301	938	179	43.6	404
South Greeley CDP	2 443	1 277	79.0	1 803	10.0	1 713	94.8	11.5	—	1 991	1 527	1 206	368	68.8	108
Cheyenne East division	2 359	1 155	77.5	1 814	5.4	1 701	91.9	11.6	—	1 943	1 492	1 143	155	57.4	—
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	657	312	84.0	545	2.2	525	100.0	14.1	—	585	442	338	36	86.1	512
Cheyenne West division	4 205	1 667	80.0	1 828	7.3	3 182	88.4	18.3	.3	3 609	2 907	2 290	666	53.9	7
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	127	56	75.6	89	—	96	85.4	—	—	103	91	76	13	53.8	113
Warren AFB CDP	2 595	1 945	83.0	1 649	13.1	2 036	90.7	22.5	4	2 303	1 772	1 389	525	49.1	6
Pine Bluffs division	2 055	1 049	63.5	1 301	5.3	1 198	77.3	9.7	.2	1 458	942	717	160	58.1	10
Albin town	91	50	53.8	49	6.1	41	53.7	9.8	—	59	38	25	9	66.7	48
Burns town	210	111	59.0	122	8.2	114	80.7	15.8	1.8	131	90	74	17	41.2	10
Pine Bluffs town	803	436	58.2	467	6.4	424	82.5	11.3	—	519	337	260	65	63.1	48
Lincoln County															713
Afton division	8 286	4 116	64.6	5 346	5.8	4 976	86.0	18.0	3	6 090	4 097	3 154	920	54.0	392
Afton town	4 364	2 207	62.8	2 742	7.0	2 558	80.8	15.7	.9	3 203	2 040	1 529	520	52.7	106
Alpine town	966	494	60.6	558	6.5	538	78.3	10.8	.9	683	432	337	94	73.4	9
Thayne town	132	65	73.5	97	11.3	86	83.7	29.1	—	108	78	56	13	46.2	17
Thayne town	182	102	71.4	130	6.9	121	71.9	27.3	—	145	90	52	26	73.1	279
Kenmer East division	3 331	1 615	68.0	2 261	5.2	2 104	92.9	21.2	—	2 450	1 815	1 448	352	55.7	41
Diamondville town	599	289	66.6	396	5.1	372	94.9	29.6	—	418	309	266	68	41.2	193
Kenmer city (pt.)	2 056	1 018	70.9	1 457	4.9	1 361	94.0	20.9	—	1 561	1 192	945	235	57.9	3
La Borge town	319	153	68.7	219	5.5	201	86.6	21.4	—	237	151	102	28	85.7	42
Opal town	68	28	61.8	42	7.9	39	92.3	2.6	—	50	34	28	9	55.6	3
Kenmer West division	591	294	58.0	343	2.4	314	81.2	15.9	—	437	242	177	48	56.3	42
Cokeville town	302	159	63.6	192	5.7	179	86.0	19.0	—	215	122	86	28	78.6	32

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over													Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total		Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Total	Percent in labor force			
Natrona County	45 221	23 500	67.4	57.3	30 385	6.6	28 106	93.3	10.6	1	33 438	24 120	17 480	59.1	4 094	3 336
Casper division	35 250	18 550	65.8	55.7	23 131	7.1	21 268	93.4	10.8	1	25 568	18 223	12 867	58.4	3 092	2 514
Casper city (pt.)	32 057	16 974	65.6	55.4	20 972	6.6	19 419	93.4	11.1	1	23 235	16 622	11 764	58.9	2 845	2 324
Mills town	1 185	615	67.7	64.6	802	10.1	694	95.4	2.6	1	867	385	437	62	62	83
Casper North division	2 280	1 152	73.6	63.5	1 677	8.6	1 521	90.0	14.4	1	1 796	1 261	991	242	242	196
Bar Nunn town	504	251	79.4	67.7	400	7.3	365	96.2	10.4	1	424	318	259	67	67	64
Casper city (pt.)	202	99	66.8	50.5	135	3.7	130	73.8	13.8	1	154	111	92	20	20	17
Edwardsville town	361	183	67.6	58.5	244	4.1	234	76.9	20.9	1	273	196	123	34	34	18
Midwest town (pt.)	4 595	2 310	71.2	60.4	3 265	4.3	3 107	94.5	7.8	3	3 573	2 734	2 077	462	462	338
Casper South division	1 775	900	77.6	68.1	1 377	8.2	1 339	97.1	7.8	1	1 465	1 170	872	213	213	173
Evansville town	3 096	1 488	68.1	61.5	1 680	8.2	1 614	90.4	10.1	5	2 451	1 902	1 545	298	298	288
Hells Half Acre division	853	412	88.2	80.6	2 312	2.7	2 210	92.9	10.4	1	2 501	1 902	1 545	112	112	125
Casper city (pt.)	957	456	67.5	59.9	636	3.6	617	94.7	11.2	1	746	502	394	85	85	73
Mountain View CDP	1 947	1 071	58.4	47.9	1 137	2.2	1 101	76.5	9.3	1	1 453	970	723	120	120	127
Niobrara County	772	397	63.3	59.7	489	2.2	470	78.7	11.1	1	562	366	281	59	59	69
Niobrara East division	498	285	59.4	51.9	296	2.0	290	83.8	10.7	1	351	226	175	41	41	47
Lusk town (pt.)	8	5	100.0	100.0	8	—	8	62.5	—	1	8	5	5	3	3	5
Van Tassell town	175	674	55.1	40.9	648	2.2	631	74.8	7.9	1	891	604	442	61	61	58
Niobrara West division	646	392	54.0	42.3	349	3.2	335	85.7	11.0	1	471	310	216	29	29	30
Lusk town (pt.)	77	38	61.0	44.7	47	6.4	44	100.0	9.1	1	49	33	22	5	5	4
Marville town	17 389	8 913	66.3	57.8	11 435	5.7	10 739	84.3	12.7	2	12 914	8 765	6 200	1 486	1 486	1 232
Park County	9 390	4 811	66.3	57.4	6 223	5.4	5 782	88.4	11.7	2	6 943	4 863	3 473	772	772	663
Cody division	6 039	3 172	63.2	55.3	3 816	5.9	3 553	89.5	9.9	1	4 330	2 985	2 061	469	469	423
Cody city	718	367	68.8	62.4	494	1.4	487	74.7	17.7	1	553	399	295	59	59	57
Meinertown division	286	158	59.8	51.9	171	4.1	164	61.0	20.1	1.8	185	124	99	14	14	11
Meinertown town	7 012	3 601	65.1	56.7	4 467	6.9	4 223	82.7	14.2	1	5 179	3 310	2 277	626	626	475
Powell division	4 111	2 221	62.5	55.8	2 564	8.9	2 306	79.5	14.6	1	2 872	1 776	1 095	335	335	246
Powell city	269	134	93.3	90.3	251	—	247	34.4	—	1	239	193	155	29	29	37
Yellowstone National Park division	6 040	3 098	62.8	51.5	3 755	4.9	3 534	86.1	13.1	1	4 295	2 932	2 212	461	461	342
Platte County	360	176	48.3	34.1	174	4.6	166	83.7	12.0	1	245	152	126	30	30	9
Chugwater division	175	86	51.4	43.0	90	8.9	82	70.7	8.5	1	111	55	35	7	7	7
Chugwater town	382	190	49.0	36.3	187	3.7	180	53.3	4.4	1	236	150	119	13	13	6
Glendo division	1 339	720	50.4	43.1	70	10.0	63	69.8	9.5	1	82	58	35	4	4	6
Glendo town	1 162	604	60.2	48.8	682	7.8	629	77.7	8.9	1	800	549	386	80	80	51
Gummersville division	852	452	61.0	49.6	503	6.8	472	76.5	8.9	1	590	403	284	69	69	48
Gummersville town	62	31	45.2	32.3	28	7.1	24	91.7	—	1	35	24	16	6	6	3
Hartsville town	4 136	2 128	66.0	55.0	2 712	4.2	2 559	90.7	14.8	1	3 014	2 081	1 581	338	338	276
Hartsville division	2 477	1 341	60.8	51.3	1 500	4.6	1 411	91.2	15.2	1	1 668	1 157	859	173	173	179
Wheatland town	17 951	9 323	64.1	55.8	11 486	6.1	10 510	88.6	12.6	1	12 794	8 791	6 098	1 246	1 246	1 024
Shenandoah County	13 795	7 210	63.4	56.0	8 726	6.1	8 006	91.8	13.1	1	9 740	6 748	4 650	860	860	774
Shenandoah division	59	31	67.8	57.6	40	5.0	37	62.2	16.2	1	45	26	21	10	10	4
Clearmont town	10 669	5 711	63.2	54.6	6 725	5.8	6 207	93.2	13.2	1	7 400	5 168	3 493	688	688	675
Shenandoah South division	2 590	1 295	67.1	56.1	1 739	5.8	1 572	79.8	13.4	1	1 922	1 328	969	251	251	151
Shenandoah city (pt.)	1 566	818	65.2	53.8	1 021	6.3	932	75.9	6.9	1.3	1 132	715	479	135	135	99
Shenandoah West division	421	208	60.6	42.8	235	5.9	225	86.7	6.2	1.3	285	165	104	25	25	11
Dayton town	467	245	71.5	64.9	334	9.6	298	75.2	8.1	1	365	236	158	46	46	48
Ranchester town	3 621	1 758	66.7	56.0	2 417	3.6	2 261	75.9	13.9	1	2 768	1 869	1 352	324	324	247
Sublette County	1 311	603	71.1	59.0	932	3.9	859	83.8	15.4	1	1 088	737	526	133	133	170
Big Horn County	346	163	67.1	51.5	232	9.2	205	78.0	16.1	1	255	167	109	31	31	19
Big Horn division	434	210	75.6	61.0	328	6.4	303	90.1	24.1	1	373	264	198	54	54	30
Marbleton town	141	65	68.1	63.1	96	—	74	45.9	—	1	118	75	40	25	25	16
Boulder division	2 149	1 090	64.0	53.9	1 389	2.3	1 328	72.4	13.8	1	1 562	1 037	786	166	166	154
Pringle division	932	500	60.6	47.2	565	2.5	545	73.4	10.8	1	632	434	312	69	69	67
Pringle town	26 964	13 408	70.9	59.1	19 093	5.1	17 886	86.6	21.4	7.8	20 425	15 298	10 686	2 655	2 655	2 044
Sweetwater County	9 313	4 583	69.6	55.5	6 462	5.1	6 065	82.3	22.3	12.7	6 912	5 080	3 742	904	904	610
Green River North division	102	53	72.5	67.9	74	—	74	85.1	40.5	13.7	76	57	48	7	7	3
Granger town	8 458	4 167	69.3	55.1	5 842	5.3	5 472	82.1	22.7	13.7	6 250	4 572	3 355	815	815	551
Green River city	143	90	46.9	36.7	67	20.9	53	41.5	24.5	17.0	94	42	20	—	—	—

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Country Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over													
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools		Percent using public transportation		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Percent in labor force	Total	Percent in labor force
Sweetwater County—Con.														
Rock Springs North division	16 906	8 482	71.6	61.2	12 097	5.1	11 316	89.4	21.2	5.4	12 912	59.0	1 694	1 392
Rock Springs North division	1 787	911	74.7	67.6	1 335	6.5	1 248	91.5	28.0	4.6	1 402	47.3	182	76
Rock Springs city (pt.)	13 590	6 812	70.7	59.9	9 599	5.1	8 984	89.4	21.3	5.8	10 328	59.4	1 378	1 149
Superior town	176	76	64.8	63.2	114	6.1	107	86.0	20.6	3.7	128	53.3	15	4
Rock Springs South division	130	43	73.8	39.5	96	—	96	86.5	7.3	—	120	—	—	—
Rock Springs city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division	472	210	78.6	63.3	371	4.0	356	79.2	12.4	—	387	56.1	57	42
Baird town	155	62	76.8	51.6	119	3.4	115	86.1	15.7	—	126	43.8	16	10
Wamsutter town	141	66	84.4	75.8	119	5.0	113	67.3	7.1	—	128	53.8	13	6
Teton County														
Alta division	8 616	4 146	78.5	73.3	6 765	2.0	6 481	82.7	12.0	5.5	7 350	69.9	652	756
Jackson Hole division	8 309	4 951	71.3	57.9	6 149	5.4	5 741	94.3	23.4	—	6 169	100.0	21	36
Jackson town	3 363	1 706	78.6	73.6	2 578	1.9	2 302	92.5	11.8	6.6	2 493	68.9	631	720
Rafter J Ranch CDP	794	395	74.8	69.3	2 650	3.9	2 469	78.1	12.0	6.6	2 895	59.8	209	248
Yellowstone National Park division	38	—	90.6	89.4	719	—	691	89.1	7.8	—	736	92.0	87	90
Yellowstone National Park division	—	—	100.0	—	38	—	38	63.2	—	—	38	—	—	—
Uinta County														
Bridge Valley division	12 094	5 902	73.1	62.9	8 814	5.7	8 196	87.5	17.4	4.9	9 523	65.7	1 407	1 354
Lyman town	3 885	1 876	69.5	53.6	2 695	7.1	2 458	79.6	20.2	12.1	2 905	50.2	416	311
Mountain View town	1 166	578	69.5	52.6	807	6.8	738	80.9	21.4	12.3	853	45.7	140	79
Evanston division	7 666	3 788	70.1	54.0	534	6.9	486	84.4	20.0	8.2	578	48.9	88	71
Evanston city	8 209	4 026	74.8	67.2	6 119	5.1	5 738	90.9	16.2	1.8	6 618	72.3	991	1 043
Evanston city	7 230	3 531	74.3	67.1	5 350	4.7	5 029	90.6	15.9	1.9	5 804	73.1	848	895
Washakie County														
Ten Sleep division	6 222	3 190	63.7	52.9	3 946	4.9	3 702	86.1	10.3	4.4	4 528	59.1	579	358
Ten Sleep town	569	284	58.3	43.0	332	5.4	312	61.5	23.7	—	353	40.5	42	20
Worland division	258	135	46.5	34.1	170	9.2	109	63.3	14.7	—	138	62.5	16	15
Worland city	5 653	2 906	64.2	53.9	3 614	4.9	3 390	88.4	9.1	5.5	4 175	60.5	537	338
Worland city	4 267	2 304	61.4	51.5	2 602	5.3	2 449	88.6	10.6	3.3	3 057	61.6	404	257
Weston County														
Newcastle division	4 767	2 419	66.7	56.3	3 181	6.4	2 948	82.4	13.3	3.1	3 573	54.1	407	265
Newcastle city	3 793	1 930	63.9	53.3	2 500	2.1	2 353	82.1	13.3	3.4	2 816	50.6	330	200
Upton division	2 249	1 284	63.0	58.0	1 461	1.3	1 372	84.8	14.7	—	1 592	60.5	172	102
Upton town	974	489	69.9	60.1	681	11.2	595	83.4	13.6	1.5	757	68.8	77	65
Upton town	673	343	67.0	54.2	451	13.5	383	83.8	10.2	—	488	68.8	77	65

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over											Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Labor force				Workers			Worked in 1989					Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Percent un- employed		Total		Means of transportation to work		Total		Total		Total		
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total		Percent in labor force		
The State	332 293	167 732	67.7	53.7	220 990	5.9	208 374	87.2	13.5	1.4	176 787	127 008	29 476	60.7	
COUNTY															
Albany County	24 878	12 032	63.4	61.9	15 705	5.0	14 796	78.1	12.9	3	12 307	7 535	1 605	66.7	
Big Horn County	19 713	9 961	58.6	48.5	14 503	5.2	14 335	80.3	11.2	4	12 304	9 255	2 105	55.1	
Campbell County	17 927	9 812	76.9	65.7	15 327	5.0	14 335	90.9	13.1	2.5	12 304	9 255	2 105	56.4	
Carbon County	12 237	5 790	69.9	59.3	8 031	7.3	7 360	87.6	14.0	4.7	6 423	4 528	1 055	63.6	
Converse County	7 820	3 980	65.6	60.1	5 467	7.2	5 068	82.2	14.4	6	4 180	3 108	771	62.4	
Crook County	3 731	1 941	67.3	55.7	2 508	3.9	2 343	70.6	14.4	4	1 940	1 390	352	64.5	
Fremont County	24 161	12 344	62.9	54.8	15 177	7.4	13 603	85.8	14.4	6	10 953	7 526	2 271	56.8	
Goshute County	9 284	4 829	63.4	50.7	6 054	7.7	5 612	83.0	11.1	6	4 570	3 297	801	46.1	
Hot Springs County	3 675	1 933	63.6	55.4	2 328	4.8	2 165	87.3	15.4	3	1 831	1 482	226	75.7	
Johnson County	4 671	2 419	65.5	58.9	3 055	2.7	2 959	81.0	13.5	3	2 397	1 707	385	71.9	
Laramie County	55 067	27 877	70.2	61.5	35 265	6.7	33 721	92.5	12.0	4	31 319	23 472	4 952	64.4	
Lincoln County	8 286	4 116	64.6	57.0	5 346	5.8	4 976	86.0	18.0	4	4 619	3 154	4 990	54.0	
Nebraska County	45 221	23 500	67.4	53.3	30 385	6.6	28 106	93.3	10.6	3	24 120	17 480	4 094	59.1	
Neuro County	17 987	9 071	58.4	47.9	11 137	5.2	10 101	76.5	9.3	1	8 745	6 200	1 220	70.0	
Park County	6 389	3 133	62.3	57.8	4 155	5.7	3 843	84.3	12.7	2	3 292	2 212	1 486	63.4	
Platte County	6 040	3 093	62.8	51.5	3 755	4.9	3 534	86.3	13.1	4	2 995	2 098	1 461	54.7	
Shoshone County	17 951	9 071	62.9	51.3	11 435	4.7	10 534	88.6	12.6	7.8	8 791	6 098	1 246	63.7	
Sublette County	3 621	1 753	64.1	52.8	2 495	4.1	2 310	75.9	13.9	2	1 869	1 352	324	65.1	
Sweetwater County	26 944	13 408	70.9	59.1	19 092	5.1	17 888	82.6	21.4	20 435	15 298	2 655	55.6		
Teton County	8 616	4 146	78.5	73.3	6 745	2.0	6 481	82.7	12.0	9 350	6 976	2 452	69.9		
Utah County	12 994	5 902	73.1	62.9	8 196	5.7	7 702	87.5	17.4	5	6 984	5 113	1 407	65.7	
Washakie County	6 222	3 190	63.7	52.9	3 946	4.9	3 702	86.1	10.3	4	3 182	2 256	579	59.1	
Weston County	4 767	2 419	66.7	56.3	3 181	6.4	2 948	82.4	13.3	3	2 488	1 845	407	54.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alton town, Lincoln County	966	494	60.6	49.8	585	7.5	538	78.3	10.8	9	432	337	94	73.4	
Alpena town, Laramie County	91	50	53.8	44.0	49	6.1	41	53.7	9.8	38	38	25	9	66.7	
Alpena town, Lincoln County	132	65	73.5	69.2	97	11.3	86	83.7	29.1	56	78	56	13	48.2	
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County	796	377	83.8	75.9	667	2.1	647	94.6	15.5	2.3	579	431	51	51.0	
Artesia CDP, Fremont County	104	104	41.8	20.2	109	17.4	90	100.0	10.0	1	76	54	32	45	
Bainbridge town, Carbon County	155	92	65.8	50.0	125	8.8	112	89.6	9.8	1	76	54	32	45	
Bar Nunn town, Sweetwater County	62	32	76.8	51.9	48	7.3	38	96.1	15.7	78	78	79	16	11	
Basin town, Nebraska County	926	521	50.4	49.5	487	2.1	457	77.9	9.0	424	269	67	10	10	
Big Horn town, Big Horn County	346	163	67.1	51.5	232	9.5	205	78.0	16.1	325	202	37	30	30	
Big Piney town, Sublette County	2 992	1 399	61.8	55.5	1 597	3.6	1 537	84.9	11.8	1	1 167	109	31	19	
Buffalo city, Johnson County	129	66	41.9	30.3	54	8.2	54	63.0	13.0	1 801	1 248	913	186	208	
Burlington town, Big Horn County	210	111	59.0	47.7	122	16.1	114	80.7	15.8	66	39	28	7	3	
Burns town, Big Horn County	223	170	59.4	48.8	192	6.1	159	85.5	13.8	131	90	74	17	10	
Casper city, Nebraska County	34 685	18 286	66.8	56.6	23 011	6.1	21 992	93.8	10.7	197	114	99	23	18	
Chaparral town, Laramie County	38 204	19 854	68.8	61.2	24 785	6.6	23 282	93.4	11.3	25 462	18 453	3 170	370	2 622	
Chugwater town, Platte County	175	86	51.4	43.0	90	8.9	82	70.7	8.5	28 380	21 295	3 156	7	2 887	
Claremont town, Sheridan County	59	33	67.8	57.6	40	5.0	37	62.2	16.2	111	55	35	7	4	
Cody city, Park County	6 039	3 172	63.2	55.3	3 816	5.9	3 553	89.5	9.9	45	26	21	10	4	
Cody city, Sheridan County	302	159	63.6	54.7	192	5.7	179	86.0	19.0	4 330	2 985	2 081	449	423	
Coleville town, Lincoln County	310	142	65.8	52.8	204	5.4	185	85.4	27.0	215	122	86	28	32	
Cowley town, Big Horn County	421	208	60.6	42.8	255	5.9	225	86.7	6.2	222	150	91	43	51	
Dayton town, Sheridan County	142	83	45.8	30.1	65	8.0	65	80.0	13.8	285	165	104	25	11	
Deerfield town, Big Horn County	597	289	66.6	54.3	396	5.1	372	70.3	29.6	78	49	32	26	11	
Diamondville town, Lincoln County	51	28	54.9	53.6	28	—	24	70.8	—	418	309	266	68	41.2	
Douglas city, Converse County	3 654	1 914	66.9	59.6	2 446	10.4	2 164	80.3	13.6	2	1 786	1 251	2	—	
Dubois town, Fremont County	693	351	66.1	59.5	458	12.7	396	77.3	10.9	2 706	1 786	1 251	45	366	
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	186	99	46.2	40.5	86	7.0	78	84.6	14.1	339	190	46	10	47	
Edgerton town, Nebraska County	202	99	66.8	50.5	135	3.7	130	73.8	13.8	102	56	46	10	17	
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County	160	80	61.3	48.8	98	4.1	75	90.7	16.0	154	92	68	20	10	
Ethel CDP, Fremont County	703	372	47.5	48.1	334	37.7	208	91.3	40.4	114	79	68	10	60.0	
Evansville town, Lincoln County	7 230	3 531	74.3	61.5	5 350	5.4	5 029	90.6	15.7	328	112	93	98	44.9	
Evansville town, Nebraska County	1 003	533	68.1	67.1	680	8.2	614	90.4	10.1	4 320	3 110	848	85	895	
Fort Laramie town, Goshute County	180	100	51.7	42.0	81	13.6	70	77.1	14.3	5 804	4 320	3 110	73.1	73.1	
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County	839	430	51.7	48.6	434	30.4	294	87.1	19.4	745	522	370	19	53	
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County	2 214	1 066	67.3	58.7	1 383	6.6	1 391	94.0	10.6	96	57	30	115	15	
Franklin town, Big Horn County	107	57	55.1	47.4	59	10.2	53	77.4	—	220	147	858	206	234	
Big Horn County	97	52	55.7	48.1	54	11.1	46	79.2	—	1 605	1 181	680	15	15	
Park County	10	5	50.0	40.0	5	—	—	60.0	—	53	36	28	15	15	

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force										Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Total	Workers		Total		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van		Means of transportation to work		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks							
						Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.	Total	Female														
Gillette city, Campbell County	12 197	6 089	77.0	67.0	9 395	5.3	93.0	13.1	1.9	8 838	5 596	7 578	58.6	1 091		
Glendo town, Platte County	139	72	50.4	43.1	70	10.0	69.8	9.5	—	82	35	58	50.0	6		
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County	1 495	810	67.5	55.9	1 009	7.8	86.4	15.1	1.4	916	592	725	55.5	121		
Granger town, Sweetwater County	374	177	63.9	50.8	239	6.3	73.5	18.6	—	215	126	168	52.9	3		
Green River city, Sweetwater County	102	53	72.5	67.9	74	—	85.1	40.5	13.7	76	48	57	28.6	7		
Greybull town, Big Horn County	8 458	4 167	69.3	55.1	5 842	5.3	82.1	22.7	—	5 472	3 355	4 572	48.2	551		
Guernsey town, Platte County	1 409	715	61.0	54.1	858	6.2	82.0	8.5	—	798	284	403	61.5	94		
Hanna town, Carbon County	852	452	61.0	49.6	503	6.8	76.5	8.9	—	472	270	359	50.7	48		
Hartsville town, Platte County	754	367	65.6	53.4	495	4.8	94.2	23.0	—	465	16	24	50.7	56		
Hudson town, Fremont County	62	31	45.2	32.3	28	7.1	91.7	—	—	24	6	127	66.7	3		
Hulett town, Crook County	282	152	57.4	55.9	162	11.7	69.2	14.0	—	143	94	127	62.2	25		
Jackson town, Teton County	313	157	66.5	52.2	208	3.4	70.5	6.0	—	183	83	129	50.0	39		
Kaycee town, Johnson County	3 543	1 706	74.8	69.3	2 450	3.9	78.1	12.0	—	2 469	1 637	2 414	59.8	248		
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County	207	114	74.4	64.9	154	2.6	60.0	10.7	—	130	75	114	82.1	19		
Kirby town, Hot Springs County	2 056	1 018	70.9	61.5	1 457	4.9	94.0	20.9	—	1 561	945	1 192	57.9	193		
La Barge town, Lincoln County	60	32	63.3	56.3	38	—	86.7	13.2	—	38	25	33	—	—		
La Grange town, Goshute County	319	153	68.7	51.0	219	5.5	84.6	21.4	—	201	102	151	85.7	38		
Lander city, Fremont County	174	89	52.9	52.6	92	2.2	90	—	—	90	45	69	16.7	2		
Laramie city, Albany County	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	3 284	6.2	85.1	14.5	—	3 051	1 703	2 480	68.8	464		
Laramie city, Albany County	21 794	10 532	62.2	61.8	13 505	4.8	77.8	12.4	—	12 726	6 316	10 522	67.9	1 216		
Lingle town, Goshute County	355	177	57.5	47.5	202	2.0	76.0	8.5	—	200	154	191	39.3	12		
Lost Springs town, Converse County	4	2	100.0	100.0	4	—	100.0	50.0	—	4	4	4	—	—		
Lovell town, Big Horn County	1 526	817	51.0	41.4	771	4.7	88.3	14.6	1.0	725	453	623	52.2	114		
Lusk town, Niobrara County	1 144	677	56.4	46.4	645	2.6	84.8	10.9	—	625	391	536	70.0	77		
Lyman town, Union County	1 166	578	69.5	52.6	807	6.8	80.9	21.4	12.3	738	465	581	45.7	79		
Manderson town, Big Horn County	62	29	56.5	37.9	35	8.6	71.9	—	—	32	20	26	—	—		
Manville town, Niobrara County	77	38	61.0	44.7	47	6.4	100.0	9.1	—	44	22	33	40.0	4		
Marbleton town, Sublette County	434	210	75.6	61.0	328	6.4	90.1	24.1	1.2	303	198	264	50.0	30		
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County	135	68	69.3	61.5	181	7.2	86.7	24.1	—	166	77	119	85.7	27		
Meeteetse town, Park County	286	158	59.8	51.9	171	4.1	61.0	20.1	1.8	164	99	124	7.1	1		
Midwest town, Natrona County	361	183	67.6	58.5	244	4.1	76.9	20.9	—	234	123	196	44.1	18		
Mills town, Natrona County	1 185	615	67.7	64.6	802	10.1	95.4	2.6	—	694	437	585	64.5	83		
Moocrift town, Crook County	517	266	70.4	62.4	364	6.6	71.9	16.3	3.8	338	197	263	63.5	44		
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County	957	456	67.5	59.9	638	3.6	94.7	11.2	—	617	394	502	61.2	73		
Mountain View town, Union County	766	378	70.1	54.0	534	6.9	84.4	20.0	8.2	486	289	392	48.9	71		
Newcastle city, Weston County	2 249	1 204	65.0	58.0	1 461	5.3	84.8	14.7	1.7	1 372	841	1 081	60.5	102		
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County	1 787	911	74.7	67.6	1 335	6.5	91.5	28.0	4.6	1 248	624	1 021	47.3	76		
Opal town, Lincoln County	68	28	61.8	57.1	35	2.4	92.3	2.6	—	39	28	34	55.6	3		
Pavilion town, Fremont County	80	41	52.5	39.0	42	23.8	78.1	6.3	—	32	24	34	40.0	2		
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County	803	436	58.2	48.9	467	6.4	82.5	11.3	—	424	260	337	63.1	48		
Pinedale town, Sublette County	932	500	60.6	47.2	565	2.3	73.4	10.8	—	545	312	434	72.5	46		
Pine Haven town, Crook County	97	49	63.9	63.3	62	4.8	76.0	—	—	50	27	38	100.0	7		
Powell city, Park County	4 111	2 221	62.5	55.8	2 564	8.9	79.5	14.6	—	2 306	1 095	1 776	57.6	246		
Rafter 1 Ranch CDP, Teton County	794	395	90.6	89.4	719	—	89.1	7.8	—	691	515	608	92.0	90		
Randester town, Sheridan County	467	245	71.5	64.9	298	9.6	75.2	8.1	—	236	138	236	48	48		
Randall town, Laramie County	3 007	1 475	73.9	65.4	2 155	5.2	95.4	12.7	—	2 086	1 352	1 834	65.2	132		
Rawlins city, Carbon County	6 890	3 127	64.6	62.5	4 087	5.0	93.1	11.9	—	4 087	2 565	3 633	67.3	546		
Riverside town, Carbon County	75	34	64.0	50.0	48	8.3	52.4	33.3	—	42	33	40	—	—		
Riverton city, Fremont County	6 648	3 481	62.8	55.1	4 156	5.9	89.7	14.3	—	3 873	2 072	3 140	60.6	556		
Rock River town, Albany County	152	80	40.7	40.0	68	5.9	62.5	28.1	—	64	31	50	50.0	3		
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County	13 590	6 812	70.7	59.9	9 599	5.1	89.4	21.3	5.8	8 984	5 469	7 881	59.4	1 149		
Rolling Hills town, Converse County	220	94	74.1	57.4	163	6.1	89.1	8.8	—	147	106	127	72.7	7		
Saratoga town, Carbon County	1 431	704	69.4	59.4	993	7.0	89.0	16.5	—	891	547	800	52.3	101		
Sheridan city, Sheridan County	10 669	5 711	63.2	54.6	6 275	5.8	93.2	13.2	—	6 207	3 493	5 168	69.6	675		
Shoshone town, Fremont County	394	195	50.8	45.6	200	6.5	75.9	15.0	—	187	118	167	53.6	27		
Shoshone town, Carbon County	368	196	63.3	54.1	233	1.7	85.8	11.6	—	225	149	187	29	15		
Shoshone town, Carbon County	759	383	87.7	77.5	666	2.9	87.1	9.8	9.5	612	528	528	55.2	108		
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County	2 443	1 277	79.0	73.1	1 603	10.0	94.8	11.5	—	1 713	1 206	1 055	69.5	106		
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County	849	446	62.8	53.6	533	3.2	82.0	13.9	—	505	324	430	68.8	404		
Sundance town, Crook County	176	76	64.8	63.2	114	6.1	86.0	20.6	—	107	86	86	70.9	72		
Superior town, Sweetwater County	258	135	46.5	34.1	120	9.2	63.3	14.7	—	109	66	85	53.3	4		
Ten Sleep town, Washdala County													62.5	15		

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

WYOMING 19

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State	278 646	7.3	3.0	8.1	7.2	1.6	44 386	32.2	29.7	8.1	48.3	79.2	49.0	79.1
Albany County	22 430	4.9	1.6	5.2	4.8	.9	2 228	32.0	29.5	9.1	51.2	69.7	53.0	69.6
East Albany division	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.8	—	80.8
Laramie division	21 488	4.7	1.5	4.9	4.5	.8	2 034	33.5	30.8	9.5	50.9	69.3	52.8	69.2
Laramie city	19 705	4.6	1.5	4.9	4.4	.8	1 897	33.7	31.3	9.8	51.2	68.3	53.3	68.1
Rock River division	214	10.7	5.1	10.7	10.7	—	48	27.1	27.1	16.7	52.2	71.7	52.2	71.7
Rock River town	110	18.2	9.1	18.2	18.2	—	42	31.0	31.0	19.0	50.0	62.2	50.0	62.2
South Albany division	624	12.2	4.5	12.2	12.2	3.0	146	12.3	12.3	—	55.3	81.2	55.3	81.2
Big Horn County	5 839	9.8	4.9	10.4	9.8	1.3	1 661	39.7	39.4	5.0	41.5	76.3	43.1	76.1
Big Horn Central division	1 940	8.0	3.4	8.3	8.1	1.1	555	37.8	37.5	7.0	47.1	75.6	47.8	75.6
Burlington town	95	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	—	34	55.9	55.9	23.5	—	58.0	—	58.0
Greybull town	1 064	9.0	3.6	9.6	9.2	1.7	343	37.0	36.4	6.1	49.0	77.7	50.0	77.6
Big Horn North division	2 575	11.2	5.4	11.3	10.9	1.2	734	40.7	40.7	4.2	44.3	75.5	46.3	75.2
Byron town	247	14.2	4.5	18.2	14.2	6.1	76	52.6	52.6	5.3	54.3	78.8	54.3	78.8
Cowley town	249	16.5	7.6	16.5	16.5	—	61	54.1	54.1	1.6	46.3	85.6	46.3	85.6
Deaver town	117	10.3	6.0	7.7	7.7	—	25	44.0	44.0	20.0	—	60.0	—	58.3
Frannie town (pt.)	75	12.0	—	12.0	12.0	—	22	13.6	13.6	—	100.0	68.2	100.0	68.2
Lovell town	1 094	10.7	6.8	10.1	10.1	1.1	366	47.5	47.5	3.8	30.8	71.3	32.7	70.8
Big Horn South division	1 324	9.8	6.3	11.7	10.2	1.9	372	40.3	39.5	3.5	28.5	78.7	31.1	78.6
Basin town	597	7.2	4.0	10.2	7.7	3.4	232	37.1	35.8	4.7	34.9	78.9	39.1	78.8
Manderson town	57	10.5	5.3	15.8	10.5	5.3	5	60.0	60.0	—	—	68.6	—	68.6
Campbell County	18 710	5.1	1.9	6.0	5.0	1.5	978	34.4	31.9	7.2	55.1	82.3	55.6	82.2
Gillette North division	13 732	5.2	1.8	6.0	5.1	1.3	846	33.5	30.6	7.6	57.8	82.7	58.6	82.6
Gillette city (pt.)	10 854	4.4	1.5	5.3	4.4	1.3	664	34.3	31.8	6.5	58.7	83.5	59.8	83.4
Gillette South division	4 978	4.7	2.0	6.1	4.7	2.0	132	40.2	40.2	4.5	46.8	81.1	46.8	81.1
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP	784	2.7	.9	5.1	2.7	2.4	12	100.0	100.0	—	33.3	84.9	33.3	84.9
Gillette city (pt.)	458	7.0	4.4	7.0	7.0	1.3	18	33.3	33.3	—	37.5	80.5	37.5	80.5
Sleepy Hollow CDP	759	.9	—	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	87.6	100.0	87.6
Wright town	772	4.3	1.8	4.3	4.3	—	3	—	—	—	42.4	80.5	42.4	80.5
Carbon County	9 802	6.4	2.4	7.0	6.4	1.2	1 592	33.2	28.3	10.4	50.7	81.2	51.1	81.2
Hanna division	1 279	6.4	2.3	6.4	6.4	.6	191	34.0	34.0	12.0	57.3	78.0	59.8	77.9
Elk Mountain town	131	7.6	—	7.6	7.6	1.5	29	6.9	6.9	—	60.0	73.6	60.0	73.6
Hanna town	659	4.7	2.6	4.4	4.4	—	95	42.1	42.1	4.2	45.2	75.5	48.3	75.2
Medicine Bow town	229	11.4	4.4	11.4	11.4	1.7	32	21.9	21.9	9.4	53.8	81.3	53.8	81.3
Rawlins division	6 405	6.4	2.7	7.2	6.4	1.4	997	34.4	27.1	12.8	45.8	82.4	45.8	82.4
Baggs town	167	6.6	1.8	6.6	6.6	—	23	30.4	30.4	—	72.7	74.4	72.7	74.4
Dixon town	38	—	—	—	—	—	13	46.2	46.2	—	—	73.7	—	73.7
Rawlins city	5 336	6.4	2.8	7.2	6.4	1.6	823	39.2	30.6	15.3	45.2	83.3	45.2	83.3
Sinclair town	280	.7	—	2.9	.7	2.1	88	2.3	—	2.3	—	82.7	—	82.7
Saratoga division	2 118	6.7	1.9	7.1	6.6	.8	404	29.7	28.5	3.7	61.0	79.5	61.4	79.4
Grand Encampment town	301	8.6	2.7	11.6	8.6	4.3	73	32.9	30.1	5.5	61.5	76.7	61.5	76.7
Riverside town	62	11.3	3.2	9.7	9.7	—	13	30.8	30.8	—	28.6	80.0	33.3	78.6
Saratoga town	1 182	7.1	2.3	7.3	7.1	.3	207	30.9	29.5	4.3	59.5	81.4	59.5	81.4
Converse County	6 813	6.9	2.3	7.6	6.9	1.2	939	31.2	29.3	12.6	50.7	79.6	50.7	79.6
Douglas division	4 614	6.9	2.0	7.7	6.9	1.3	714	32.9	30.7	14.1	52.8	80.8	52.8	80.8
Douglas city	3 078	8.6	2.4	9.9	8.6	2.0	507	31.8	28.6	12.4	54.1	79.5	54.1	79.5
Last Springs town	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Glenrock division	2 199	7.0	3.0	7.4	7.0	.9	225	25.8	24.9	7.6	46.5	76.9	46.5	76.9
Glenrock town	1 317	6.3	2.4	6.3	6.3	.6	178	25.8	24.7	8.4	47.0	76.8	47.0	76.8
Rolling Hills town	216	8.8	4.2	8.8	8.8	1.4	4	—	—	—	52.6	75.6	52.6	75.6
Crook County	2 968	7.0	3.0	7.6	6.9	1.3	723	29.9	29.3	6.5	52.9	81.5	53.4	81.4
Hulett division	689	4.6	1.9	5.5	4.6	1.2	202	17.3	16.3	6.4	59.4	82.5	59.4	82.5
Hulett town	254	7.1	2.8	9.4	7.1	3.1	59	35.6	32.2	16.9	61.1	80.9	61.1	80.9
Moorcroft division	1 111	6.8	3.7	7.7	7.0	1.4	240	38.3	37.5	11.7	43.4	80.9	48.7	80.5
Moorcroft town	446	4.7	2.2	5.2	4.7	.9	71	29.6	29.6	7.0	42.9	82.4	42.9	82.4
Pine Haven town	83	10.8	7.2	10.8	10.8	—	14	42.9	42.9	14.3	33.3	79.7	33.3	79.7
Sundance division	1 168	8.6	2.9	8.7	8.0	1.4	281	31.7	31.7	2.1	58.0	81.5	55.3	81.6
Sundance town	659	7.9	2.3	8.5	7.9	.9	153	35.3	35.3	2.6	55.8	79.7	55.8	79.7
Fremont County	19 823	8.9	3.9	10.5	8.8	2.8	3 664	35.3	31.4	8.8	46.0	76.6	46.3	76.5
Dubois division	950	9.3	3.7	9.7	9.3	1.7	181	24.3	22.7	6.6	47.7	80.9	47.7	80.9
Dubois town	554	8.5	5.6	8.8	8.5	2.0	139	28.8	28.8	5.8	29.8	83.4	29.8	83.4
Lander division	5 523	8.2	2.6	9.4	8.2	2.1	1 205	37.8	32.7	9.1	57.8	81.8	57.8	81.8
Hudson town (pt.)	158	5.7	3.2	5.7	5.7	—	62	17.7	17.7	—	22.2	77.9	22.2	77.9
Lander city	3 908	8.9	2.5	10.4	8.9	2.4	929	41.7	36.2	10.8	61.5	83.2	61.5	83.2
Shoshoni division	384	14.8	9.4	18.0	14.8	9.4	147	37.4	36.1	9.5	21.1	73.4	21.1	73.4
Shoshoni town	279	17.9	11.8	22.2	17.9	11.5	115	41.7	40.0	10.4	24.0	76.9	24.0	76.9
Sweetwater division	149	2.0	—	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	61.6	33.3	61.6
Wind River division	12 817	9.1	4.3	10.9	9.0	3.0	2 131	34.7	31.1	8.7	42.5	74.3	43.0	74.2
Arapahoe CDP	215	—	—	6.5	—	6.5	46	39.1	39.1	—	—	50.7	—	50.7
Ethete CDP	649	9.1	6.8	9.6	9.1	4.9	54	74.1	72.2	20.4	25.4	52.2	25.4	52.2
Fort Washakie CDP	762	12.5	7.1	16.5	12.5	4.7	33	48.5	48.5	—	43.2	58.2	43.2	58.2
Hudson town (pt.)	42	—	—	—	—	—	20	25.0	25.0	—	—	73.8	—	73.8
Pavillion town	59	16.9	1.7	16.9	16.9	—	21	42.9	42.9	—	80.0	63.3	80.0	63.3
Riverton city	5 302	10.6	3.7	12.5	10.5	2.5	1 137	31.1	27.8	9.0	52.3	79.4	52.9	79.3
Goshen County	7 261	7.6	3.0	8.										

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Johnson County	3 575	8.7	4.3	8.6	8.3	1.0	963	31.6	29.4	8.2	39.9	83.4	42.0	83.0
Buffalo division	3 021	9.2	4.7	9.1	8.6	1.1	878	32.5	30.1	8.7	36.8	83.8	39.1	83.3
Buffalo city	1 855	10.8	5.4	11.5	10.8	1.8	659	38.1	34.9	10.6	37.5	85.1	37.5	85.1
Kaycee division	554	6.1	2.2	6.1	6.1	.4	85	22.4	22.4	3.5	64.7	81.5	64.7	81.5
Kaycee town	183	6.0	2.2	6.0	6.0	1.1	24	37.5	37.5	12.5	63.6	82.0	63.6	82.0
Laramie County	44 002	8.1	3.6	9.0	8.0	1.8	7 082	28.7	24.9	9.7	43.8	81.2	44.5	81.1
Cheyenne division	37 736	8.5	3.8	9.5	8.4	1.9	6 334	29.2	25.0	10.1	43.7	81.7	44.4	81.6
Cheyenne city (pt.)	30 614	8.4	3.7	9.5	8.3	2.0	5 580	29.6	25.0	10.6	44.3	82.0	45.2	81.9
Fox Farm-College CDP	1 798	16.1	9.0	17.7	16.1	4.1	264	34.8	34.8	3.0	34.6	83.7	34.6	83.7
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	2 029	6.5	3.2	6.5	6.5	.4	142	18.3	14.8	3.5	44.3	75.2	44.3	75.2
South Greeley CDP	2 222	7.1	2.3	8.6	7.1	1.9	93	21.5	21.5	21.5	58.2	81.9	58.2	81.9
Cheyenne East division	2 217	5.6	1.7	5.7	5.3	.7	128	25.0	25.0	6.3	58.1	82.6	61.5	82.3
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	609	4.9	—	6.4	4.9	1.5	41	24.4	24.4	—	100.0	88.9	100.0	88.9
Cheyenne West division	2 457	3.9	2.1	3.9	3.9	—	161	16.1	16.1	—	36.8	74.9	36.8	74.9
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	95	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	86.3	—	86.3
Warren AFB CDP	1 035	3.6	.9	3.6	3.6	—	4	—	—	—	54.1	63.0	54.1	63.0
Pine Bluffs division	1 592	8.7	4.3	8.7	8.7	1.6	459	28.3	26.6	8.9	38.1	78.5	38.1	78.5
Albin town	63	4.8	—	4.8	4.8	4.8	28	17.9	17.9	14.3	—	66.7	—	66.7
Burns town	172	13.4	5.8	13.4	13.4	—	36	27.8	27.8	5.6	47.8	69.8	47.8	69.8
Pine Bluffs town	566	7.4	4.2	7.4	7.4	.4	237	30.4	27.0	11.4	33.3	77.7	33.3	77.7
Lincoln County	7 013	6.9	2.6	7.0	6.9	.3	1 265	33.6	33.4	2.8	52.2	74.8	51.5	74.8
Afton division	3 626	7.7	2.5	8.0	7.9	.3	738	35.0	34.7	2.4	55.0	73.3	54.0	73.5
Afton town	771	8.4	1.8	8.4	8.4	—	195	48.7	47.7	2.1	66.2	73.8	66.2	73.8
Alpine town	122	6.6	3.3	6.6	6.6	—	10	70.0	70.0	—	50.0	78.9	50.0	78.9
Thayne town	132	3.0	—	3.0	3.0	—	50	22.0	22.0	—	100.0	85.2	100.0	85.2
Kemmerer East division	2 901	5.4	2.1	5.4	5.4	.3	422	35.8	35.8	4.0	54.8	77.8	54.8	77.8
Diamondville town	503	3.6	1.0	3.6	3.6	—	93	33.3	33.3	3.2	72.2	77.7	72.2	77.7
Kemmerer city (pt.)	1 822	5.6	2.0	5.6	5.6	.5	229	39.7	39.7	5.2	59.8	79.6	59.8	79.6
La Barge town	293	7.8	4.8	7.8	7.8	—	26	23.1	+23.1	—	30.4	78.5	30.4	78.5
Opal town	65	—	—	—	—	—	3	33.3	33.3	—	—	61.5	—	61.5
Kemmerer West division	486	9.1	6.4	8.8	8.8	.4	105	15.2	15.2	1.0	25.0	66.7	23.3	66.8
Cokeville town	231	9.5	6.1	9.5	9.5	.9	71	15.5	15.5	1.4	27.3	78.5	27.3	78.5
Kemmerer city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natrona County	38 568	7.4	3.3	8.0	7.3	1.3	6 071	29.2	27.4	7.1	42.3	79.8	42.9	79.7
Casper division	29 416	7.8	3.7	8.6	7.6	1.6	5 266	30.1	28.1	7.7	39.3	79.8	39.7	79.7
Casper city (pt.)	26 636	7.5	3.5	8.3	7.3	1.5	4 861	30.8	28.6	8.1	39.8	79.7	40.1	79.6
Mills town	1 033	13.1	9.6	14.1	13.1	2.7	152	24.3	24.3	3.3	26.7	84.2	26.7	84.2
Casper North division	2 106	7.5	2.2	7.6	7.6	.7	174	35.6	35.6	2.3	65.2	79.2	64.0	79.3
Bar Nunn town	502	3.8	1.0	3.8	3.8	—	2	—	—	—	63.2	80.3	63.2	80.3
Casper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgerton town	166	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	36	25.0	25.0	11.1	—	77.4	—	77.4
Evansville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest town	307	3.6	2.0	3.6	3.6	1.0	54	22.2	22.2	—	45.5	80.7	45.5	80.7
Casper South division	4 216	4.6	2.3	4.5	4.5	.5	373	18.2	18.2	4.0	38.5	78.5	42.1	78.3
Casper city (pt.)	1 719	2.4	.5	2.3	2.3	.3	56	—	—	—	43.9	81.0	59.0	80.6
Evansville town (pt.)	883	7.9	5.4	7.6	7.6	.9	117	23.1	23.1	3.4	20.0	80.0	20.9	79.7
Hells Half Acre division	2 830	7.9	1.4	7.9	7.9	.5	258	22.1	22.1	3.5	59.8	82.2	59.8	82.2
Casper city (pt.)	837	1.7	.8	1.7	1.7	—	16	—	—	—	—	91.4	—	91.4
Mountain View CDP	862	12.5	2.6	12.5	12.5	1.0	87	26.4	26.4	—	66.7	75.1	66.7	75.1
Niobrara County	1 382	7.3	3.5	8.0	7.2	1.1	447	35.8	34.5	6.3	44.6	79.5	45.5	79.4
Niobrara East division	592	7.1	4.1	7.4	6.8	1.2	149	34.2	34.2	4.7	33.3	80.2	33.3	79.9
Lusk town (pt.)	372	7.8	5.1	8.3	7.8	.5	95	33.7	33.7	3.2	20.7	83.4	20.7	83.4
Van Tassell town	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Niobrara West division	790	7.5	3.0	8.5	7.5	1.0	298	36.6	34.6	7.0	52.5	79.1	52.5	79.1
Lusk town (pt.)	425	12.2	5.6	13.6	12.2	1.4	134	47.0	42.5	12.7	48.1	82.6	48.1	82.6
Manville town	53	—	—	3.8	—	3.8	24	20.8	20.8	8.3	—	75.5	—	75.5
Park County	14 211	6.9	2.9	7.3	6.9	.8	2 840	32.3	28.9	8.9	52.2	79.5	52.5	79.5
Cody division	7 720	6.6	2.3	7.2	6.5	1.2	1 539	34.7	29.9	9.6	61.7	79.2	62.3	79.1
Cody city	4 725	7.1	2.1	7.5	7.0	.8	1 183	33.5	27.6	9.0	64.7	79.4	65.7	79.3
Meeteetse division	614	9.6	4.7	10.1	9.6	2.0	104	40.4	40.4	14.4	47.5	81.6	47.5	81.6
Meeteetse town	209	6.7	4.3	8.1	6.7	5.7	77	44.2	44.2	19.5	35.7	80.5	35.7	80.5
Powell division	5 608	7.3	3.7	7.3	7.3	.2	1 197	28.4	26.6	7.4	40.3	79.1	40.3	79.1
Frannie town (pt.)	6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	4	50.0	50.0	—	—	60.0	—	60.0
Powell city	3 228	6.7	3.7	6.7	6.7	—	771	28.5	27.0	8.9	37.5	79.0	37.5	79.0
Yellowstone National Park division	269	2.2	—	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	93.2	100.0	93.2
Platte County	4 710	8.1	3.9	12.9	8.0	5.5	1 227	36.7	35.6	7.9	41.6	78.2	40.3	78.3
Chugwater division	288	3.8	.7	45.5	3.8	43.1	72	47.2	47.2	2.8	27.3	58.5	27.3	58.5
Chugwater town	103	6.8	1.9	6.8	6.8	—	72	47.2	47.2	2.8	42.9	81.3	42.9	81.3
Glendo division	265	15.8	12.8	15.8	15.8	.8	117	61.5	61.5	5.1	11.9	69.5	11.9	69.5
Glendo town	101	13.9	7.9	13.9	13.9	—	38	73.7	73.7	10.5	21.4	70.1	21.4	70.1
Guernsey division	887	10.5	4.4	10.6	10.6	.5	258	28.7	28.7	5.0	38.7	75.4	38.3	75.5
Guernsey town	664	11.1	4.1	11.3	11.3	.3	171	29.8	29.8	6.4	39.2	77.5	38.7	77.6
Hartville town	45	13.3	8.9	13.3	13.3	4.4	17	35.3	35.3	11.8	33.3	61.5	33.3	61.5
Wheatland division	3 270	7.2	3.3	10.4	7.0	4.0	780	34.6	32.9	9.7	48.7	81.4	46.9	81.5
Wheatland town	1 811	6.7	4.5	12.9	6.7	7.2	592	31.8	29.6	9.8	28.9	82.4	28.9	82.4
Sheridan County	14 176	8.9	3.3	9.7										

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with o mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with o mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Sweetwater County -----	24 065	6.9	2.5	8.2	6.9	2.3	2 692	33.0	29.0	10.5	52.7	79.5	52.8	79.5
Green River North division -----	8 524	6.0	2.1	7.2	6.0	2.1	695	31.7	28.3	8.6	52.2	75.9	52.2	75.9
Granger town -----	82	11.0	6.1	11.0	11.0	—	20	35.0	35.0	—	44.4	82.2	44.4	82.2
Green River city -----	7 729	5.8	2.1	7.0	5.8	2.1	635	32.3	28.7	9.4	49.6	75.8	49.6	75.8
Green River South division -----	103	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	—	40	—	—	—	—	69.1	—	69.1
Rock Springs North division -----	14 859	7.6	2.8	9.0	7.6	2.5	1 934	34.3	29.9	11.5	53.3	81.7	53.4	81.7
North Rock Springs CDP -----	1 713	10.8	3.9	11.9	10.8	3.2	74	13.5	13.5	—	48.6	81.5	48.6	81.5
Rock Springs city (pt.) -----	11 697	6.3	2.3	7.9	6.3	2.2	1 780	35.8	31.1	12.5	53.4	81.6	53.4	81.6
Superior town -----	165	13.9	9.7	14.5	12.7	7.9	11	—	—	—	26.1	76.1	28.6	75.0
Rock Springs South division -----	117	—	—	11.1	—	11.1	13	—	—	—	—	70.9	—	70.9
Rock Springs city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division -----	462	3.0	1.7	3.2	2.6	.6	10	50.0	50.0	—	42.9	81.5	50.0	81.1
Baird town -----	150	—	—	—	—	—	5	60.0	60.0	—	—	79.3	—	79.3
Wamsutter town -----	141	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	86.7	50.0	85.4
Teton County -----	7 849	7.2	1.9	7.4	7.3	.7	711	31.8	31.8	5.8	67.2	86.5	67.7	86.5
Alto division -----	176	8.5	—	8.5	8.5	—	33	21.2	21.2	21.2	53.3	77.0	53.3	77.0
Jackson Hole division -----	7 635	7.0	1.9	7.2	7.1	.8	678	32.3	32.3	5.0	66.7	86.7	67.2	86.7
Jackson town -----	3 194	7.0	2.8	7.2	7.0	.8	308	37.7	37.7	5.5	54.7	84.0	54.7	84.0
Rafter J Ranch CDP -----	763	6.7	.8	7.7	7.7	1.2	31	74.2	74.2	—	88.2	94.7	89.8	94.6
Yellowstone National Park division -----	38	36.8	—	36.8	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uinto County -----	10 880	7.0	2.3	7.7	6.9	1.4	922	34.4	31.0	11.1	55.5	81.3	56.4	81.2
Bridger Valley division -----	3 596	7.8	2.6	8.6	7.8	1.8	283	46.3	40.3	14.8	55.0	74.8	55.0	74.8
Lyman town -----	1 097	8.2	2.6	8.7	8.2	1.0	66	51.5	51.5	21.2	57.8	73.5	57.8	73.5
Mountain View town -----	703	9.1	3.1	9.7	9.1	3.1	60	58.3	58.3	6.7	60.9	76.1	60.9	76.1
Evanston division -----	7 284	6.7	2.2	7.2	6.5	1.2	639	29.1	26.9	9.4	55.8	84.5	57.2	84.4
Evanston city -----	6 367	6.7	2.2	7.4	6.5	1.3	577	30.0	27.6	10.4	53.8	84.7	55.4	84.6
Washakie County -----	4 909	5.7	3.6	8.8	5.6	3.6	1 117	36.9	36.2	5.9	35.9	80.1	36.9	79.9
Ten Sleep division -----	427	6.3	3.3	6.3	6.3	—	142	34.5	34.5	3.5	40.7	75.5	40.7	75.5
Ten Sleep town -----	173	14.5	6.9	14.5	14.5	—	85	51.8	51.8	5.9	44.0	70.9	44.0	70.9
Worland division -----	4 482	5.7	3.7	9.0	5.5	4.0	975	37.2	36.4	6.3	35.4	80.5	36.4	80.4
Worland city -----	3 294	5.4	4.0	10.0	5.2	5.4	853	40.4	39.5	6.4	26.3	79.5	27.3	79.3
Weston County -----	3 893	8.3	4.0	8.0	8.0	.3	785	30.3	29.0	3.3	42.3	79.7	39.7	79.8
Newcastle division -----	3 064	9.1	5.0	8.9	8.9	.2	640	31.4	29.8	2.7	36.8	80.6	35.2	80.7
Newcastle city -----	1 789	11.8	6.3	11.8	11.8	—	417	39.1	36.7	4.1	35.1	84.1	35.1	84.1
Upton division -----	829	5.3	.6	4.7	4.5	.5	145	25.5	25.5	6.2	77.3	76.7	73.0	76.9
Upton town -----	562	5.9	.9	6.2	5.9	.7	111	23.4	23.4	4.5	69.7	76.9	69.7	76.9

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	278 646	7.3	3.0	8.1	7.2	1.6	44 386	32.2	29.7	8.1	48.3	79.2	49.0	79.1
COUNTY														
Albany County -----	22 430	4.9	1.6	5.2	4.8	.9	2 228	32.0	29.5	9.1	51.2	69.7	53.0	69.6
Big Horn County -----	5 839	9.8	4.9	10.4	9.8	1.3	1 661	39.7	39.4	5.0	41.5	76.3	43.1	76.1
Campbell County -----	18 710	5.1	1.9	6.0	5.0	1.5	978	34.4	31.9	7.2	55.1	82.3	55.6	82.2
Carbon County -----	9 802	6.4	2.4	7.0	6.4	1.2	1 592	33.2	28.3	10.4	50.7	81.2	51.1	81.2
Converse County -----	6 813	6.9	2.3	7.6	6.9	1.2	939	31.2	29.3	12.6	50.7	79.6	50.7	79.6
Crook County -----	2 968	7.0	3.0	7.6	6.9	1.3	723	29.9	29.3	6.5	52.9	81.5	53.4	81.4
Fremont County -----	19 823	8.9	3.9	10.5	8.8	2.8	3 664	35.3	31.4	8.8	46.0	76.6	46.3	76.5
Goshen County -----	7 261	7.6	3.0	8.2	7.4	1.4	1 892	36.4	33.7	7.5	54.4	78.1	54.9	78.0
Hat Springs County -----	2 735	9.3	5.1	9.5	8.9	1.6	773	27.3	26.5	4.1	38.8	84.6	40.7	84.2
Johnson County -----	3 575	8.7	4.3	8.6	8.3	1.0	963	31.6	29.4	8.2	39.9	83.4	42.0	83.0
Laramie County -----	44 002	8.1	3.6	9.0	8.0	1.8	7 082	28.7	24.9	9.7	43.8	81.2	44.5	81.1
Lincoln County -----	7 013	6.9	2.6	7.0	6.9	.3	1 265	33.6	33.4	2.8	52.2	74.8	51.5	74.8
Natrona County -----	38 568	7.4	3.3	8.0	7.3	1.3	6 071	29.2	27.4	7.1	42.3	79.8	42.9	79.7
Niobrara County -----	1 382	7.3	3.5	8.0	7.2	1.1	447	35.8	34.5	6.3	44.6	79.5	45.5	79.4
Park County -----	14 211	6.9	2.9	7.3	6.9	.8	2 840	32.3	28.9	8.9	52.2	79.5	52.5	79.5
Platte County -----	4 710	8.1	3.9	12.9	8.0	5.5	1 227	36.7	35.6	7.9	41.6	78.2	40.3	78.3
Sheridan County -----	14 176	8.9	3.3	9.7	8.8	1.5	3 308	32.4	30.6	8.7	55.9	79.8	56.9	79.7
Sublette County -----	3 032	7.5	2.8	7.9	7.6	1.2	506	28.7	28.7	3.2	48.9	79.4	50.4	79.3
Sweetwater County -----	24 065	6.9	2.5	8.2	6.9	2.3	2 692	33.0	29.0	10.5	52.7	79.5	52.8	79.5
Teton County -----	7 849	7.2	1.9	7.4	7.3	.7	711	31.8	31.8	5.8	67.2	86.5	67.7	86.5
Uinta County -----	10 880	7.0	2.3	7.7	6.9	1.4	922	34.4	31.0	11.1	55.5	81.3	56.4	81.2
Washakie County -----	4 909	5.7	3.6	8.8	5.6	3.6	1 117	36.9	36.2	5.9	35.9	80.1	36.9	79.9
Weston County -----	3 893	8.3	4.0	8.0	8.0	.3	785	30.3	29.0	3.3	42.3	79.7	39.7	79.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Afton town, Lincoln County -----	771	8.4	1.8	8.4	8.4	—	195	48.7	47.7	2.1	66.2	73.8	66.2	73.8
Albin town, Laramie County -----	63	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	28	17.9	17.9	14.3	—	66.7	—	66.7
Alpine town, Lincoln County -----	122	6.6	3.3	6.6	6.6	—	10	70.0	70.0	—	50.0	78.9	50.0	78.9
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County -----	784	2.7	.9	5.1	2.7	2.4	12	100.0	100.0	—	33.3	84.9	33.3	84.9
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County -----	215	—	—	6.5	—	6.5	46	39.1	39.1	—	—	50.7	—	50.7
Baggs town, Carbon County -----	167	6.6	1.8	6.6	6.6	—	23	30.4	30.4	—	72.7	74.4	72.7	74.4
Baird town, Sweetwater County -----	150	—	—	—	—	—	5	60.0	60.0	—	—	79.3	—	79.3
Bar Nunn town, Natrona County -----	502	3.8	1.0	3.8	3.8	—	2	—	—	—	63.2	80.3	63.2	80.3
Basin town, Big Horn County -----	597	7.2	4.0	10.2	7.7	3.4	232	37.1	35.8	4.7	34.9	78.9	39.1	78.8
Big Piney town, Sublette County -----	296	5.7	3.0	5.7	5.7	.7	50	24.0	24.0	—	23.5	79.6	23.5	79.6
Buffalo city, Johnson County -----	1 855	10.8	5.4	11.5	10.8	1.8	659	38.1	34.9	10.6	37.5	85.1	37.5	85.1
Burlington town, Big Horn County -----	95	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	—	34	55.9	55.9	23.5	—	58.0	—	58.0
Burns town, Laramie County -----	172	13.4	5.8	13.4	13.4	—	36	27.8	27.8	5.6	47.8	69.8	47.8	69.8
Byron town, Big Horn County -----	247	14.2	4.5	18.2	14.2	6.1	76	52.6	52.6	5.3	54.3	78.8	54.3	78.8
Casper city, Natrona County -----	29 192	7.0	3.2	7.8	6.9	1.4	4 933	30.4	28.2	8.0	39.6	80.1	40.2	80.0
Cheyenne city, Laramie County -----	30 614	8.4	3.7	9.5	8.3	2.0	5 580	29.6	25.0	10.6	44.3	82.0	45.2	81.9
Chugwater town, Platte County -----	103	6.8	1.9	6.8	6.8	—	72	47.2	47.2	2.8	42.9	81.3	42.9	81.3
Clearmont town, Sheridan County -----	54	11.1	7.4	11.1	11.1	—	5	—	—	—	33.3	75.0	33.3	75.0
Cody city, Park County -----	4 725	7.1	2.1	7.5	7.0	.8	1 183	33.5	27.6	9.0	64.7	79.4	65.7	79.3
Cokeville town, Lincoln County -----	231	9.5	6.1	9.5	9.5	.9	71	15.5	15.5	1.4	27.3	78.5	27.3	78.5
Cawley town, Big Horn County -----	249	16.5	7.6	16.5	16.5	—	61	54.1	54.1	1.6	46.3	85.6	46.3	85.6
Dayton town, Sheridan County -----	337	6.2	1.8	6.2	6.2	.9	84	29.8	29.8	8.3	38.1	73.7	38.1	73.7
Deaver town, Big Horn County -----	117	10.3	6.0	7.7	7.7	—	25	44.0	44.0	20.0	—	60.0	—	58.3
Diamondville town, Lincoln County -----	503	3.6	1.0	3.6	3.6	—	93	33.3	33.3	3.2	72.2	77.7	72.2	77.7
Dixon town, Carbon County -----	38	—	—	—	—	—	13	46.2	46.2	—	—	73.7	—	73.7
Douglas city, Converse County -----	3 078	8.6	2.4	9.9	8.6	2.0	507	31.8	28.6	12.4	54.1	79.5	54.1	79.5
Dubois town, Fremont County -----	554	8.5	5.6	8.8	8.5	2.0	139	28.8	28.8	5.8	29.8	83.4	29.8	83.4
East Thermopolis town, Hat Springs County -----	106	27.4	16.0	27.4	27.4	—	80	36.3	36.3	8.8	41.4	84.4	41.4	84.4
Edgerton town, Natrona County -----	166	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	36	25.0	25.0	11.1	—	77.4	—	77.4
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County -----	131	7.6	—	7.6	7.6	1.5	29	6.9	6.9	—	60.0	73.6	60.0	73.6
Ethete CDP, Fremont County -----	649	9.1	6.8	9.6	9.1	4.9	54	74.1	72.2	20.4	25.4	52.2	25.4	52.2
Evanston city, Uinta County -----	6 367	6.7	2.2	7.4	6.5	1.3	577	30.0	27.6	10.4	53.8	84.7	55.4	84.6
Evansville town, Natrona County -----	883	7.9	5.4	7.6	7.6	.9	117	23.1	23.1	3.4	20.0	80.0	20.9	79.7
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County -----	120	25.0	11.7	25.0	25.0	1.7	60	41.7	41.7	—	40.0	61.1	40.0	61.1
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County -----	762	12.5	7.1	16.5	12.5	4.7	33	48.5	48.5	—	43.2	58.2	43.2	58.2
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County -----	1 798	16.1	9.0	17.7	16.1	4.1	264	34.8	34.8	3.0	34.6	83.7	34.6	83.7
Frannie town -----	81	12.3	1.2	12.3	12.3	1.2	26	19.2	19.2	—	90.0	67.6	90.0	67.6
Big Horn County -----	75	12.0	—	12.0	12.0	—	22	13.6	13.6	—	100.0	68.2	100.0	68.2
Park County -----	6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	4	50.0	50.0	—	—	60.0	—	60.0
Gillette city, Campbell County -----	11 312	4.5	1.7	5.3	4.5	1.3	682	34.3	31.8	6.3	57.4	83.4	58.4	83.3
Glenda town, Platte County -----	101	13.9	7.9	13.9	13.9	—	38	73.7	73.7	10.5	21.4	70.1	21.4	70.1
Glenrock town, Converse County -----	1 317	6.3	2.4	6.3	6.3	.6	178	25.8	24.7	8.4	47.0	76.8	47.0	76.8
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County -----	301	8.6	2.7	11.6	8.6	4.3	73	32.9	30.1	5.5	61.5	76.7	61.5	76.7
Granger town, Sweetwater County -----	82	11.0	6.1	11.0	11.0	—	20	35.0	35.0	—	44.4	82.2	44.4	82.2
Green River city, Sweetwater County -----	7 729	5.8	2.1	7.0	5.8	2.1	635	32.3	28.7	9.4	49.6	75.8	49.6	75.8
Greybull town, Big Horn County -----	1 064	9.0	3.6	9.6	9.2	1.7	343	37.0	36.4	6.1	49.0	77.7	50.0	77.6
Guernsey town, Platte County -----	664	11.1	4.1	11.3	11.3	.3	171	29.8	29.8	6.4	39.2	77.5	38.7	77.6
Hanna town, Carbon County -----	659	4.7	2.6	4.4	4.4	—	95	42.1	42.1	4.2	45.2	75.5	48.3	75.2
Hartville town, Platte County -----	45	13.3	8.9	13.3	13.3	4.4	17	35.3	35.3	11.8	33.3	61.5	33.3	61.5
Hudson town, Fremont County -----	200	4.5	2.5	4.5	4.5	—	82	19.5	19.5	—	22.2	77.0	22.2	77.0
Hulett town, Crook County -----	254	7.1	2.8	9.4	7.1	3.1	59	35.6	32.2	16.9	61.1	80.9	61.1	80.9
Jackson town, Teton County														

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over						Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation		
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation						
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
Last Springs town, Converse County-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0		
Lovell town, Big Horn County-----	1 094	10.7	6.8	10.1	10.1	1.1	366	47.5	47.5	3.8	30.8	71.3	32.7	70.8		
Lusk town, Niobrara County-----	797	10.2	5.4	11.2	10.2	1.0	229	41.5	38.9	8.7	38.3	83.0	38.3	83.0		
Lyman town, Uinta County-----	1 097	8.2	2.6	8.7	8.2	1.0	66	51.5	51.5	21.2	57.8	73.5	57.8	73.5		
Manderson town, Big Horn County-----	57	10.5	5.3	15.8	10.5	5.3	5	60.0	60.0	—	—	68.6	—	68.6		
Monville town, Niobrara County-----	53	—	—	3.8	—	3.8	24	20.8	20.8	8.3	—	75.5	—	75.5		
Marbleton town, Sublette County-----	417	5.0	1.9	5.0	5.0	—	17	47.1	47.1	17.6	61.9	78.8	61.9	78.8		
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County-----	229	11.4	4.4	11.4	11.4	1.7	32	21.9	21.9	9.4	53.8	81.3	53.8	81.3		
Meeteetse town, Park County-----	209	6.7	4.3	8.1	6.7	5.7	77	44.2	44.2	19.5	35.7	80.5	35.7	80.5		
Midwest town, Natrona County-----	307	3.6	2.0	3.6	3.6	1.0	54	22.2	22.2	—	45.5	80.7	45.5	80.7		
Mills town, Natrona County-----	1 033	13.1	9.6	14.1	13.1	2.7	152	24.3	24.3	3.3	26.7	84.2	26.7	84.2		
Moorcroft town, Crook County-----	446	4.7	2.2	5.2	4.7	.9	71	29.6	29.6	7.0	42.9	82.4	42.9	82.4		
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County-----	862	12.5	2.6	12.5	12.5	1.0	87	26.4	26.4	—	66.7	75.1	66.7	75.1		
Mountain View town, Uinta County-----	703	9.1	3.1	9.7	9.1	3.1	60	58.3	58.3	6.7	60.9	76.1	60.9	76.1		
Newcastle city, Weston County-----	1 789	11.8	6.3	11.8	11.8	—	417	39.1	36.7	4.1	35.1	84.1	35.1	84.1		
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County-----	1 713	10.8	3.9	11.9	10.8	3.2	74	13.5	13.5	—	48.6	81.5	48.6	81.5		
Opal town, Lincoln County-----	65	—	—	—	—	—	3	33.3	33.3	—	—	61.5	—	61.5		
Pavillion town, Fremont County-----	59	16.9	1.7	16.9	16.9	—	21	42.9	42.9	—	80.0	63.3	80.0	63.3		
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County-----	566	7.4	4.2	7.4	7.4	.4	237	30.4	27.0	11.4	33.3	77.7	33.3	77.7		
Pinedale town, Sublette County-----	672	6.5	1.8	7.0	7.0	.4	177	33.9	33.9	6.2	68.2	80.9	63.8	81.3		
Pine Haven town, Crook County-----	83	10.8	7.2	10.8	10.8	—	14	42.9	42.9	14.3	33.3	79.7	33.3	79.7		
Powell city, Park County-----	3 228	6.7	3.7	6.7	6.7	—	771	28.5	27.0	8.9	37.5	79.0	37.5	79.0		
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County-----	763	6.7	.8	7.7	7.7	1.2	31	74.2	74.2	—	88.2	94.7	89.8	94.6		
Ranchester town, Sheridan County-----	401	12.0	4.5	12.5	12.5	.5	66	24.2	21.2	3.0	58.3	84.1	60.0	84.0		
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County-----	2 733	5.9	2.3	6.2	5.9	.6	208	17.3	14.9	2.4	54.7	78.7	54.7	78.7		
Rawlins city, Carbon County-----	5 336	6.4	2.8	7.2	6.4	1.6	823	39.2	30.6	15.3	45.2	83.3	45.2	83.3		
Riverside town, Carbon County-----	62	11.3	3.2	9.7	9.7	—	13	30.8	30.8	—	28.6	80.0	33.3	78.6		
Riverton city, Fremont County-----	5 302	10.6	3.7	12.5	10.5	2.5	1 137	31.1	27.8	9.0	52.3	79.4	52.9	79.3		
Rock River town, Albany County-----	110	18.2	9.1	18.2	18.2	—	42	31.0	31.0	19.0	50.0	62.2	50.0	62.2		
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County-----	11 697	6.3	2.3	7.9	6.3	2.2	1 780	35.8	31.1	12.5	53.4	81.6	53.4	81.6		
Rolling Hills town, Converse County-----	216	8.8	4.2	8.8	8.8	1.4	4	—	—	—	52.6	75.6	52.6	75.6		
Saratoga town, Carbon County-----	1 182	7.1	2.3	7.3	7.1	.3	207	30.9	29.5	4.3	59.5	81.4	59.5	81.4		
Sheridan city, Sheridan County-----	8 252	9.3	3.5	10.4	9.2	1.7	2 218	33.8	32.0	9.8	53.0	80.9	53.6	80.9		
Shoshoni town, Fremont County-----	279	17.9	11.8	22.2	17.9	11.5	115	41.7	40.0	10.4	24.0	76.9	24.0	76.9		
Sinclair town, Carbon County-----	280	.7	—	2.9	.7	2.1	88	2.3	—	2.3	—	82.7	—	82.7		
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County-----	759	.9	—	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	87.6	100.0	87.6		
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County-----	2 222	7.1	2.3	8.6	7.1	1.9	93	21.5	21.5	21.5	58.2	81.9	58.2	81.9		
Sundance town, Crook County-----	659	7.9	2.3	8.5	7.9	.9	153	35.3	35.3	2.6	55.8	79.7	55.8	79.7		
Superior town, Sweetwater County-----	165	13.9	9.7	14.5	12.7	7.9	11	—	—	—	26.1	76.1	28.6	75.0		
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County-----	173	14.5	6.9	14.5	14.5	—	85	51.8	51.8	5.9	44.0	70.9	44.0	70.9		
Thayne town, Lincoln County-----	132	3.0	—	3.0	3.0	—	50	22.0	22.0	—	100.0	85.2	100.0	85.2		
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County-----	1 787	9.7	5.1	9.7	9.7	1.5	556	29.0	27.9	3.1	43.1	84.1	43.1	84.1		
Torrington town, Goshen County-----	3 247	8.2	3.0	9.1	7.8	1.8	983	39.1	34.0	11.0	53.4	80.2	55.9	79.9		
Upton town, Weston County-----	562	5.9	.9	6.2	5.9	.7	111	23.4	23.4	4.5	69.7	76.9	69.7	76.9		
Van Tassell town, Niobrara County-----	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0		
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County-----	141	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	4	—	—	—	33.3	86.7	50.0	85.4		
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County-----	1 035	3.6	.9	3.6	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	54.1	63.0	54.1	63.0		
Wheatland town, Platte County-----	1 811	6.7	4.5	12.9	6.7	7.2	592	31.8	29.6	9.8	28.9	82.4	28.9	82.4		
Worland city, Washakie County-----	3 294	5.4	4.0	10.0	5.2	5.4	853	40.4	39.5	6.4	26.3	79.5	27.3	79.3		
Wright town, Campbell County-----	772	4.3	1.8	4.3	4.3	—	3	—	—	—	42.4	80.5	42.4	80.5		
Yoder town, Goshen County-----	73	15.1	11.0	15.1	15.1	—	33	9.1	9.1	—	27.3	67.7	27.3	67.7		

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds		Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number		Percent			
The State.....	12 311	27 096	32 216	14 810	442 277	52 453	11.9	18 702	14.1	12 386	12.6	4 738	10.7	11 294	9.3		
Albany County.....	11 825	20 715	30 470	11 330	28 009	5 532	19.8	985	15.2	632	13.9	114	5.1	722	10.4		
East Albany division.....	23 962	41 691	41 691	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laramie division.....	11 714	20 371	30 599	11 212	26 549	5 429	20.4	943	15.4	594	13.7	114	5.6	698	10.7		
Laramie city.....	11 652	19 642	30 340	11 107	23 937	5 035	21.0	762	14.2	456	12.2	100	5.3	611	10.6		
Rock River division.....	9 632	17 750	19 375	11 618	351	50	14.2	20	21.1	16	34.8	—	—	12	11.5		
Rock River town.....	10 568	17 969	19 688	13 750	186	18	9.7	4	10.8	4	13.8	—	—	4	6.6		
South Albany division.....	14 579	26 875	30 256	16 750	1 005	53	5.3	22	8.8	22	11.5	—	—	12	3.8		
Big Horn County.....	9 717	21 454	25 536	10 990	10 316	1 696	16.4	675	21.5	455	19.3	247	14.9	363	12.5		
Big Horn Central division.....	10 723	22 941	27 696	13 404	3 327	548	16.5	235	24.8	159	22.6	71	12.8	112	11.9		
Burlington town.....	4 985	14 886	14 722	20 417	175	91	52.0	44	69.8	39	76.5	8	23.5	17	35.4		
Greybull town.....	11 832	21 579	26 719	13 476	1 796	275	15.3	113	25.6	73	24.3	40	11.7	60	11.7		
Big Horn North division.....	8 663	20 799	24 338	10 585	4 756	774	16.3	327	20.2	220	18.3	113	15.4	178	13.7		
Byron town.....	8 170	17 404	21 667	9 631	465	118	25.4	51	29.0	43	28.9	34	44.7	32	26.7		
Cowley town.....	8 569	22 885	25 000	11 944	457	35	7.7	15	9.6	10	9.3	1	1.6	5	4.0		
Deaver town.....	6 827	20 000	24 375	7 368	217	70	32.3	32	37.6	20	40.0	5	20.0	17	32.1		
Frannie town (pt.).....	7 803	17 031	23 125	12 500	144	18	12.5	8	16.7	4	14.3	2	9.1	4	10.3		
Lovell town.....	9 155	19 769	25 076	9 647	2 073	300	14.5	120	18.0	72	15.1	46	12.6	67	11.8		
Big Horn South division.....	10 448	20 606	25 227	8 188	2 233	374	16.7	113	19.4	76	17.1	63	16.9	73	10.9		
Basin town.....	10 397	20 000	24 946	8 608	1 086	175	16.1	62	21.3	41	17.1	33	14.2	28	8.6		
Monderson town.....	8 613	12 500	12 143	13 750	80	34	42.5	11	61.1	9	56.3	—	—	10	38.5		
Campbell County.....	13 596	37 055	41 929	20 831	28 977	2 439	8.4	974	9.5	649	8.5	108	11.0	543	7.0		
Gillette North division.....	13 396	35 316	40 754	19 198	21 134	2 013	9.5	812	11.3	529	9.9	94	11.1	454	8.0		
Gillette city (pt.).....	13 541	35 379	40 743	19 776	16 607	1 634	9.8	631	11.3	418	10.2	87	13.1	370	8.4		
Gillette South division.....	14 137	42 233	45 121	26 927	7 843	426	5.4	162	5.4	120	5.2	14	10.6	89	4.3		
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP.....	15 642	47 802	49 698	25 625	1 127	19	1.7	12	3.1	12	3.7	—	—	7	2.2		
Gillette city (pt.).....	16 755	41 048	41 136	40 833	710	44	6.2	15	6.1	8	4.8	—	—	4	2.4		
Sleepy Hollow CDP.....	14 824	51 373	50 423	50 836	1 285	18	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wright town.....	14 159	47 283	48 687	33 125	1 232	30	2.4	11	2.1	11	2.6	—	—	9	2.9		
Carbon County.....	11 592	27 109	32 048	14 493	15 787	1 579	10.0	571	11.8	402	10.9	188	11.8	387	8.8		
Hanna division.....	12 424	31 332	34 948	12 917	1 994	154	7.7	44	7.3	33	6.8	11	5.8	32	5.8		
Elk Mountain town.....	12 185	27 750	31 563	11 500	209	12	5.7	8	14.0	8	19.0	—	—	2	3.9		
Hanna town.....	12 349	34 922	37 750	15 625	1 052	88	8.4	21	6.1	12	4.5	7	7.4	24	8.1		
Medicine Bow town.....	10 838	30 735	33 438	11 250	377	38	10.1	15	11.9	13	12.5	4	12.5	6	6.1		
Rawlins division.....	11 463	27 261	32 683	14 018	10 378	1 060	10.2	409	12.6	272	11.0	124	12.4	270	9.4		
Boggs town.....	8 704	20 179	25 625	6 230	262	40	15.3	15	18.5	12	17.9	7	30.4	5	7.2		
Dixon town.....	9 106	15 139	16 250	8 267	58	5	8.6	—	—	—	—	5	38.5	3	16.7		
Rawlins city.....	11 609	27 241	32 704	14 628	8 625	963	11.2	385	14.5	254	12.8	98	11.9	252	10.5		
Sindair town.....	11 615	30 375	36 607	11 250	523	13	2.5	—	—	—	—	7	8.0	1	.7		
Saratoga division.....	11 530	24 756	28 844	17 312	3 415	365	10.7	118	11.9	97	13.3	53	13.1	85	8.9		
Grand Encampment town.....	10 996	22 697	24 191	18 125	460	44	9.6	6	6.0	6	8.6	14	19.2	11	8.4		
Riverside town.....	12 104	25 625	31 875	18 750	99	19	19.2	10	32.3	10	32.3	—	—	3	12.0		
Saratoga town.....	11 172	24 260	29 676	15 000	1 922	204	10.6	66	11.2	50	11.6	23	11.1	51	9.8		
Converse County.....	12 023	27 713	32 385	14 411	10 986	1 311	11.9	524	14.5	332	12.2	153	16.3	294	9.5		
Douglas division.....	12 042	26 298	32 074	15 096	7 529	795	10.6	306	12.4	169	9.1	107	15.0	168	8.0		
Douglas city.....	11 244	25 507	33 172	14 978	4 944	575	11.6	221	14.1	115	9.8	89	17.6	118	8.9		
Last Springs town.....	17 250	33 750	—	33 750	4	2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Glenrock division.....	11 979	30 554	33 312	12 800	3 457	516	14.9	218	19.2	163	18.5	46	20.4	126	12.6		
Glenrock town.....	11 303	27 833	32 216	11 250	2 169	305	14.1	131	17.5	88	15.7	33	18.5	74	12.3		
Rolling Hills town.....	11 816	40 357	40 536	14 750	304	14	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Crook County.....	10 322	23 440	27 641	10 878	5 231	707	13.5	277	16.8	192	15.8	89	12.3	160	11.0		
Hulett division.....	7 654	20 300	21 224	8 398	1 288	272	21.1	118	28.0	87	31.4	23	11.4	55	15.4		
Hulett town.....	7 634	20 156	23 162	7 196	464	69	14.9	19	12.2	13	15.3	18	30.5	13	10.4		
Moorcroft division.....	11 469	24 014	30 887	11 074	1 969	223	11.3	89	13.3	64	12.6	35	14.6	49	9.6		
Moorcroft town.....	13 721	27 344	33 036	11 979	735	57	7.8	31	12.9	22	12.0	2	2.8	15	7.4		
Pine Haven town.....	12 003	35 417	35 417	41 250	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sundance division.....	10 901	26 276	30 179	11 250	1 974	212	10.7	70	12.4	41	9.5	31	11.0	56	9.6		
Sundance town.....	11 108	26 094	31 429	12 500	1 102	101	9.2	34	10.7	22	9.3	21	13.7	22	6.9		
Fremont County.....	9 806	22 260	26 593	11 695	32 861	6 268	19.1	2 693	25.9	1 856	24.0	579	15.8	1 415	15.6		
Dubois division.....	11 707	20 305	26 184	14 537	1 445	194	13.4	70	20.6	56	20.9	14	7.7	56	13.3		
Dubais town.....	11 000	20 625	25 489	12 396	875	120	13.7	45	22.1	36	23.2	13	9.4	32	12.0		
Lander division.....	10 914	25 301	29 953	12 244	9 150	1 083	11.8	437	16.2	295	15.1	141	11.7	247	9.6		
Hudson town (pt.).....	8 373	16 250	22 969	13 214	309	74	23.9	18	19.1	12	18.8	21	33.9	23	29.9		
Lander city.....	10 421	23 507	29 318	11 946	6 579	867	13.2	373	19.4	258	18.8	102	11.0	187	10.2		
Shoshoni division.....	9 793	20 433	22 596	9 613	689	121	17.6	44	25.3	29	22.0	29	19.7	25	12.4		
Shoshoni town.....	9 224	19 545	21 597	8 965	514	93	18.1	38	29.0	23	23.2	24	20.9	21	13.5		
Sweetwater division.....	8 868	13 333	31 429	10 000	203	65	32.0	26	41.3	13	26.0	—	—	18	34.6		
Wind River division.....	9 200	21 589	25 177	11 144	21 374	4 805	22.5	2 116	29.7	1 463	27.5	395	18.5	1 069	18.5		
Arapahoe CDP.....	8 470	12 188	16 375	5 864	374	151	40.4	61	54.0	25	47.2						

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number			
Johnson County	11 563	22 157	28 690	10 412	5 984	770	12.9	231	14.7	169	14.5	82	8.5	169	9.6		
Buffalo division	11 628	22 484	30 176	10 253	5 167	603	11.7	178	12.9	127	12.6	59	6.7	128	8.4		
Buffalo city	11 621	20 198	27 453	10 538	3 212	350	10.9	98	13.0	79	14.4	43	6.5	64	6.9		
Kaycee division	11 145	20 192	25 125	10 865	817	167	20.4	53	27.7	42	27.1	23	27.1	41	17.4		
Kaycee town	10 569	24 271	26 146	11 250	266	22	8.3	6	9.5	4	8.9	2	8.3	4	4.9		
Laramie County	12 932	27 571	32 587	16 748	71 501	7 566	10.6	2 678	13.5	1 588	11.4	629	8.9	1 764	8.8		
Cheyenne division	13 004	27 488	32 794	16 729	60 555	6 704	11.1	2 354	14.5	1 444	12.5	543	8.6	1 575	9.3		
Cheyenne city (pt.)	13 351	28 117	33 624	16 966	49 350	5 105	10.3	1 787	13.8	1 108	12.1	478	8.6	1 190	8.6		
Fox Farm-College CDP	10 292	20 503	22 628	13 977	2 855	511	17.9	153	20.7	85	17.5	25	9.5	109	14.1		
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	15 026	41 332	43 343	16 875	2 944	187	6.4	56	6.8	18	2.8	5	3.5	54	6.0		
South Greeley CDP	9 001	21 069	21 594	15 956	3 749	718	19.2	323	22.6	208	21.6	24	25.8	200	19.6		
Cheyenne East division	16 809	41 298	45 300	18 261	3 153	211	6.7	90	9.5	44	5.6	14	10.9	37	4.1		
Cheyenne city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	22 737	60 986	61 028	47 188	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cheyenne West division	10 862	26 449	28 125	20 339	5 067	369	7.3	138	7.6	40	4.0	14	8.7	90	6.1		
Cheyenne city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	15 898	46 964	46 964	-	174	5	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Warren AFB CDP	7 994	21 122	21 122	-	2 990	288	9.6	138	10.5	40	5.8	-	-	75	8.9		
Pine Bluffs division	11 323	21 422	25 263	11 632	2 726	282	10.3	96	12.6	60	10.4	58	12.6	62	7.9		
Albin town	8 905	20 500	27 875	7 748	121	12	9.9	-	-	-	-	9	32.1	3	7.7		
Burns town	7 881	17 083	16 667	21 250	256	57	22.3	19	34.5	11	33.3	2	5.6	17	21.3		
Pine Bluffs town	11 478	22 188	27 578	11 750	1 054	105	10.0	38	13.2	23	11.1	30	12.7	22	7.3		
Lincoln County	10 558	28 488	31 386	16 731	12 571	1 354	10.8	566	11.9	375	10.4	191	15.1	301	9.3		
Afton division	8 856	25 043	27 052	13 705	6 832	830	12.1	382	14.1	268	13.0	102	13.8	179	10.4		
Afton town	10 261	25 991	29 519	11 563	1 383	130	9.4	55	11.5	36	9.8	11	5.6	33	8.8		
Alpine town	10 404	25 833	21 875	25 938	187	29	15.5	11	18.3	8	19.0	-	-	7	15.6		
Thayne town	7 654	17 969	18 333	11 607	271	52	19.2	20	21.5	12	18.5	9	18.0	16	24.2		
Kemmerer East division	13 383	34 620	38 211	21 050	4 864	380	7.8	140	8.1	70	5.4	79	18.7	86	6.7		
Diamondville town	11 867	31 645	34 583	16 250	869	63	7.2	22	7.5	8	3.7	11	11.8	14	5.7		
Kemmerer city (pt.)	14 551	37 466	41 139	25 278	2 988	202	6.8	65	6.2	24	3.1	54	23.6	49	6.3		
La Barge town	9 216	30 288	33 000	13 125	517	74	14.3	39	18.5	29	17.6	5	19.2	17	13.1		
Opal town	13 915	41 250	43 750	32 500	98	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-		
Kemmerer West division	8 108	22 039	24 659	12 045	875	144	16.5	44	13.5	37	14.2	10	9.5	36	16.4		
Cokeville town	7 880	22 000	23 750	11 932	466	66	14.2	24	12.7	17	11.3	10	14.1	14	13.1		
Kemmerer city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Natrona County	12 992	27 586	32 469	16 385	60 346	6 979	11.6	2 730	15.5	1 851	14.2	521	8.6	1 644	9.8		
Casper division	12 855	26 028	31 155	15 952	46 162	5 834	12.6	2 279	17.7	1 544	16.4	422	8.0	1 372	10.7		
Casper city (pt.)	13 161	26 488	32 315	15 869	41 956	5 049	12.0	1 937	16.4	1 300	15.1	370	7.6	1 174	10.1		
Mills town	9 248	19 892	21 053	17 721	1 562	310	19.8	128	31.7	104	34.6	27	17.8	82	18.2		
Casper North division	10 088	26 686	30 044	15 313	3 264	325	10.0	119	10.4	83	9.2	24	13.8	65	7.5		
Bar Nunn town	9 509	30 921	31 471	26 250	826	36	4.4	16	4.6	13	4.8	-	-	10	4.8		
Casper city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Edgerton town	11 429	22 955	32 083	11 875	261	27	10.3	11	15.3	5	9.1	5	13.9	4	6.3		
Evansville town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Midwest town	10 746	24 479	30 750	13 750	502	49	9.8	16	9.6	11	8.4	3	5.6	10	7.2		
Casper South division	15 222	38 372	40 282	23 523	6 496	466	7.2	177	8.3	125	7.7	41	11.0	111	6.2		
Casper city (pt.)	17 848	47 697	48 257	44 028	2 649	98	3.7	47	4.8	41	5.6	-	-	23	3.3		
Evansville town (pt.)	8 670	19 375	23 819	10 750	1 395	266	19.1	107	24.4	69	20.8	27	23.1	54	14.6		
Hells Half Acre division	13 319	35 488	36 799	29 583	4 424	354	8.0	155	10.8	99	9.0	34	13.2	96	7.6		
Casper city (pt.)	13 060	40 313	38 971	47 955	1 308	80	6.1	33	6.7	22	5.9	16	100.0	24	6.5		
Mountain View CDP	14 401	37 969	40 333	14 250	1 354	123	9.1	70	16.1	43	13.8	-	-	34	8.3		
Niobrara County	11 816	20 947	26 173	10 214	2 378	404	17.0	161	26.7	101	22.6	80	17.9	93	13.4		
Niobrara East division	11 489	20 150	25 341	12 232	992	197	19.9	83	29.7	53	26.5	33	22.1	54	18.1		
Lusk town (pt.)	11 558	18 542	26 719	11 979	657	118	18.0	58	28.4	38	26.0	17	17.9	26	14.2		
Van Tassell town	5 257	8 447	5 360	23 750	13	11	84.6	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	3	100.0		
Niobrara West division	12 045	21 433	26 852	9 075	1 386	207	14.9	78	24.1	48	19.5	47	15.8	39	9.8		
Lusk town (pt.)	10 750	19 196	28 482	8 425	684	82	12.0	26	18.4	20	18.2	17	12.7	17	8.9		
Monville town	10 541	25 469	26 406	7 743	105	6	5.7	4	14.3	4	21.1	-	-	2	5.1		
Park County	12 147	25 942	30 565	15 509	22 425	2 127	9.5	680	10.7	450	9.6	285	10.0	466	7.3		
Cody division	13 018	27 258	31 499	14 688	12 315	1 124	9.1	388	11.3	239	9.4	186	12.1	251	7.1		
Cody city	12 823	23 892	29 375	14 483	7 744	850	11.0	296	14.6	183	12.6	163	13.8	193	8.7		
Meeteetse division	15 857	22 500	27 500	15 208	1 003	119	11.9	43	12.8	28	10.7	29	27.9	35	12.4		
Meeteetse town	12 523	20 667	31 875	11 750	369	33	8.9	5	5.2	5	6.8	15	19.5	5	5.6		
Powell division	10 481	23 960	29 132	15 325	8 751	878	10.0	249	10.0	183	10.0	70	5.8	180	7.3		
Frannie town (pt.)	9 582	18 750	18 750	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Powell city	10 077	21 683	27 726	14 688	4 762	534	11.2	148	11.6	115	12.4	28	3.6	96	7.2		
Yellowstone National Park division	14 853	32 321	33 036	30 982	356	6	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Platte County	10 757	21 822	27 146	11 529	8 065	1 267	15.7	478	20.7	326	19.1	135	11.0	290	12.5		
Chugwater division	8 650	19 471	19 808	13 125	489	53	10.8	20	14.2	13	13.1	6	8.3	11	7.4		
Chugwater town	9 319	16 250	18 750	8 161	228	53	23.2	20	35.7	13	30.2	6	8.3	11	16.7		
Glenda division	8 765																

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Sublette County	12 567	26 825	31 250	14 792	4 747	398	8.4	111	8.1	81	8.1	84	16.6	83	6.3		
Big Piney division	11 341	30 214	32 750	20 278	1 855	141	7.6	48	7.8	37	8.7	21	15.6	28	5.8		
Big Piney town	11 702	29 063	32 159	14 792	472	33	7.0	12	8.4	5	5.6	4	8.0	8	6.0		
Marbleton town	11 480	28 654	31 053	21 458	611	54	8.8	16	8.1	16	11.3	5	29.4	10	6.4		
Boulder division	13 361	32 679	32 679	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pinedale division	13 329	24 545	30 458	12 857	2 715	257	9.5	63	8.9	44	7.8	63	17.8	55	7.1		
Pinedale town	12 926	23 456	27 885	14 000	1 090	138	12.7	46	16.9	32	16.2	37	20.9	25	8.2		
Sweetwater County	13 698	36 210	40 996	20 161	38 424	3 080	8.0	1 126	8.7	680	6.9	231	8.6	719	7.1		
Green River North division	12 840	40 024	42 134	21 509	13 815	988	7.2	405	8.1	241	6.1	77	11.1	204	5.7		
Granger town	12 184	21 563	25 417	16 786	124	13	10.5	5	19.2	2	11.8	-	-	4	10.8		
Green River city	12 900	40 378	42 789	21 727	12 593	907	7.2	365	7.9	218	6.0	77	12.1	184	5.6		
Green River South division	5 992	7 375	23 889	5 982	164	27	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rock Springs North division	14 286	34 208	40 263	20 009	23 555	1 992	8.5	688	9.0	418	7.3	151	7.8	501	7.9		
North Rock Springs CDP	12 190	32 674	36 332	14 732	2 524	168	6.7	49	5.8	20	3.0	13	17.6	56	8.2		
Rock Springs city (pt.)	14 767	34 372	41 095	21 209	18 734	1 661	8.9	580	9.8	383	8.7	133	7.5	394	7.9		
Superior town	9 092	19 531	26 563	8 293	259	48	18.5	15	16.5	15	19.7	-	-	12	19.7		
Rock Springs South division	17 138	21 625	48 523	18 462	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rock Springs city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wamsutter division	11 975	36 597	37 500	28 438	751	73	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Baird town	14 840	40 375	41 125	29 375	232	9	3.9	3	3.8	3	5.5	-	-	1	1.8		
Wamsutter town	10 150	35 795	36 667	22 083	243	19	7.8	10	9.1	-	-	-	-	5	7.6		
Teton County	17 234	31 586	35 830	22 086	11 097	905	8.2	288	10.5	172	9.3	93	13.1	183	6.3		
Alta division	12 635	29 706	31 667	18 261	340	69	20.3	52	34.7	33	27.5	-	-	9	11.3		
Jackson Hole division	17 379	31 831	35 967	22 476	10 719	836	7.8	236	9.1	139	8.0	93	13.7	174	6.2		
Jackson town	14 547	27 557	31 957	21 485	4 398	465	10.6	125	12.8	54	8.6	71	23.1	94	9.0		
Rafter J Ranch CDP	14 273	38 702	40 650	14 167	1 106	92	8.3	33	10.6	33	14.7	8	25.8	24	7.7		
Yellowstone National Park division	17 395	15 962	-	15 962	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Uinta County	12 245	33 259	37 058	17 991	18 303	1 583	8.6	763	10.6	529	9.8	71	7.7	312	6.9		
Bridger Valley division	11 469	36 826	39 701	17 143	6 061	471	7.8	194	8.0	136	7.2	44	15.5	105	7.0		
Lyman town	12 219	38 750	41 178	15 250	1 887	141	7.5	67	8.4	49	7.9	10	15.2	34	7.5		
Mountain View town	10 723	32 417	36 250	12 656	1 189	167	14.0	81	17.9	60	17.3	9	15.0	35	11.0		
Evanston division	12 622	32 083	35 528	18 421	12 242	1 112	9.1	569	12.0	393	11.2	27	4.2	207	6.8		
Evanston city	12 623	31 193	34 759	17 454	10 548	973	9.2	475	12.0	306	10.5	27	4.7	176	6.7		
Washakie County	11 017	25 172	28 559	14 225	8 152	914	11.2	256	10.9	142	8.1	109	9.8	206	9.0		
Ten Sleep division	7 901	17 857	20 606	6 996	679	151	22.2	48	33.8	25	25.8	27	19.0	27	13.8		
Ten Sleep town	8 603	15 455	20 625	7 117	299	79	26.4	23	52.3	15	57.7	19	22.4	12	14.8		
Worland division	11 295	26 049	29 798	14 919	7 473	763	10.2	208	9.5	117	7.1	82	8.4	179	8.6		
Worland city	10 665	25 574	30 027	14 764	5 628	598	10.6	150	9.2	74	6.1	82	9.6	149	9.4		
Weston County	11 263	26 213	31 075	12 068	6 423	628	9.8	223	11.7	182	12.3	74	9.4	148	8.0		
Newcastle division	11 515	26 405	31 767	12 417	5 059	507	10.0	180	12.4	151	13.6	56	8.8	122	8.3		
Newcastle city	11 278	26 114	30 295	12 054	2 994	335	11.2	140	16.7	116	17.2	38	9.1	86	9.8		
Upton division	10 311	25 565	28 065	10 500	1 364	121	8.9	43	9.6	31	8.4	18	12.4	26	6.6		
Upton town	10 264	26 304	29 375	12 125	980	109	11.1	43	12.7	31	11.9	14	12.6	26	9.7		

Table 10. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years				Number	Percent		
The State	12 311	27 096	32 216	14 810	442 277	52 453	11.9	18 702	14.1	12 386	12.6	4 738	10.7	11 294	9.3		
COUNTY																	
Albany County	11 825	20 715	30 470	11 330	28 009	5 532	19.8	985	15.2	632	13.9	114	5.1	722	10.4		
Big Horn County	9 717	21 454	25 536	10 990	10 316	1 696	16.4	675	21.5	455	19.3	247	14.9	363	12.5		
Campbell County	13 596	37 055	41 929	20 831	28 977	2 439	8.4	974	9.5	649	8.5	108	11.0	543	7.0		
Carbon County	11 592	27 109	32 048	14 493	15 787	1 579	10.0	571	11.8	402	10.9	188	11.8	387	8.8		
Converse County	12 023	27 713	32 385	14 411	10 986	1 311	11.9	524	14.5	332	12.2	153	16.3	294	9.5		
Crook County	10 322	23 440	27 641	10 878	5 231	707	13.5	277	16.8	192	15.8	89	12.3	160	11.0		
Fremont County	9 806	22 260	26 593	11 695	32 861	6 268	19.1	2 693	25.9	1 856	24.0	579	15.8	1 415	15.6		
Goshen County	10 598	21 750	25 555	11 522	12 109	2 077	17.2	894	26.4	611	23.9	225	11.9	470	13.5		
Hot Springs County	11 940	24 500	30 115	10 972	4 632	493	10.6	128	10.5	82	8.3	74	9.6	88	6.4		
Johnson County	11 563	22 157	28 690	10 412	5 984	770	12.9	231	14.7	169	14.5	82	8.5	169	9.6		
Laramie County	12 932	27 571	32 587	16 748	71 501	7 566	10.6	2 678	13.5	1 588	11.4	629	8.9	1 764	8.8		
Lincoln County	10 558	28 488	31 386	16 731	12 571	1 354	10.8	566	11.9	375	10.4	191	15.1	301	9.3		
Natrona County	12 992	27 586	32 469	16 385	60 346	6 979	11.6	2 730	15.5	1 851	14.2	521	8.6	1 644	9.8		
Niobrara County	11 816	20 947	26 173	10 214	2 378	404	17.0	161	26.7	101	22.6	80	17.9	93	13.4		
Park County	12 147	25 942	30 565	15 509	22 425	2 127	9.5	680	10.7	450	9.6	285	10.0	466	7.3		
Platte County	10 757	21 822	27 146	11 529	8 065	1 267	15.7	478	20.7	326	19.1	135	11.0	290	12.5		
Sheridan County	12 457	24 772	30 163	13 103	22 953	2 376	10.4	690	11.1	529	11.1	376	11.4	474	7.4		
Sublette County	12 567	26 825	31 250	14 792	4 747	398	8.4	111	8.1	81	8.1	84	16.6	83	6.3		
Sweetwater County	13 698	36 210	40 996	20 161	38 424	3 080	8.0	1 126	8.7	680	6.9	231	8.6	719	7.1		
Teton County	17 234	31 586	35 830	22 086	11 097	905	8.2	288	10.5	172	9.3	93	13.1	183	6.3		
Uinta County	12 245	33 259	37 058	17 991	18 303	1 583	8.6	763	10.6	529	9.8	71	7.7	312	6.9		
Washakie County	11 017	25 172	28 559	14 225	8 152	914	11.2	256	10.9	142	8.1	109	9.8	206	9.0		
Weston County	11 263	26 213	31 075	12 068	6 423	628	9.8	223	11.7	182	12.3	74	9.4	148	8.0		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Afton town, Lincoln County	10 261	25 991	29 519	11 563	1 383	130	9.4	55	11.5	36	9.8	11	5.6	33	8.8		
Albin town, Laramie County	8 905	20 500	27 875	7 748	121	12	9.9	—	—	—	—	9	32.1	3	7.7		
Alpine town, Lincoln County	10 404	25 833	21 875	25 938	187	29	15.5	11	18.3	8	19.0	—	—	7	15.6		
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County	15 642	47 802	49 698	25 625	1 127	19	1.7	12	3.1	12	3.7	—	—	7	2.2		
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County	8 470	12 188	16 375	5 864	374	151	40.4	61	54.0	25	47.2	31	67.4	39	34.5		
Baggs town, Carbon County	8 704	20 179	25 625	6 230	262	40	15.3	15	18.5	12	17.9	7	30.4	5	7.2		
Baird town, Sweetwater County	14 840	40 375	41 125	29 375	232	9	3.9	3	3.8	3	5.5	—	—	1	1.8		
Bar Nunn town, Natrona County	9 509	30 921	31 471	26 250	826	36	4.4	16	4.6	13	4.8	—	—	10	4.8		
Basin town, Big Horn County	10 397	20 000	24 946	8 608	1 086	175	16.1	62	21.3	41	17.1	33	14.2	28	8.6		
Big Piney town, Sublette County	11 702	29 063	32 159	14 792	472	33	7.0	12	8.4	5	5.6	4	8.0	8	6.0		
Buffalo city, Johnson County	11 621	20 198	27 453	10 538	3 212	350	10.9	98	13.0	79	14.4	43	6.5	64	6.9		
Burlington town, Big Horn County	4 985	14 886	14 722	20 417	175	91	52.0	44	69.8	39	76.5	8	23.5	17	35.4		
Burns town, Laramie County	7 881	17 083	16 667	21 250	256	57	22.3	19	34.5	11	33.3	2	5.6	17	21.3		
Byron town, Big Horn County	8 170	17 404	21 667	9 631	465	118	25.4	51	29.0	43	28.9	34	44.7	32	26.7		
Casper city, Natrona County	13 424	27 698	33 366	16 227	45 913	5 227	11.4	2 017	15.2	1 363	14.0	386	7.8	1 221	9.6		
Cheyenne city, Laramie County	13 351	28 117	33 624	16 966	49 350	5 105	10.3	1 787	13.8	1 108	12.1	478	8.6	1 190	8.6		
Chugwater town, Platte County	9 319	16 250	18 750	8 161	228	53	23.2	20	35.7	13	30.2	6	8.3	11	16.7		
Clearmont town, Sheridan County	8 704	14 688	19 375	8 447	87	9	10.3	4	14.3	2	10.2	—	—	1	4.2		
Cody city, Park County	12 823	23 892	29 375	14 483	7 744	850	11.0	296	14.6	183	12.6	163	13.8	193	8.7		
Cokeville town, Lincoln County	7 880	22 000	23 750	11 932	466	66	14.2	24	12.7	17	11.3	10	14.1	14	13.1		
Cowley town, Big Horn County	8 569	22 885	25 000	11 944	457	35	7.7	15	9.6	10	9.3	1	1.6	5	4.0		
Dayton town, Sheridan County	10 947	23 194	26 193	12 143	554	94	17.0	43	29.3	33	28.2	9	10.7	16	10.1		
Deaver town, Big Horn County	6 827	20 000	24 375	7 368	217	70	32.3	32	37.6	20	40.0	5	20.0	17	32.1		
Diamondville town, Lincoln County	11 867	31 645	34 583	16 250	869	63	7.2	22	7.5	8	3.7	11	11.8	14	5.7		
Dixon town, Carbon County	9 106	15 139	16 250	8 267	58	5	8.6	—	—	—	—	5	38.5	3	16.7		
Douglas city, Converse County	11 244	25 507	33 172	14 978	4 944	575	11.6	221	14.1	115	9.8	89	17.6	118	8.9		
Dubois town, Fremont County	11 000	20 625	25 489	12 396	875	120	13.7	45	22.1	36	23.2	13	9.4	32	12.0		
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	8 478	9 810	23 000	7 373	210	53	25.2	7	29.2	7	38.9	31	38.8	4	11.1		
Edgerton town, Natrona County	11 429	22 955	32 083	11 875	261	27	10.3	11	15.3	5	9.1	5	13.9	4	6.3		
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County	12 185	27 750	31 563	11 500	209	12	5.7	8	14.0	8	19.0	—	—	2	3.9		
Ethete CDP, Fremont County	4 823	17 386	18 194	5 000	1 144	468	40.9	190	42.1	127	38.8	27	50.0	94	39.2		
Evanston city, Uinta County	12 623	31 193	34 759	17 454	10 548	973	9.2	475	12.0	306	10.5	27	4.7	176	6.7		
Evansville town, Natrona County	8 670	19 375	23 819	10 750	1 395	266	19.1	107	24.4	69	20.8	27	23.1	54	14.6		
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County	6 999	16 250	16 944	10 938	248	79	31.9	39	57.4	27	61.4	11	18.3	17	22.4		
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County	4 532	13 882	15 203	6 032	1 208	548	45.4	251	50.1	182	47.8	20	60.6	118	38.3		
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County	10 292	20 503	22 628	13 977	2 855	511	17.9	153	20.7	85	17.5	25	9.5	109	14.1		
Frannie town	7 918	17 125	21 875	12 500	154	18	11.7	8	16.7	4	14.3	2	7.7	4	9.3		
Big Horn County	7 803	17 031	23 125	12 500	144	18	12.5	8	16.7	4	14.3	2	9.1	4	10.3		
Park County	9 582	18 750	18 750	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gillette city, Campbell County	13 671	35 532	40 788	20 156	17 317	1 678	9.7	646	11.1	426	10.0	87	12.8	374	8.1		
Glendo town, Platte County	9 038	13 854	16 875	10 750	188	25	13.3	7	13.7	7	15.6	4	10.5	6	11.3		
Glenrock town, Converse County	11 303	27 833	32 216	11 250	2 169	305	14.1	131	17.5	88	15.7	33	18.5	74	12.3		
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County	10 996	22 697	24 191	18 125	460	44	9.6	6	6.0	6	8.6	14	19.2	11	8.4		
Granger town, Sweetwater County	12 184	21 563	25 417	16 786	124	13	10.5	5	19.2	2	11.8	—	—	4	10.8		
Green River city,																	

Table 10. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.																	
Last Springs town, Converse County -----	17 250	33 750	—	33 750	4	2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lovell town, Big Horn County -----	9 155	19 769	25 076	9 647	2 073	300	14.5	120	18.0	72	15.1	46	12.6	67	11.8		
Lusk town, Niobrara County -----	11 132	18 894	27 857	9 839	1 341	200	14.9	84	24.3	58	22.7	34	14.8	43	11.5		
Lyman town, Uinta County -----	12 219	38 750	41 178	15 250	1 887	141	7.5	67	8.4	49	7.9	10	15.2	34	7.5		
Manderson town, Big Horn County -----	8 613	12 500	12 143	13 750	80	34	42.5	11	61.1	9	56.3	—	—	10	38.5		
Manville town, Niobrara County -----	10 541	25 469	26 406	7 743	105	6	5.7	4	14.3	4	21.1	—	—	2	5.1		
Marbleton town, Sublette County -----	11 480	28 654	31 053	21 458	611	54	8.8	16	8.1	16	11.3	5	29.4	10	6.4		
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County -----	10 838	30 735	33 438	11 250	377	38	10.1	15	11.9	13	12.5	4	12.5	6	6.1		
Meeteetse town, Park County -----	12 523	20 667	31 875	11 750	369	33	8.9	5	5.2	5	6.8	15	19.5	5	5.6		
Midwest town, Natrona County -----	10 746	24 479	30 750	13 750	502	49	9.8	16	9.6	11	8.4	3	5.6	10	7.2		
Mills town, Natrona County -----	9 248	19 892	21 053	17 721	1 562	310	19.8	128	31.7	104	34.6	27	17.8	82	18.2		
Mooraocraft town, Crook County -----	13 721	27 344	33 036	11 979	735	57	7.8	31	12.9	22	12.0	2	2.8	15	7.4		
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County -----	14 401	37 969	40 333	14 250	1 354	123	9.1	70	16.1	43	13.8	—	—	34	8.3		
Mountain View town, Uinta County -----	10 723	32 417	36 250	12 656	1 189	167	14.0	81	17.9	60	17.3	9	15.0	35	11.0		
Newcastle city, Weston County -----	11 278	26 114	30 295	12 054	2 994	335	11.2	140	16.7	116	17.2	38	9.1	86	9.8		
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County -----	12 190	32 674	36 332	14 732	2 524	168	6.7	49	5.8	20	3.0	13	17.6	56	8.2		
Opal town, Lincoln County -----	13 915	41 250	43 750	32 500	98	1	1.0	—	—	—	—	1	33.3	—	—		
Pavillion town, Fremont County -----	9 262	18 750	20 417	11 250	103	21	20.4	8	30.8	8	38.1	2	9.5	4	12.1		
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County -----	11 478	22 188	27 578	11 750	1 054	105	10.0	38	13.2	23	11.1	30	12.7	22	7.3		
Pinedale town, Sublette County -----	12 926	23 456	27 885	14 000	1 090	138	12.7	46	16.9	32	16.2	37	20.9	25	8.2		
Pine Haven town, Crook County -----	12 003	35 417	35 417	41 250	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Powell city, Park County -----	10 077	21 683	27 726	14 688	4 762	534	11.2	148	11.6	115	12.4	28	3.6	96	7.2		
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County -----	14 273	38 702	40 650	14 167	1 106	92	8.3	33	10.6	33	14.7	8	25.8	24	7.7		
Ranchester town, Sheridan County -----	10 116	24 063	25 556	18 125	677	127	18.8	61	27.2	40	23.5	4	6.1	33	17.6		
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County -----	16 802	45 023	47 314	24 167	4 021	192	4.8	56	4.7	18	1.9	5	2.4	54	4.5		
Rawlins city, Carbon County -----	11 609	27 241	32 704	14 628	8 625	963	11.2	385	14.5	254	12.8	98	11.9	252	10.5		
Riverside town, Carbon County -----	12 104	25 625	31 875	18 750	99	19	19.2	10	32.3	10	32.3	—	—	3	12.0		
Riverton city, Fremont County -----	10 468	22 641	27 306	11 746	8 951	1 479	16.5	698	25.1	494	24.0	144	12.7	327	13.2		
Rock River town, Albany County -----	10 568	17 969	19 688	13 750	186	18	9.7	4	10.8	4	13.8	—	—	4	6.6		
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County -----	14 767	34 372	41 095	21 209	18 734	1 661	8.9	580	9.8	383	8.7	133	7.5	394	7.9		
Rolling Hills town, Converse County -----	11 816	40 357	40 536	14 750	304	14	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Saratoga town, Carbon County -----	11 172	24 260	29 676	15 000	1 922	204	10.6	66	11.2	50	11.6	23	11.1	51	9.8		
Sheridan city, Sheridan County -----	12 294	23 819	30 250	12 567	13 610	1 460	10.7	391	10.8	297	10.9	240	10.8	267	7.1		
Shoshoni town, Fremont County -----	9 224	19 545	21 597	8 965	514	93	18.1	38	29.0	23	23.2	24	20.9	21	13.5		
Sinclair town, Carbon County -----	11 615	30 375	36 607	11 250	523	13	2.5	—	—	—	—	7	8.0	1	.7		
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County -----	14 824	51 373	50 423	50 836	1 285	18	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County -----	9 001	21 069	21 594	15 956	3 749	718	19.2	323	22.6	208	21.6	24	25.8	200	19.6		
Sundance town, Crook County -----	11 108	26 094	31 429	12 500	1 102	101	9.2	34	10.7	22	9.3	21	13.7	22	6.9		
Superior town, Sweetwater County -----	9 092	19 531	26 563	8 293	259	48	18.5	15	16.5	15	19.7	—	—	12	19.7		
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County -----	8 603	15 455	20 625	7 117	299	79	26.4	23	52.3	15	57.7	19	22.4	12	14.8		
Thayne town, Lincoln County -----	7 654	17 969	18 333	11 607	271	52	19.2	20	21.5	12	18.5	9	18.0	16	24.2		
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County -----	12 230	25 433	30 417	12 008	3 083	316	10.2	83	10.4	50	8.0	25	4.5	57	6.1		
Torrington town, Goshen County -----	10 297	21 016	25 417	10 746	5 415	852	15.7	309	21.7	202	19.0	133	13.5	204	13.4		
Upton town, Weston County -----	10 264	26 304	29 375	12 125	980	109	11.1	43	12.7	31	11.9	14	12.6	26	9.7		
Van Tassell town, Niobrara County -----	5 257	8 447	5 360	23 750	13	11	84.6	5	100.0	—	—	—	—	3	100.0		
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County -----	10 150	35 795	36 667	22 083	243	19	7.8	10	9.1	—	—	—	—	5	7.6		
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County -----	7 994	21 122	21 122	—	2 990	288	9.6	138	10.5	40	5.8	—	—	75	8.9		
Wheatland town, Platte County -----	11 841	21 510	32 022	10 956	3 204	516	16.1	202	23.7	126	21.4	71	12.0	112	12.3		
World city, Washakie County -----	10 665	25 574	30 027	14 764	5 628	598	10.6	150	9.2	74	6.1	82	9.6	149	9.4		
Wright town, Campbell County -----	14 159	47 283	48 687	33 125	1 232	30	2.4	11	2.1	11	2.6	—	—	9	2.5		
Yoder town, Goshen County -----	8 945	18 393	22 000	6 735	127	9	7.1	—	—	—	—	4	12.1	2	5.0		

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State -----	203 411	21.4	15.6	12.8	19.7	1.2	1.6	77.6	74.2	1.5
Albany County -----	13 844	16.3	19.9	21.3	16.5	1.0	2.7	84.2	83.1	2.8
East Albany division -----	104	54.8	9.6	4.8	4.8	—	4.8	—	7.7	4.8
Laramie division -----	12 143	16.3	19.5	21.0	17.3	1.1	.6	93.4	92.1	.9
Laramie city -----	11 076	15.3	20.5	22.4	17.2	1.2	.5	99.0	98.9	.9
Rock River division -----	425	15.1	32.2	30.8	10.4	—	29.6	29.9	30.1	24.9
Rock River town -----	129	14.7	42.6	14.0	5.4	—	1.6	94.6	96.9	3.9
South Albany division -----	1 172	14.2	20.5	22.4	10.5	—	15.0	15.1	16.3	14.5
Big Horn County -----	5 048	18.6	29.9	11.6	16.3	1.7	.8	73.7	63.6	.8
Big Horn Central division -----	1 614	19.0	31.9	12.8	14.9	—	.2	75.0	60.5	.1
Burlington town -----	56	19.6	23.2	—	10.7	—	—	91.1	—	—
Greybull town -----	972	14.0	33.5	17.4	13.1	—	.2	99.9	99.1	—
Big Horn North division -----	2 136	17.7	29.1	10.8	17.7	3.9	1.8	78.0	72.1	1.9
Byron town -----	204	19.6	25.5	4.4	18.1	1.0	—	96.1	95.1	—
Cowley town -----	175	17.1	28.0	3.4	27.4	—	1.1	97.7	94.3	1.1
Deaver town -----	90	31.1	13.3	15.6	6.7	—	—	100.0	81.1	—
Fronnie town (pt.) -----	70	11.4	28.6	10.0	5.7	—	2.9	97.1	94.3	2.9
Lovell town -----	975	16.0	33.1	15.9	15.4	8.4	.7	99.3	98.7	1.0
Big Horn South division -----	1 298	19.6	28.5	11.6	15.6	—	—	65.1	53.5	—
Basin town -----	558	9.3	32.4	7.0	17.7	—	—	98.0	95.5	—
Monderson town -----	54	7.4	7.4	7.4	11.1	—	—	92.6	74.1	—
Campbell County -----	11 538	39.5	3.9	7.3	21.7	1.7	.9	79.6	73.0	.4
Gillette North division -----	8 598	35.4	3.7	8.9	20.3	2.3	1.0	84.0	79.8	.5
Gillette city (pt.) -----	6 814	36.5	3.1	9.7	21.2	2.9	.8	98.3	97.3	—
Gillette South division -----	2 940	51.3	4.5	2.7	25.9	—	.4	66.6	53.1	.4
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP -----	404	59.7	—	3.5	39.6	—	—	87.6	46.8	—
Gillette city (pt.) -----	264	53.0	—	—	12.5	—	2.3	93.9	92.0	—
Sleepy Hollow CDP -----	371	76.5	—	—	41.5	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Wright town -----	527	63.2	1.1	6.1	15.6	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Carbon County -----	8 190	16.0	20.1	13.5	18.4	.6	2.1	83.1	82.3	2.4
Honno division -----	1 202	24.0	17.7	9.1	13.3	—	7.8	79.6	78.8	8.2
Elk Mountain town -----	86	18.6	26.7	2.3	17.4	—	—	100.0	93.0	—
Honno town -----	605	29.1	19.2	7.9	14.2	—	5.8	100.0	99.7	5.5
Medicine Bow town -----	198	18.2	14.6	5.1	12.1	—	—	98.5	95.5	.5
Rawlins division -----	4 921	12.5	20.0	13.5	20.8	.9	1.1	91.9	89.9	1.4
Boggs town -----	170	11.8	13.5	15.3	7.6	—	1.2	97.1	95.3	—
Dixon town -----	52	5.8	26.9	13.5	9.6	—	—	94.2	94.2	3.8
Rawlins city -----	3 943	12.3	18.2	13.4	21.4	1.1	.2	100.0	99.8	.5
Sindoir town -----	210	5.7	54.3	1.9	23.8	—	—	99.0	99.0	—
Saratoga division -----	2 067	19.8	21.6	16.0	15.6	.5	1.1	64.1	66.4	1.2
Grand Encampment town -----	305	11.8	27.2	17.4	9.5	3.3	—	93.8	94.1	.7
Riverside town -----	60	35.0	18.3	16.7	11.7	—	3.3	15.0	70.0	6.7
Saratoga town -----	972	20.5	19.8	12.4	15.1	—	.8	96.1	98.6	1.2
Converse County -----	5 234	21.0	17.1	9.9	19.2	.2	2.4	68.4	65.3	2.6
Douglas division -----	3 518	19.9	17.9	10.4	18.9	—	2.0	67.4	66.5	2.2
Douglas city -----	2 267	18.7	18.7	10.6	19.6	—	.7	99.3	99.0	.7
Lost Springs town -----	6	—	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.3
Glenrock division -----	1 716	23.1	15.4	8.9	19.9	.5	3.4	70.5	63.0	3.3
Glenrock town -----	1 059	22.4	13.8	7.8	21.2	.8	—	99.4	99.2	.3
Rolling Hills town -----	131	9.9	2.3	—	24.4	—	—	90.1	—	—
Crook County -----	2 605	20.4	17.1	9.7	19.2	—	4.6	47.8	45.5	3.5
Hulett division -----	568	15.5	27.8	7.7	16.9	—	3.5	39.1	38.0	.9
Hulett town -----	209	20.1	15.8	12.4	14.4	—	1.0	95.2	96.2	1.0
Moorcroft division -----	1 021	26.9	6.6	9.0	20.8	—	5.0	45.1	43.1	4.5
Moorcroft town -----	354	18.1	7.6	11.6	20.1	—	1.1	93.8	94.6	1.7
Pine Haven town -----	130	60.0	—	10.0	18.5	—	—	90.8	70.8	—
Sundance division -----	1 016	16.5	21.8	11.4	18.8	—	4.8	55.5	52.1	3.8
Sundance town -----	511	14.5	20.9	11.9	19.2	—	.6	99.2	95.7	1.2
Fremont County -----	14 437	19.5	11.0	12.2	16.7	.4	2.4	63.8	58.4	1.9
Dubois division -----	1 016	22.0	16.9	25.2	12.8	1.0	5.9	50.0	48.3	5.4
Dubois town -----	497	21.9	12.1	16.9	10.9	2.0	1.2	93.0	91.8	.4
Lander division -----	4 157	17.3	13.5	12.6	16.6	.3	1.1	75.0	72.9	.8
Hudson town (pt.) -----	160	13.8	31.9	11.9	12.5	—	—	91.9	92.5	—
Lander city -----	2 890	11.8	14.5	13.7	18.4	.4	.5	98.6	98.1	.5
Shoshoni division -----	404	9.2	15.3	15.6	8.9	—	3.2	66.1	61.9	2.2
Shoshoni town -----	272	10.7	9.9	14.0	8.1	—	—	89.3	89.0	—
Sweetwater division -----	179	14.0	16.2	—	15.1	—	—	67.6	65.9	—
Wind River division -----	8 681	20.8	8.8	10.7	17.6	.4	2.6	59.9	52.4	2.0
Arpopohoe CDP -----	150	28.0	4.7	3.3	7.3	—	8.0	52.0	34.7	8.0
Ethete CDP -----	269	37.5	11.2	12.3	24.2	—	5.6	92.6	41.6	5.6
Fort Washokie CDP -----	501	35.9	3.2	21.8	13.0	—	8.2	80.0	39.9	3.0
Hudson town (pt.) -----	40	20.0	20.0	10.0	7.5	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Pavillion town -----	73	6.8	12.3	6.8	2.7	—	—	94.5	94.5	—
Riverton city -----	3 870	14.3	10.6	12.3	21.6	.8	.4	95.3	96.2	.7
Goshen County -----	5 551	16.9	20.3	8.8	20.6	.2	.3	60.3	64.1	.2
Goshen Hole division -----	590	9.2	42.4	10.7	22.0	—	1.4	26.8	26.8	.7
Lo Grange town -----	98	8.2	50.0	12.2	8.2	—	—	94.9	94.9	—
Yoder town -----	61	9.8	37.7	11.5	19.7	—	6.6	93.4	93.4	6.6
Rawhide Creek division -----	236	33.5	42.8	10.2	18.6	—	—	3.0	—	—
Torrington division -----	4 725	17.0	16.5	8.5	20.6	.3	.1	67.3	72.0	.1
Fort Laramie town -----	131	9.9	38.2	4.6	4.6	—	.8	98.5	98.5	—
Lingle town -----	211	18.0	26.5	6.6	20.9	—	—	95.7	95.7	—
Torrington town -----	2 475	15.6	16.1	9.9	24.6	.5	.2	98.9	99.2	.2
Hot Springs County -----	2 429	15.6	19.2	16.8	15.8	—	1.6	85.2	74.1	1.6
Thermopolis East division -----	285	20.4	11.9	34.7	3.5	—	2.8	71.6	67.0	2.1
East Thermopolis town -----	184	15.2	5.4	50.5	1.1	—	—	97.3	96.7	—
Thermopolis town (pt.) -----	11	18.2	54.5	36.4	—	—	—	100.0	72.7	—
Thermopolis West division -----	2 068	14.9	19.8	14.9	17.9	—	1.5	90.2	77.9	1.5
Kirby town -----	35	22.9	31.4	—	11.4	—	—	82.9	—	—
Thermopolis town (pt.) -----	1 562	11.9	22.3	17.1	19.3	—	1.0	100.0	99.4	1.0
Wind River division -----	76	15.8	30.3	—	5.3	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson County -----	3 112	15.0	21.5	17.5	16.9	—	5.8	59.9	59.6	5.5
Buffalo division -----	2 589	15.3	22.6	16.5	17.1	—	2.2	64.1	64.9	1.7
Buffalo city -----	1 627	11.7	20.2	17.9	17.3	—	.4	97.7	97.1	—
Kaycee division -----	523	13.4	15.7	22.9	16.1	—	23.9	38.8	33.3	24.3
Kaycee town -----	146	14.4	20.5	6.2	10.3	—	6.2	95.9	92.5	6.2

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Laramie County	30 507	18.0	15.1	13.1	22.8	2.2	.3	85.4	86.0	.7
Cheyenne division	26 423	16.7	14.1	14.2	22.8	2.4	.2	92.7	93.6	.7
Cheyenne city (pt.)	21 859	14.1	16.5	15.4	24.5	2.8	.2	98.3	98.8	.7
Fox Farm-College CDP	1 307	19.7	4.9	9.4	2.0	—	—	89.7	96.6	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	1 031	23.2	3.2	3.3	35.9	—	—	6.4	7.7	—
South Greeley CDP	1 490	41.7	—	10.2	5.5	—	1.0	93.6	94.4	1.0
Cheyenne East division	1 125	34.1	11.7	2.4	33.2	—	—	.4	1.0	—
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	295	33.9	—	—	41.7	—	—	—	—	—
Cheyenne West division	1 722	29.8	12.6	5.2	16.8	.6	.9	51.6	49.7	.9
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	52	44.2	—	—	40.4	—	—	—	—	—
Warren AFB CDP	841	33.7	20.1	2.4	14.5	1.3	—	98.8	97.0	—
Pine Bluffs division	1 237	14.5	42.8	10.6	21.3	1.1	1.1	52.9	52.1	1.9
Albin town	66	21.2	45.5	13.6	3.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Burns town	112	11.6	45.5	7.1	17.0	—	2.7	96.4	94.6	—
Pine Bluffs town	478	14.2	37.0	14.0	19.2	2.7	—	99.6	98.3	.6
Lincoln County	5 409	27.8	17.7	9.0	23.5	.1	2.4	71.4	51.7	2.3
Afton division	2 895	28.6	17.0	6.4	28.3	—	1.2	58.7	23.7	1.2
Afton town	573	17.5	30.9	6.6	32.5	—	.9	98.6	95.3	1.4
Alpine town	135	24.4	1.5	11.1	7.4	—	1.5	98.5	3.0	1.5
Thayne town	106	11.3	25.5	9.4	12.3	—	.9	97.2	92.5	.9
Kemmerer East division	2 117	27.0	17.8	10.1	17.2	.3	1.4	92.6	90.6	1.7
Diamondville town	361	23.0	15.2	5.8	9.7	—	.6	99.4	98.3	.6
Kemmerer city (pt.)	1 298	25.0	19.6	12.5	20.3	.5	—	99.7	99.7	.8
Lo Barge town	217	43.8	5.5	4.1	11.1	—	1.4	99.5	97.7	—
Opal town	51	27.5	7.8	7.8	21.6	—	29.4	96.1	86.3	29.4
Kemmerer West division	397	26.7	21.7	22.9	22.2	—	15.9	51.1	49.1	13.6
Cokeville town	189	12.2	27.0	9.0	30.7	—	1.6	100.0	100.0	1.6
Kemmerer city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natrona County	29 082	16.2	12.1	12.8	23.6	1.4	1.6	90.2	85.8	1.2
Casper division	22 422	13.2	14.0	13.7	23.7	1.7	.3	98.6	98.2	.6
Casper city (pt.)	20 300	13.4	14.7	14.2	25.2	1.6	.3	99.7	99.7	.6
Mills town	839	13.7	10.4	10.6	4.3	5.5	3.1	99.3	96.4	1.7
Casper North division	1 498	23.8	18.2	5.4	12.2	—	2.7	66.9	48.8	.5
Bar Nunn town	291	49.5	—	1.7	27.1	—	—	100.0	99.3	—
Casper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgerton town	157	10.8	19.7	13.4	10.2	—	3.2	100.0	100.0	—
Evansville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest town	252	4.8	87.7	9.9	2.8	—	—	98.8	98.8	—
Casper South division	2 952	26.9	1.0	9.7	28.3	.1	5.9	68.5	54.5	5.5
Casper city (pt.)	893	54.8	—	—	44.3	—	—	98.5	97.3	—
Evansville town (pt.)	718	7.2	1.8	5.7	13.2	.4	.8	99.6	99.0	.7
Hells Half Acre division	2 210	27.0	4.1	12.3	24.8	1.5	7.2	49.9	26.8	2.0
Casper city (pt.)	507	35.1	3.7	—	24.5	6.5	—	100.0	100.0	—
Mountain View CDP	494	20.6	1.2	.6	37.7	—	—	81.4	10.7	—
Niobrara County	1 456	9.1	37.9	10.4	19.0	.3	3.2	64.1	63.6	3.2
Niobrara East division	594	10.4	37.0	9.3	18.9	.7	1.3	70.5	70.2	1.3
Lusk town (pt.)	406	13.8	38.2	10.8	17.0	1.0	2.0	97.0	96.6	2.0
Von Tassell town	6	—	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niobrara West division	862	8.2	38.5	11.3	19.1	—	4.4	59.7	59.0	4.4
Lusk town (pt.)	434	6.7	36.4	15.4	18.4	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Morville town	72	13.9	45.8	8.3	5.6	—	5.6	94.4	90.3	5.6
Park County	10 306	22.6	13.8	12.9	19.4	.8	1.0	63.2	56.1	1.0
Cody division	5 730	21.0	11.7	13.6	20.8	1.4	.9	62.7	53.1	1.0
Cody city	3 565	12.4	13.1	14.8	21.1	2.3	.2	94.6	82.5	.7
Meeteetse division	536	38.1	22.0	11.2	14.4	—	—	41.4	41.2	.4
Meeteetse town	209	12.0	37.3	15.3	12.9	—	—	96.7	96.7	1.0
Powell division	3 795	23.8	15.0	11.1	18.6	—	1.4	65.5	60.4	1.1
Frannie town (pt.)	9	—	22.2	22.2	—	—	—	88.9	100.0	—
Powell city	2 175	16.2	12.2	15.4	15.5	—	—	99.7	99.7	—
Yellowstone National Park division	245	5.7	27.3	27.3	10.6	—	—	86.9	89.4	—
Platte County	4 026	12.2	26.4	8.8	16.9	—	1.3	67.9	64.0	1.2
Chugwater division	246	8.9	45.5	.8	17.5	—	—	43.5	43.5	—
Chugwater town	113	9.7	53.1	1.8	23.0	—	—	94.7	94.7	—
Glendo division	413	19.4	28.6	8.2	12.8	—	3.6	63.4	46.2	6.5
Glendo town	145	20.7	36.6	9.7	5.5	—	4.1	95.9	95.9	6.9
Guernsey division	780	12.3	29.2	9.6	17.1	—	1.2	79.1	78.3	.5
Guernsey town	560	13.6	27.0	8.8	14.1	—	—	99.3	99.3	—
Hortville town	49	4.1	77.6	20.4	8.2	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Wheatland division	2 587	11.3	23.4	9.4	17.4	—	1.0	67.6	64.5	.7
Wheatland town	1 606	10.0	20.8	13.4	16.0	—	.9	98.9	97.9	.3
Sheridan County	11 154	18.0	25.4	13.8	15.6	.4	3.1	70.7	66.5	2.0
Sheridan division	8 151	15.2	28.5	14.3	16.2	.6	1.1	86.8	83.9	1.0
Clearmont town	63	38.1	22.2	15.9	12.7	—	—	93.7	93.7	—
Sheridan city (pt.)	6 475	14.3	30.6	16.8	15.8	.7	.8	99.6	98.3	.7
Sheridan South division	1 848	27.1	12.8	9.3	14.1	—	4.1	8.2	2.2	2.4
Sheridan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheridan West division	1 155	22.6	23.6	17.8	13.3	—	15.3	56.8	46.6	8.4
Dayton town	255	22.4	15.3	6.3	17.3	—	—	94.9	93.3	.8
Ranchester town	271	31.4	12.9	3.7	11.4	—	—	99.3	96.3	.7
Sublette County	2 911	26.9	12.5	14.6	14.5	—	1.8	41.7	42.3	2.0
Big Piney division	830	31.9	9.8	9.3	15.8	—	—	60.8	64.7	.2
Big Piney town	216	16.2	21.8	9.7	14.4	—	—	96.3	99.1	—
Morbleton town	286	42.7	.7	10.8	10.1	—	—	96.2	98.6	.7
Boulder division	197	25.9	13.2	15.2	27.9	—	2.5	11.7	—	2.5
Pinedole division	1 884	24.8	13.7	16.9	12.5	—	2.5	36.5	36.9	2.7
Pinedole town	661	22.8	19.8	12.1	7.7	—	—	93.5	93.0	.6
Sweetwater County	15 444	24.4	16.3	10.4	19.8	.6	1.0	91.8	93.2	1.3
Green River North division	5 072	26.2	10.4	8.6	24.3	1.3	.3	96.9	92.2	.7
Granger town	67	13.4	20.9	4.5	4.5	—	—	91.0	91.0	—
Green River city	4 520	26.4	9.8	8.5	26.3	1.4	.3	100.0	99.8	.8
Green River South division	140	18.6	17.9	7.1	9.3	—	22.1	17.1	3.6	11.4
Rock Springs North division	9 828	23.4	19.5	11.4	17.8	.3	.7	91.2	96.2	1.2
North Rock Springs CDP	871	26.5	6.0	5.1	20.2	—	—	34.7	87.6	—
Rock Springs city (pt.)	8 033	22.0	21.7	12.8	18.2	.3	.8	99.6	99.8	1.2
Superior town	165	9.1	53.3	10.9	4.2	—	1.8	95.2	100.0	12.7

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Sweetwater County—Con.										
Rock Springs South division	73	21.9	32.9	8.2	12.3	—	19.2	11.0	—	19.2
Rock Springs city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division	331	28.1	11.5	12.4	19.3	2.1	6.0	80.7	75.2	6.3
Bairoil town	115	15.7	27.0	13.0	13.9	3.5	—	100.0	97.4	—
Wamsutter town	123	42.3	3.3	9.8	5.7	—	—	82.9	79.7	4.1
Teton County	7 060	31.2	6.0	20.7	16.4	6.9	.9	62.9	56.5	1.1
Alta division	184	26.1	4.3	14.7	32.6	—	8.2	38.6	5.4	—
Jackson Hole division	6 704	31.1	6.2	20.6	16.4	7.2	.3	63.7	58.2	.9
Jackson town	2 254	21.7	10.4	27.8	10.4	7.7	—	97.2	96.5	1.6
Rafter J Ranch CDP	475	82.5	3.4	16.8	8.0	3.8	—	65.3	82.3	—
Yellowstone National Park division	172	39.5	—	30.8	—	—	13.4	54.7	45.3	13.4
Uinta County	7 246	53.2	12.3	8.9	20.2	2.6	1.1	81.8	79.6	1.1
Bridger Valley division	2 197	35.3	13.9	6.7	19.2	.8	2.5	63.0	57.3	2.4
Lyman town	655	30.1	8.5	4.6	19.7	—	.3	98.6	97.4	.3
Mountain View town	439	44.4	15.0	4.1	10.7	3.9	1.4	76.3	95.0	.9
Evanston division	5 049	61.1	11.7	9.9	20.7	3.3	.5	89.9	89.3	.5
Evanston city	4 411	61.7	12.4	10.5	20.5	3.8	—	99.9	99.2	.3
Washakie County	3 732	13.9	11.8	11.9	17.3	—	.7	76.2	73.5	1.1
Ten Sleep division	397	9.8	40.1	8.8	12.1	—	6.8	48.6	43.1	3.0
Ten Sleep town	177	7.3	40.7	18.6	10.2	—	1.7	100.0	96.6	5.1
Worland division	3 335	14.4	8.5	12.3	17.9	—	—	79.4	77.2	.9
Worland city	2 514	12.9	6.3	12.9	18.3	—	—	98.6	99.2	.7
Weston County	3 090	17.1	16.7	12.0	14.9	—	3.7	79.6	67.0	3.8
Newcastle division	2 457	15.2	18.2	12.3	14.4	—	4.4	81.4	65.7	4.1
Newcastle city	1 402	11.3	19.8	14.6	15.5	—	1.5	100.0	98.4	2.1
Upton division	633	24.3	11.1	10.9	16.7	—	.8	72.7	71.7	2.4
Upton town	450	18.4	12.4	12.7	12.7	—	.4	99.6	98.2	3.3

Table 12. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State -----	203 411	21.4	15.6	12.8	19.7	1.2	1.6	77.6	74.2	1.5
COUNTY										
Albany County -----	13 844	16.3	19.9	21.3	16.5	1.0	2.7	84.2	83.1	2.8
Big Horn County -----	5 048	18.6	29.9	11.6	16.3	1.7	.8	73.7	63.6	.8
Campbell County -----	11 538	39.5	3.9	7.3	21.7	1.7	.9	79.6	73.0	.4
Carbon County -----	8 190	16.0	20.1	13.5	18.4	.6	2.1	83.1	82.3	2.4
Converse County -----	5 234	21.0	17.1	9.9	19.2	.2	2.4	68.4	65.3	2.6
Crook County -----	2 605	20.4	17.1	9.7	19.2	—	4.6	47.8	45.5	3.5
Fremont County -----	14 437	19.5	11.0	12.2	16.7	.4	2.4	63.8	58.4	1.9
Goshen County -----	5 551	16.9	20.3	8.8	20.6	.2	.3	60.3	64.1	.2
Hot Springs County -----	2 429	15.6	19.2	16.8	15.8	—	1.6	85.2	74.1	1.6
Johnson County -----	3 112	15.0	21.5	17.5	16.9	—	5.8	59.9	59.6	5.5
Laramie County -----	30 507	18.0	15.1	13.1	22.8	2.2	.3	85.4	86.0	.7
Lincoln County -----	5 409	27.8	17.7	9.0	23.5	.1	2.4	71.4	51.7	2.3
Natrona County -----	29 082	16.2	12.1	12.8	23.6	1.4	1.6	90.2	85.8	1.2
Niobrara County -----	1 456	9.1	37.9	10.4	19.0	.3	3.2	64.1	63.6	3.2
Park County -----	10 306	22.6	13.8	12.9	19.4	.8	1.0	63.2	56.1	1.0
Platte County -----	4 026	12.2	26.4	8.8	16.9	—	1.3	67.9	64.0	1.2
Sheridan County -----	11 154	18.0	25.4	13.8	15.6	.4	3.1	70.7	66.5	2.0
Sublette County -----	2 911	26.9	12.5	14.6	14.5	—	1.8	41.7	42.3	2.0
Sweetwater County -----	15 444	24.4	16.3	10.4	19.8	.6	1.0	91.8	93.2	1.3
Teton County -----	7 060	31.2	6.0	20.7	16.4	6.9	.9	62.9	56.5	1.1
Uinto County -----	7 246	53.2	12.3	8.9	20.2	2.6	1.1	81.8	79.6	1.1
Washakie County -----	3 732	13.9	11.8	11.9	17.3	—	.7	76.2	73.5	1.1
Weston County -----	3 090	17.1	16.7	12.0	14.9	—	3.7	79.6	67.0	3.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Afton town, Lincoln County -----	573	17.5	30.9	6.6	32.5	—	.9	98.6	95.3	1.4
Albin town, Laramie County -----	66	21.2	45.5	13.6	3.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Alpine town, Lincoln County -----	135	24.4	1.5	11.1	7.4	—	1.5	98.5	3.0	1.5
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County -----	404	59.7	—	3.5	39.6	—	—	87.6	46.8	—
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County -----	150	28.0	4.7	3.3	7.3	—	8.0	52.0	34.7	8.0
Baggs town, Carbon County -----	170	11.8	13.5	15.3	7.6	—	1.2	97.1	95.3	—
Boisrill town, Sweetwater County -----	115	15.7	27.0	13.0	13.9	3.5	—	100.0	97.4	—
Bor Nunn town, Natrona County -----	291	49.5	—	1.7	27.1	—	—	100.0	99.3	—
Bosin town, Big Horn County -----	558	9.3	32.4	7.0	17.7	—	—	98.0	95.5	—
Big Piney town, Sublette County -----	216	16.2	21.8	9.7	14.4	—	—	96.3	99.1	—
Buffalo city, Johnson County -----	1 627	11.7	20.2	17.9	17.3	—	.4	97.7	97.1	—
Burlington town, Big Horn County -----	56	19.6	23.2	—	10.7	—	—	91.1	3.6	—
Burns town, Laramie County -----	112	11.6	45.5	7.1	17.0	—	2.7	96.4	94.6	—
Byron town, Big Horn County -----	204	19.6	25.5	4.4	18.1	1.0	—	96.1	95.1	—
Casper city, Natrona County -----	21 700	15.6	13.8	13.3	26.0	1.7	.2	99.7	99.6	.5
Cheyenne city, Laramie County -----	21 859	14.1	16.5	15.4	24.5	2.8	.2	98.3	98.8	.7
Chugwater town, Platte County -----	113	9.7	53.1	1.8	23.0	—	—	94.7	94.7	—
Cleamont town, Sheridan County -----	63	38.1	22.2	15.9	12.7	—	—	93.7	93.7	—
Cody city, Park County -----	3 565	12.4	13.1	14.8	21.1	2.3	.2	94.6	82.5	.7
Cokeville town, Lincoln County -----	189	12.2	27.0	9.0	30.7	—	1.6	100.0	100.0	1.6
Cowley town, Big Horn County -----	175	17.1	28.0	3.4	27.4	—	1.1	97.7	94.3	1.1
Dayton town, Sheridan County -----	255	22.4	15.3	6.3	17.3	—	—	94.9	93.3	.8
Deaver town, Big Horn County -----	90	31.1	13.3	15.6	6.7	—	—	100.0	81.1	—
Diamondville town, Lincoln County -----	361	23.0	15.2	5.8	9.7	—	.6	99.4	98.3	.6
Dixon town, Carbon County -----	52	5.8	26.9	13.5	9.6	—	—	94.2	94.2	3.8
Douglas city, Converse County -----	2 267	18.7	18.7	10.6	19.6	—	.7	99.3	99.0	.7
Dubais town, Fremont County -----	497	21.9	12.1	16.9	10.9	2.0	1.2	93.0	91.8	.4
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County -----	184	15.2	5.4	50.5	1.1	—	—	97.3	96.7	—
Edgerton town, Natrona County -----	157	10.8	19.7	13.4	10.2	—	3.2	100.0	100.0	—
Elk Mautointown, Carbon County -----	86	18.6	26.7	2.3	17.4	—	—	100.0	93.0	—
Ethete CDP, Fremont County -----	269	37.5	11.2	12.3	24.2	—	5.6	92.6	41.6	5.6
Evonston city, Uinto County -----	4 411	61.7	12.4	10.5	20.5	3.8	—	99.9	99.2	.3
Evansville town, Natrona County -----	718	7.2	1.8	5.7	13.2	.4	.8	99.6	99.0	.7
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County -----	131	9.9	38.2	4.6	4.6	—	.8	98.5	98.5	—
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County -----	501	35.9	3.2	21.8	13.0	—	8.2	80.0	39.9	3.0
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County -----	1 307	19.7	4.9	9.4	2.0	—	—	89.7	96.6	—
Fronnie town -----	79	10.1	27.8	11.4	5.1	—	2.5	96.2	94.9	2.5
Big Horn County -----	70	11.4	28.6	10.0	5.7	—	2.9	97.1	94.3	2.9
Park County -----	9	—	22.2	22.2	—	—	—	88.9	100.0	—
Gillette city, Campbell County -----	7 078	37.1	2.9	9.4	20.9	2.8	.8	98.1	97.1	—
Glendo town, Platte County -----	145	20.7	36.6	9.7	5.5	—	4.1	95.9	95.9	6.9
Glenrock town, Converse County -----	1 059	22.4	13.8	7.8	21.2	.8	—	99.4	99.2	.3
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County -----	305	11.8	27.2	17.4	9.5	3.3	—	93.8	94.1	.7
Granger town, Sweetwater County -----	67	13.4	20.9	4.5	26.3	—	—	91.0	91.0	—
Green River city, Sweetwater County -----	4 520	26.4	9.8	8.5	13.1	1.4	.3	100.0	99.8	.8
Greybull town, Big Horn County -----	972	14.0	33.5	17.4	14.1	—	.2	99.9	99.1	—
Guernsey town, Platte County -----	560	13.6	27.0	8.8	14.1	—	—	99.3	99.3	—
Honno town, Carbon County -----	605	29.1	19.2	7.9	14.2	—	5.8	100.0	99.7	5.5
Hortville town, Platte County -----	49	4.1	77.6	20.4	8.2	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Hudson town, Fremont County -----	200	15.0	29.5	11.5	11.5	—	—	93.5	94.0	—
Hulett town, Crook County -----	209	20.1	15.8	12.4	14.4	—	1.0	95.2	96.2	1.0
Jackson town, Teton County -----	2 254	21.7	10.4	27.8	10.4	7.7	—	97.2	96.5	1.6
Kaycee town, Johnson County -----	146	14.4	20.5	6.2	10.3	—	6.2	95.9	92.5	6.2
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County -----	1 298	25.0	19.6	12.5	20.3	.5	—	99.7	99.7	.8
Kirby town, Hot Springs County -----	35	22.9	31.4	—	11.4	—	—	82.9	—	—
La Barge town, Lincoln County -----	217	43.8	5.5	4.1	11.1	—	1.4	99.5	97.7	—
La Grange town, Goshen County -----	98	8.2	50.0	12.2	8.2	—	—	94.9	94.9	—
Lander city, Fremont County -----	2 890	11.8	14.5	13.7	18.4	.4	.5	98.6	98.1	.5
Laramie city, Albany County -----	11 076	15.3	20.5	22.4	17.2	1.2	.5	99.0	98.9	.9
Lingle town, Goshen County -----	211	18.0	26.5	6.6	20.9	—	—	95.7	95.7	—

Table 12. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent									
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more						
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.											
Last Springs town, Converse County	6	—	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.3
Lovell town, Big Horn County	975	16.0	33.1	15.9	15.4	8.4	.7	99.3	98.7	—	1.0
Lusk town, Niobrara County	840	10.1	37.3	13.2	17.7	.5	1.0	98.6	98.3	—	1.0
Lyman town, Uinta County	655	30.1	8.5	4.6	19.7	—	.3	98.6	97.4	—	.3
Manderson town, Big Horn County	54	7.4	7.4	7.4	11.1	—	—	92.6	74.1	—	—
Manville town, Niobrara County	72	13.9	45.8	8.3	5.6	—	5.6	94.4	90.3	—	5.6
Marbleton town, Sublette County	286	42.7	.7	10.8	10.1	—	—	96.2	98.6	—	.7
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County	198	18.2	14.6	5.1	12.1	—	—	98.5	95.5	—	.5
Meeteetse town, Park County	209	12.0	37.3	15.3	12.9	—	—	96.7	96.7	—	1.0
Midwest town, Natrona County	252	4.8	87.7	9.9	2.8	—	—	98.8	98.8	—	—
Mills town, Natrona County	839	13.7	10.4	10.6	4.3	5.5	3.1	99.3	96.4	—	1.7
Moorcraft town, Crook County	354	18.1	7.6	11.6	20.1	—	1.1	93.8	94.6	—	1.7
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County	494	20.6	1.2	.6	37.7	—	—	81.4	10.7	—	—
Mountain View town, Uinta County	439	44.4	15.0	4.1	10.7	3.9	1.4	76.3	95.0	—	.9
Newcastle city, Weston County	1 402	11.3	19.8	14.6	15.5	—	1.5	100.0	98.4	—	2.1
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County	871	26.5	6.0	5.1	20.2	—	—	34.7	87.6	—	—
Opal town, Lincoln County	51	27.5	7.8	7.8	21.6	—	29.4	96.1	86.3	—	29.4
Pavillion town, Fremont County	73	6.8	12.3	6.8	2.7	—	—	94.5	94.5	—	—
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County	478	14.2	37.0	14.0	19.2	2.7	—	99.6	98.3	—	.6
Pinedale town, Sublette County	661	22.8	19.8	12.1	7.7	—	—	93.5	93.0	—	.6
Pine Haven town, Crook County	130	60.0	—	10.0	18.5	—	—	90.8	70.8	—	—
Pawell city, Park County	2 175	16.2	12.2	15.4	15.5	—	—	99.7	99.7	—	—
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County	475	82.5	3.4	16.8	8.0	3.8	—	65.3	82.3	—	—
Ranchester town, Sheridan County	271	31.4	12.9	3.7	11.4	—	—	99.3	96.3	—	.7
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County	1 378	26.3	2.4	2.5	37.3	—	—	4.8	5.7	—	—
Rawlins city, Carbon County	3 943	12.3	18.2	13.4	21.4	1.1	.2	100.0	99.8	—	.5
Riverside town, Carbon County	60	35.0	18.3	16.7	11.7	—	3.3	15.0	70.0	—	6.7
Riverton city, Fremont County	3 870	14.3	10.6	12.3	21.6	.8	.4	95.3	96.2	—	.7
Rock River town, Albany County	129	14.7	42.6	14.0	5.4	—	1.6	94.6	96.9	—	3.9
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County	8 033	22.0	21.7	12.8	18.2	.3	.8	99.6	99.8	—	1.2
Rolling Hills town, Converse County	131	9.9	2.3	—	24.4	—	—	90.1	—	—	—
Saratoga town, Carbon County	972	20.5	19.8	12.4	15.1	—	.8	96.1	98.6	—	1.2
Sheridan city, Sheridan County	6 475	14.3	30.6	16.8	15.8	.7	.8	99.6	98.3	—	.7
Shoshoni town, Fremont County	272	10.7	9.9	14.0	8.1	—	—	89.3	89.0	—	—
Sindair town, Carbon County	210	5.7	54.3	1.9	23.8	—	—	99.0	99.0	—	—
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County	371	76.5	—	—	41.5	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	—
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County	1 490	41.7	—	10.2	5.5	—	1.0	93.6	94.4	—	1.0
Sundance town, Crook County	511	14.5	20.9	11.9	19.2	—	.6	99.2	95.7	—	1.2
Superior town, Sweetwater County	165	9.1	53.3	10.9	4.2	—	1.8	95.2	100.0	—	12.7
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County	177	7.3	40.7	18.6	10.2	—	1.7	100.0	96.6	—	5.1
Thayne town, Lincoln County	106	11.3	25.5	9.4	12.3	—	.9	97.2	92.5	—	.9
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	1 573	12.0	22.6	17.2	19.2	—	1.0	100.0	99.2	—	1.0
Tarrington town, Goshen County	2 475	15.6	16.1	9.9	24.6	.5	.2	98.9	99.2	—	.2
Upton town, Weston County	450	18.4	12.4	12.7	12.7	—	.4	99.6	98.2	—	3.3
Van Tassel town, Niobrara County	6	—	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County	123	42.3	3.3	9.8	5.7	—	—	82.9	79.7	—	4.1
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County	841	33.7	20.1	2.4	14.5	1.3	—	98.8	97.0	—	—
Wheatland town, Platte County	1 606	10.0	20.8	13.4	16.0	—	.9	98.9	97.9	—	.3
Worland city, Washakie County	2 514	12.9	6.3	12.9	18.3	—	—	98.6	99.2	—	.7
Wright town, Campbell County	527	63.2	1.1	6.1	15.6	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	—
Yoder town, Goshen County	61	9.8	37.7	11.5	19.7	—	6.6	93.4	93.4	—	6.6

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—							
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available		
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more
The State	168 839	62.9	9.0	16.5	.7	10.9	4.7	28.4	66.9
Albany County	11 957	72.2	4.1	14.9	—	8.8	5.3	34.1	60.6
East Albany division	41	—	19.5	—	—	80.5	—	—	100.0
Laramie division	11 344	75.9	2.7	15.1	—	6.3	5.5	35.1	59.4
Laramie city	10 400	78.1	1.2	15.4	—	5.3	5.8	35.8	58.4
Rock River division	148	3.4	39.2	10.1	—	47.3	—	19.6	80.4
Rock River town	82	—	57.3	1.2	—	41.5	—	19.5	80.5
South Albany division	424	3.5	29.0	13.2	—	54.2	3.1	15.8	81.1
Big Horn County	3 905	63.3	9.8	10.1	1.0	15.7	5.1	24.1	70.9
Big Horn Central division	1 309	53.4	13.5	12.8	2.4	17.8	6.0	25.4	68.5
Burlington town	45	—	60.0	4.4	13.3	22.2	—	28.9	71.1
Greybull town	802	82.4	2.6	9.2	—	5.7	9.4	30.8	59.9
Big Horn North division	1 699	75.9	3.0	8.4	.1	12.5	5.2	24.2	70.5
Byron town	158	64.6	13.3	9.5	—	12.7	5.1	23.4	71.5
Cowley town	149	73.8	1.3	13.4	—	11.4	2.0	19.5	78.5
Deaver town	71	93.0	—	4.2	—	2.8	9.9	32.4	57.7
Fronnie town (pt.)	52	84.6	—	5.8	—	9.6	11.5	34.6	53.8
Lovell town	800	84.6	.3	7.9	.3	7.0	7.1	32.0	60.9
Big Horn South division	897	54.0	17.4	9.1	.7	18.8	3.3	21.7	74.9
Basin town	456	84.4	2.2	5.5	.4	7.5	5.3	28.1	66.7
Monderson town	34	70.6	14.7	—	—	14.7	—	23.5	76.5
Campbell County	9 968	37.3	21.1	28.6	.4	12.7	3.0	23.7	73.2
Gillette North division	7 498	44.6	19.2	26.0	.4	9.7	3.7	26.1	70.2
Gillette city (pt.)	6 004	53.8	8.7	28.9	.4	8.3	4.3	29.2	66.4
Gillette South division	2 470	15.1	26.6	36.4	.3	21.6	1.0	16.6	82.4
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP	369	—	9.5	72.4	—	18.2	—	21.1	78.9
Gillette city (pt.)	237	32.9	17.7	29.1	—	20.3	—	20.3	79.7
Sleepy Hollow CDP	360	—	3.6	65.3	—	31.1	—	7.5	92.5
Wright town	381	50.7	—	35.2	—	14.2	2.4	15.7	81.9
Carbon County	6 001	57.9	8.6	17.7	.3	15.4	4.0	27.3	68.7
Hanna division	757	44.9	16.2	20.5	—	18.4	3.7	26.4	69.9
Elk Mountain town	69	—	39.1	8.7	—	52.2	—	20.3	71.0
Hanna town	392	58.2	2.8	28.1	—	11.0	3.1	21.7	75.3
Medicine Bow town	148	73.6	3.4	7.4	—	15.5	4.7	28.4	66.9
Rawlins division	3 930	70.0	5.0	17.2	—	7.8	4.6	28.4	67.0
Baggs town	109	89.9	—	—	—	10.1	6.4	36.7	56.9
Dixon town	33	—	72.7	—	—	27.3	—	54.5	45.5
Rawlins city	3 280	74.4	1.1	18.5	—	6.0	5.2	29.5	65.3
Sinclair town	187	73.8	.5	11.2	—	14.4	1.6	19.3	79.1
Saratoga division	1 314	29.4	15.1	17.4	1.6	36.5	2.2	24.6	73.2
Grand Encampment town	192	—	32.8	7.3	1.6	58.3	1.6	23.4	75.0
Riverside town	36	—	19.4	5.6	—	75.0	—	33.3	66.7
Saratoga town	747	48.2	4.8	19.1	—	27.8	2.8	23.4	73.8
Converse County	4 046	59.2	12.9	17.3	.2	10.5	4.1	24.2	71.7
Douglas division	2 785	61.8	14.7	14.3	.3	8.9	4.2	24.2	71.6
Douglas city	1 907	81.3	.8	13.4	—	4.5	5.5	31.0	63.6
Lost Springs town	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Glenrock division	1 261	53.3	9.0	23.9	—	13.8	3.8	24.3	71.8
Glenrock town	810	76.5	1.0	19.4	—	3.1	4.3	29.5	66.2
Rolling Hills town	86	—	—	82.6	—	17.4	—	7.0	93.0
Crook County	1 892	9.4	38.1	17.2	4.3	31.0	3.8	23.3	72.9
Hulett division	460	—	48.0	8.9	1.5	41.5	4.3	23.0	72.6
Hulett town	174	—	57.5	8.6	1.7	32.2	11.5	22.4	66.1
Moorcroft division	675	25.6	36.4	18.8	.1	19.0	4.3	25.0	70.7
Moorcroft town	272	49.6	13.6	29.4	—	7.4	5.1	29.8	65.1
Pine Haven town	52	—	28.8	36.5	—	34.6	—	13.5	86.5
Sundance division	757	.7	33.4	20.9	9.6	35.4	2.9	21.9	75.2
Sundance town	438	—	31.3	29.7	10.0	29.0	5.0	29.7	65.3
Fremont County	12 002	46.6	15.9	18.3	.9	18.4	6.0	27.6	66.4
Dubois division	624	1.4	23.9	18.9	1.0	54.8	3.7	27.4	68.9
Dubois town	391	1.5	26.1	18.4	1.5	52.4	3.8	30.4	65.7
Lander division	3 580	55.4	6.1	19.7	.7	18.1	7.3	26.6	66.1
Lander city	121	65.3	—	6.6	—	28.1	2.5	30.6	66.9
Hudson town (pt.)	2 635	69.1	2.0	18.7	.5	9.6	9.0	28.8	62.2
Shoshoni division	267	51.7	23.6	10.9	—	13.9	2.6	28.8	68.5
Shoshoni town	196	66.3	13.3	9.2	—	11.2	1.0	32.1	66.8
Sweetwater division	80	28.8	11.3	2.5	—	57.5	—	35.0	65.0
Wind River division	7 451	46.1	19.6	18.0	1.0	15.2	5.9	27.9	66.2
Arapahoe CDP	121	18.2	54.5	9.9	—	17.4	30.6	31.4	38.0
Etchete CDP	240	19.6	37.5	37.1	—	5.8	14.6	38.3	47.1
Fort Washokie CDP	384	41.9	27.9	13.0	—	17.2	12.5	36.5	51.0
Hudson town (pt.)	37	59.5	—	21.6	—	18.9	10.8	24.3	64.9
Pavillion town	57	64.9	19.3	5.3	—	10.5	15.8	21.1	63.2
Riverton city	3 467	73.0	2.2	17.5	—	7.3	5.5	32.9	61.6
Goshen County	4 790	64.9	19.2	9.6	.5	5.8	5.4	28.3	66.3
Goshen Hole division	446	1.1	76.0	10.5	3.8	8.5	2.0	26.9	71.1
Lo Grange town	82	—	82.9	—	8.5	8.5	3.7	51.2	45.1
Yoder town	54	—	72.2	18.5	—	9.3	1.9	29.6	68.5
Rawhide Creek division	187	—	72.7	—	—	27.3	—	4.8	95.2
Torrington division	4 157	74.7	10.7	9.9	.2	4.5	6.0	29.5	55.0
Fort Laramie town	111	84.7	5.4	3.6	—	6.3	8.1	36.9	64.4
Lingle town	189	91.5	—	7.4	—	1.1	6.3	27.0	66.7
Torrington town	2 290	87.6	.6	11.2	—	.7	7.6	36.2	56.3
Hot Springs County	1 943	66.2	7.7	16.7	1.3	8.0	6.4	35.0	58.6
Thermopolis East division	205	37.6	10.7	39.5	1.5	10.7	5.9	49.8	44.4
East Thermopolis town	134	53.7	2.2	42.5	—	1.5	9.0	66.4	24.6
Thermopolis town (pt.)	5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	60.0	40.0
Thermopolis West division	1 691	71.5	6.3	14.3	1.1	6.8	6.1	33.5	60.4
Kirby town	26	—	84.6	—	—	15.4	—	30.8	69.2
Thermopolis town (pt.)	1 318	81.7	—	13.2	—	5.1	7.4	38.4	54.2
Wind River division	47	—	44.7	6.4	8.5	40.4	19.1	25.5	55.3
Johnson County	2 397	58.7	16.4	10.7	—	14.2	4.6	29.3	66.1
Buffalo division	2 082	62.7	12.5	10.9	—	13.9	4.8	30.5	64.7
Buffalo city	1 398	82.6	1.6	10.0	—	5.7	6.5	34.0	59.5
Kaycee division	315	32.4	41.6	9.5	—	16.5	3.5	21.3	75.2
Kaycee town	103	95.1	—	1.0	—	3.9	2.9	19.4	77.7

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Laramie County	28 092	80.1	4.1	11.3	.4	4.1	5.1	31.1	63.8	3.7
Cheyenne division	24 398	86.0	.9	10.4	.2	2.5	5.6	32.6	61.8	3.8
Cheyenne city (pt.)	20 243	86.3	.6	10.7	.2	2.1	6.1	33.4	60.6	3.5
Fox Farm-College CDP	1 200	88.9	1.4	7.3	.8	1.6	5.0	40.0	55.0	5.2
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	1 002	78.3	2.5	12.4	1.3	5.5	—	13.9	86.1	1.7
South Greeley CDP	1 298	90.4	.5	7.0	—	2.1	4.9	32.4	62.7	9.8
Cheyenne East division	1 061	21.0	27.3	21.0	—	30.6	1.0	11.9	87.1	2.1
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	280	54.3	13.2	17.1	—	15.4	2.5	4.3	93.2	—
Cheyenne West division	1 557	51.8	18.3	18.6	2.2	9.2	.4	26.1	73.5	1.1
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	52	—	57.7	30.8	—	11.5	—	—	100.0	—
Warren AFB CDP	830	87.3	—	9.0	1.4	2.2	—	36.4	63.6	1.3
Pine Bluffs division	1 076	46.2	34.1	11.7	1.6	6.4	4.0	23.1	72.9	5.9
Albin town	50	—	90.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	24.0	66.0	4.0
Burns town	104	78.8	11.5	7.7	—	1.9	—	22.1	77.9	10.6
Pine Bluffs town	428	80.8	.5	15.0	.9	2.8	6.5	28.0	65.4	2.8
Lincoln County	4 137	26.1	9.0	33.4	1.8	29.7	2.8	22.5	74.7	7.7
Afton division	2 133	.1	8.6	44.0	2.8	44.5	1.9	22.0	76.0	8.5
Afton town	485	—	10.1	54.0	6.6	29.3	3.5	30.3	66.2	6.6
Alpine town	73	—	17.8	46.6	—	35.6	2.7	42.5	54.8	17.8
Thayne town	98	2.0	17.3	37.8	6.1	36.7	—	35.7	64.3	13.3
Kemmerer East division	1 726	62.3	5.0	20.5	.2	11.9	3.8	23.6	72.6	6.2
Diamondville town	321	67.9	2.8	11.8	1.2	16.2	4.7	18.7	76.6	4.4
Kemmerer city (pt.)	1 069	66.8	1.6	23.5	—	8.1	4.1	23.7	72.2	5.4
La Barge town	163	76.7	3.7	12.9	—	6.7	2.5	38.0	59.5	9.8
Opal town	33	36.4	—	39.4	—	24.2	—	18.2	81.8	3.0
Kemmerer West division	278	—	37.1	32.7	3.6	26.6	3.2	19.4	77.3	10.1
Cokeville town	157	—	35.7	29.9	6.4	28.0	1.3	26.8	72.0	5.1
Kemmerer city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natrona County	23 837	74.6	2.8	16.6	.2	5.8	4.7	31.5	63.7	5.8
Casper division	18 924	82.1	.5	13.3	.1	4.0	5.5	34.5	60.0	6.0
Casper city (pt.)	17 235	82.2	.4	13.7	.1	3.6	5.8	34.4	59.8	5.6
Mills town	656	82.0	1.1	13.9	—	3.0	1.7	40.7	57.6	9.9
Casper North division	1 123	36.5	18.6	31.2	.3	13.4	1.9	25.1	73.0	8.0
Bar Nunn town	249	25.3	—	63.1	—	11.6	—	18.5	81.5	—
Casper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgerton town	105	42.9	29.5	21.0	—	6.7	2.9	33.3	63.8	20.0
Evansville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest town	181	70.2	1.7	20.4	—	7.7	6.1	34.8	59.1	17.1
Casper South division	2 281	51.8	5.8	29.9	.7	11.9	2.1	19.2	78.7	4.1
Casper city (pt.)	855	54.7	.6	37.5	—	7.1	—	10.3	89.7	2.2
Evansville town (pt.)	543	79.0	.7	16.8	—	3.5	7.2	35.4	57.5	9.2
Hells Half Acre division	1 509	44.3	14.4	26.5	.6	14.2	1.9	17.4	80.8	3.6
Casper city (pt.)	414	66.7	—	30.4	—	2.9	—	10.6	89.4	2.2
Mountain View CDP	459	64.1	8.9	19.2	2.0	5.9	4.4	17.2	78.4	2.6
Niobrara County	1 032	61.7	26.1	3.2	3.4	5.6	4.2	34.5	61.3	6.8
Niobrara East division	441	70.5	15.2	2.7	5.0	6.6	2.0	37.2	60.8	7.9
Lusk town (pt.)	316	91.1	2.5	3.2	3.2	—	2.8	42.1	55.1	9.5
Van Tassell town	4	—	50.0	—	—	50.0	—	50.0	50.0	—
Niobrara West division	591	55.2	34.2	3.6	2.2	4.9	5.8	32.5	61.8	5.9
Lusk town (pt.)	353	92.1	2.8	4.5	.6	—	9.6	40.5	49.9	4.0
Manville town	48	—	89.6	—	4.2	6.3	—	14.6	85.4	—
Park County	8 757	68.9	6.4	13.7	.7	10.3	4.1	26.4	69.4	4.7
Cody division	4 815	64.8	6.6	15.8	.4	12.4	4.4	26.8	68.8	4.4
Cody city	3 253	82.2	.6	12.1	.4	4.7	6.3	30.2	63.6	3.6
Meeteetse division	412	49.0	17.5	18.2	—	15.3	6.1	26.2	67.7	5.8
Meeteetse town	165	90.3	—	6.1	—	3.6	9.7	37.6	52.7	6.7
Powell division	3 378	80.1	4.5	9.6	—	5.9	3.6	25.2	71.2	5.2
Frannie town (pt.)	5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Powell city	1 978	90.0	.7	8.5	—	.8	5.3	34.5	60.3	4.4
Yellowstone National Park division	152	3.3	15.1	25.0	28.3	28.3	—	44.1	55.9	—
Platte County	3 179	57.2	20.6	12.2	.5	9.5	4.1	26.1	69.8	7.1
Chugwater division	184	—	89.1	5.4	—	5.4	1.1	17.9	81.0	4.9
Chugwater town	98	—	88.8	4.1	—	7.1	2.0	33.7	64.3	9.2
Glendo division	215	40.5	29.3	14.4	—	15.8	8.8	31.2	60.0	11.2
Glendo town	91	86.8	3.3	9.9	—	—	2.2	37.4	60.4	16.5
Guernsey division	628	74.5	12.9	6.2	—	6.4	6.1	24.4	69.6	7.3
Guernsey town	465	91.4	—	6.7	—	1.9	7.7	29.9	62.4	4.7
Hartsville town	32	93.8	—	—	—	6.3	—	—	100.0	12.5
Wheatland division	2 152	58.7	16.2	14.3	.7	10.1	3.3	26.8	69.9	6.8
Wheatland town	1 363	85.3	—	10.8	—	4.0	4.7	33.1	62.2	7.9
Sheridan County	9 426	50.8	11.0	20.8	.4	17.0	7.1	28.7	64.2	5.0
Sheridan division	7 331	63.5	3.9	20.7	.4	11.5	8.1	30.7	61.2	4.7
Clearmont town	42	—	76.2	—	—	23.8	—	33.3	66.7	19.0
Sheridan city (pt.)	5 857	72.1	.2	21.4	—	6.3	9.6	31.9	58.5	4.3
Sheridan South division	1 316	9.8	36.7	21.8	.7	31.0	3.6	19.5	77.0	2.2
Sheridan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheridan West division	779	.4	34.5	19.4	.3	45.4	4.0	24.6	71.4	12.1
Dayton town	210	1.4	35.7	19.5	—	43.3	9.5	14.3	76.2	8.6
Ranchester town	239	—	25.1	28.5	—	46.4	2.9	32.6	64.4	8.4
Sublette County	1 834	21.9	20.0	14.7	6.2	37.2	2.3	23.8	73.9	6.4
Big Piney division	657	53.1	11.6	15.8	2.0	17.5	1.5	23.3	75.2	7.2
Big Piney town	176	76.1	1.7	9.1	—	13.1	2.8	29.5	67.6	5.1
Marbleton town	235	64.3	3.0	17.0	—	15.7	.9	31.1	68.1	6.8
Boulder division	65	—	44.6	7.7	38.5	9.2	—	—	100.0	24.6
Pinedale division	1 112	4.8	23.5	14.5	6.8	50.4	3.0	25.4	71.6	4.9
Pinedale town	482	11.0	16.2	22.2	5.6	45.0	3.1	33.0	63.9	2.5
Sweetwater County	13 616	86.8	2.8	6.2	.1	4.1	3.9	25.2	70.9	4.2
Green River North division	4 550	87.2	1.5	7.9	—	3.4	3.4	21.6	75.0	3.1
Granger town	49	100.0	—	—	—	—	6.1	40.8	53.1	12.2
Green River city	4 120	88.8	1.0	8.1	—	2.1	3.4	21.8	74.7	3.2
Green River South division	77	11.7	26.0	—	—	62.3	—	62.3	37.7	39.0
Rock Springs North division	8 694	87.9	2.6	5.4	.2	3.9	4.3	26.7	69.0	3.8
North Rock Springs CDP	825	82.8	4.5	5.6	—	7.2	1.5	20.8	77.7	3.5
Rock Springs city (pt.)	7 098	91.2	.7	5.5	.1	2.5	4.9	28.3	66.8	3.5
Superior town	102	7.8	49.0	3.9	2.9	36.3	7.8	27.5	64.7	16.7

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Sweetwater County—Con.										
Rock Springs South division	49	24.5	67.3	—	—	8.2	—	53.1	46.9	36.7
Rock Springs city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division	246	76.0	10.2	6.9	—	6.9	2.8	22.4	74.8	19.1
Bairoil town	86	69.8	5.8	12.8	—	11.6	3.5	20.9	75.6	25.6
Wamsutter town	80	90.0	—	7.5	—	2.5	—	27.5	72.5	12.5
Teton County	4 568	3.0	4.6	59.0	5.4	27.9	2.8	30.1	67.1	4.0
Alta division	122	—	—	19.7	6.6	73.8	—	31.1	68.9	—
Jackson Hole division	4 406	3.1	4.8	60.5	4.7	26.9	2.9	29.4	67.7	3.8
Jackson town	1 899	4.3	2.4	67.3	5.5	20.5	4.7	36.9	58.4	4.6
Rafter J Ranch CDP	421	2.6	8.1	70.5	—	18.8	6.9	24.2	68.9	5.2
Yellowstone National Park division	40	—	—	20.0	80.0	—	—	100.0	—	42.5
Uinta County	5 885	67.3	4.7	15.6	.1	12.3	3.6	23.4	73.0	5.1
Bridger Valley division	1 833	45.6	6.3	18.6	.2	29.3	2.2	19.5	78.2	7.5
Lyman town	550	64.0	.2	14.7	—	21.1	2.4	21.5	76.2	7.5
Mountain View town	388	58.8	1.0	17.8	—	22.4	3.4	24.2	72.4	5.9
Evanston division	4 052	77.1	4.0	14.3	—	4.6	4.2	25.1	70.7	4.0
Evanston city	3 578	84.1	.2	12.4	—	3.3	4.6	26.3	69.1	4.2
Washakie County	3 156	68.9	11.5	10.5	.1	9.0	6.7	27.1	66.2	6.5
Ten Sleep division	295	—	61.0	5.4	1.4	32.2	7.5	27.8	64.7	10.2
Ten Sleep town	136	—	58.8	7.4	2.9	30.9	16.2	26.5	57.4	16.9
Worland division	2 861	76.0	6.4	11.0	—	6.6	6.6	27.1	66.4	6.2
Worland city	2 211	84.1	1.3	10.0	—	4.6	8.5	32.4	59.1	6.8
Weston County	2 419	34.5	34.4	13.6	1.8	15.7	2.8	25.3	71.9	7.4
Newcastle division	1 934	37.7	29.7	15.7	1.9	15.0	2.9	26.6	70.5	7.8
Newcastle city	1 132	56.6	11.1	16.2	2.7	13.3	3.8	30.4	65.8	7.4
Upton division	485	21.9	52.8	5.6	1.4	18.4	2.5	20.0	77.5	6.0
Upton town	355	26.2	47.3	7.6	1.1	17.7	2.8	25.9	71.3	5.9

Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	168 839	62.9	9.0	16.5	.7	10.9	4.7	28.4	66.9	5.6
COUNTY										
Albany County -----	11 957	72.2	4.1	14.9	—	8.8	5.3	34.1	60.6	5.0
Big Horn County -----	3 905	63.3	9.8	10.1	1.0	15.7	5.1	24.1	70.9	5.7
Campbell County -----	9 968	37.3	21.1	28.6	.4	12.7	3.0	23.7	73.2	4.5
Carbon County -----	6 001	57.9	8.6	17.7	.3	15.4	4.0	27.3	68.7	7.1
Converse County -----	4 046	59.2	12.9	17.3	.2	10.5	4.1	24.2	71.7	7.3
Crook County -----	1 892	9.4	38.1	17.2	4.3	31.0	3.8	23.3	72.9	7.8
Fremont County -----	12 002	46.6	15.9	18.3	.9	18.4	6.0	27.6	66.4	11.2
Goshen County -----	4 790	64.9	19.2	9.6	.5	5.8	5.4	28.3	66.3	5.0
Hot Springs County -----	1 943	66.2	7.7	16.7	1.3	8.0	6.4	35.0	58.6	8.3
Johnson County -----	2 397	58.7	16.4	10.7	—	14.2	4.6	29.3	66.1	5.9
Laramie County -----	28 092	80.1	4.1	11.3	.4	4.1	5.1	31.1	63.8	3.7
Lincoln County -----	4 137	26.1	9.0	33.4	1.8	29.7	2.8	22.5	74.7	7.7
Natrona County -----	23 837	74.6	2.8	16.6	.2	5.8	4.7	31.5	63.7	5.8
Niobrara County -----	1 032	61.7	26.1	3.2	3.4	5.6	4.2	34.5	61.3	6.8
Park County -----	8 757	68.9	6.4	13.7	.7	10.3	4.1	26.4	69.4	4.7
Platte County -----	3 179	57.2	20.6	12.2	.5	9.5	4.1	26.1	69.8	7.1
Sheridan County -----	9 426	50.8	11.0	20.8	.4	17.0	7.1	28.7	64.2	5.0
Sublette County -----	1 834	21.9	20.0	14.7	6.2	37.2	2.3	23.8	73.9	6.4
Sweetwater County -----	13 616	86.8	2.8	6.2	.1	4.1	3.9	25.2	70.9	4.2
Teton County -----	4 568	3.0	4.6	59.0	5.4	27.9	2.8	30.1	67.1	4.0
Uinta County -----	5 885	67.3	4.7	15.6	.1	12.3	3.6	23.4	73.0	5.1
Washakie County -----	3 156	68.9	11.5	10.5	.1	9.0	6.7	27.1	66.2	6.5
Weston County -----	2 419	34.5	34.4	13.6	1.8	15.7	2.8	25.3	71.9	7.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Afton town, Lincoln County -----	485	—	10.1	54.0	6.6	29.3	3.5	30.3	66.2	6.6
Albin town, Laramie County -----	50	—	90.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	24.0	66.0	4.0
Alpine town, Lincoln County -----	73	—	17.8	46.6	—	35.6	2.7	42.5	54.8	17.8
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County -----	369	—	9.5	72.4	—	18.2	—	21.1	78.9	—
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County -----	121	18.2	54.5	9.9	—	17.4	30.6	31.4	38.0	46.3
Baggs town, Carbon County -----	109	89.9	—	—	—	10.1	6.4	36.7	56.9	5.5
Baird town, Sweetwater County -----	86	69.8	5.8	12.8	—	11.6	3.5	20.9	75.6	25.6
Bar Nunn town, Natrona County -----	249	25.3	—	63.1	—	11.6	—	18.5	81.5	—
Basin town, Big Horn County -----	456	84.4	2.2	5.5	.4	7.5	5.3	28.1	66.7	3.9
Big Piney town, Sublette County -----	176	76.1	1.7	9.1	—	13.1	2.8	29.5	67.6	5.1
Buffalo city, Johnson County -----	1 398	82.6	1.6	10.0	—	5.7	6.5	34.0	59.5	5.3
Burlington town, Big Horn County -----	45	—	60.0	4.4	13.3	22.2	—	28.9	71.1	2.2
Burns town, Laramie County -----	104	78.8	11.5	7.7	—	1.9	—	22.1	77.9	10.6
Byron town, Big Horn County -----	158	64.6	13.3	9.5	—	12.7	5.1	23.4	71.5	12.7
Casper city, Natrona County -----	18 504	80.6	.4	15.2	.1	3.8	5.4	32.7	61.9	5.3
Cheyenne city, Laramie County -----	20 243	86.3	.6	10.7	.2	2.1	6.1	33.4	60.6	3.5
Chugwater town, Platte County -----	98	—	88.8	4.1	—	7.1	2.0	33.7	64.3	9.2
Clearmont town, Sheridan County -----	42	—	76.2	—	—	23.8	—	33.3	66.7	19.0
Cody city, Park County -----	3 253	82.2	.6	12.1	.4	4.7	6.3	30.2	63.6	3.6
Cokeville town, Lincoln County -----	157	—	35.7	29.9	6.4	28.0	1.3	26.8	72.0	5.1
Cowley town, Big Horn County -----	149	73.8	1.3	13.4	—	11.4	2.0	19.5	78.5	2.7
Dayton town, Sheridan County -----	210	1.4	35.7	19.5	—	43.3	9.5	14.3	76.2	8.6
Deaver town, Big Horn County -----	71	93.0	—	4.2	—	2.8	9.9	32.4	57.7	16.9
Diamondville town, Lincoln County -----	321	67.9	2.8	11.8	1.2	16.2	4.7	18.7	76.6	4.4
Dixon town, Carbon County -----	33	—	72.7	—	—	27.3	—	54.5	45.5	—
Douglas city, Converse County -----	1 907	81.3	.8	13.4	—	4.5	5.5	31.0	63.6	6.8
Dubois town, Fremont County -----	391	1.5	26.1	18.4	1.5	52.4	3.8	30.4	65.7	11.5
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County -----	134	53.7	2.2	42.5	—	1.5	9.0	66.4	24.6	14.9
Edgerton town, Natrona County -----	105	42.9	29.5	21.0	—	6.7	2.9	33.3	63.8	20.0
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County -----	69	—	39.1	8.7	—	52.2	8.7	20.3	71.0	—
Ethete CDP, Fremont County -----	240	19.6	37.5	37.1	—	5.8	14.6	38.3	47.1	53.8
Evanston city, Uinta County -----	3 578	84.1	.2	12.4	—	3.3	4.6	26.3	69.1	4.2
Evansville town, Natrona County -----	543	79.0	.7	16.8	—	3.5	7.2	35.4	57.5	9.2
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County -----	111	84.7	5.4	3.6	—	6.3	8.1	36.9	55.0	11.7
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County -----	384	41.9	27.9	13.0	—	17.2	12.5	36.5	51.0	33.3
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County -----	1 200	88.9	1.4	7.3	.8	1.6	5.0	40.0	55.0	5.2
Frannie town -----	57	86.0	—	5.3	—	8.8	10.5	31.6	57.9	8.8
Big Horn County -----	52	84.6	—	5.8	—	9.6	11.5	34.6	53.8	9.6
Park County -----	5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Gillette city, Campbell County -----	6 241	53.0	9.0	28.9	.4	8.7	4.2	28.9	66.9	4.4
Glendo town, Platte County -----	91	86.8	3.3	9.9	—	—	2.2	37.4	60.4	16.5
Glenrock town, Converse County -----	810	76.5	1.0	19.4	—	3.1	4.3	29.5	66.2	10.6
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County -----	192	—	32.8	7.3	1.6	58.3	1.6	23.4	75.0	4.7
Granger town, Sweetwater County -----	49	100.0	—	—	—	—	6.1	40.8	53.1	12.2
Green River city, Sweetwater County -----	4 120	88.8	1.0	8.1	—	2.1	3.4	21.8	74.7	3.2
Greybull town, Big Horn County -----	802	82.4	2.6	9.2	—	5.7	9.4	30.8	59.9	3.9
Guernsey town, Platte County -----	465	91.4	—	6.7	—	1.9	7.7	29.9	62.4	4.7
Hanna town, Carbon County -----	392	58.2	2.8	28.1	—	11.0	3.1	21.7	75.3	7.9
Hartsville town, Platte County -----	32	93.8	—	—	—	6.3	—	—	100.0	12.5
Hudson town, Fremont County -----	158	63.9	—	10.1	—	25.9	4.4	29.1	66.5	10.8
Hulett town, Crook County -----	174	—	57.5	8.6	1.7	32.2	11.5	22.4	66.1	16.7
Jackson town, Teton County -----	1 899	4.3	2.4	67.3	5.5	20.5	4.7	36.9	58.4	4.6
Kaycee town, Johnson County -----	103	95.1	—	1.0	—	3.9	2.9	19.4	77.7	—
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County -----	1 069	66.8	1.6	23.5	—	8.1	4.1	23.7	72.2	5.4
Kirby town, Hot Springs County -----	26	—	84.6	—	—	15.4	—	30.8	69.2	—
La Barge town, Lincoln County -----	163	76.7	3.7	12.9	—	6.7	2.5	38.0	59.5	9.8
La Grange town, Goshen County -----	82	—	82.9	—	8.5	8.5	3.7	51.2	45.1	7.3
Lander city, Fremont County -----	2 635	69.1	2.0	18.7	.5	9.6	9.0	28.8	62.2	6.9
Laramie city, Albany County -----	10 400	78.1	1.2	15.4	—	5.3	5.8	35.8	58.4	4.3
Lingle town, Goshen County -----	189	91.5	—	7.4	—	1.1	6.3	27.0	66.7	2.1

Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Last Springs town, Converse County	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Lovell town, Big Horn County	800	84.6	.3	7.9	.3	7.0	7.1	32.0	60.9	5.8
Lusk town, Niobrara County	669	91.6	2.7	3.9	1.8	—	6.4	41.3	52.3	6.6
Lyman town, Uinta County	550	64.0	.2	14.7	—	21.1	2.4	21.5	76.2	7.5
Monderson town, Big Horn County	34	70.6	14.7	—	—	14.7	—	23.5	76.5	5.9
Monville town, Niobrara County	48	—	89.6	—	4.2	6.3	—	14.6	85.4	—
Morbleton town, Sublette County	235	64.3	3.0	17.0	—	15.7	.9	31.1	68.1	6.8
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County	148	73.6	3.4	7.4	—	15.5	4.7	28.4	66.9	8.8
Meeteetse town, Park County	165	90.3	—	6.1	—	3.6	9.7	37.6	52.7	6.7
Midwest town, Natrona County	181	70.2	1.7	20.4	—	7.7	6.1	34.8	59.1	17.1
Mills town, Natrona County	656	82.0	1.1	13.9	—	3.0	1.7	40.7	57.6	9.9
Moorcroft town, Crook County	272	49.6	13.6	29.4	—	7.4	5.1	29.8	65.1	6.3
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County	459	64.1	8.9	19.2	2.0	5.9	4.4	17.2	78.4	2.6
Mountain View town, Uinta County	388	58.8	1.0	17.8	—	22.4	3.4	24.2	72.4	5.9
Newcastle city, Weston County	1 132	56.6	11.1	16.2	2.7	13.3	3.8	30.4	65.8	7.4
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County	825	82.8	4.5	5.6	—	7.2	1.5	20.8	77.7	3.5
Opal town, Lincoln County	33	36.4	—	39.4	—	24.2	—	18.2	81.8	3.0
Pavillion town, Fremont County	57	64.9	19.3	5.3	—	10.5	15.8	21.1	63.2	10.5
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County	428	80.8	.5	15.0	.9	2.8	6.5	28.0	65.4	2.8
Pinedale town, Sublette County	482	11.0	16.2	22.2	5.6	45.0	3.1	33.0	63.9	2.5
Pine Haven town, Crook County	52	—	28.8	36.5	—	34.6	—	13.5	86.5	—
Powell city, Park County	1 978	90.0	.7	8.5	—	.8	5.3	34.5	60.3	4.4
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County	421	2.6	8.1	70.5	—	18.8	6.9	24.2	68.9	5.2
Ranchester town, Sheridan County	239	—	25.1	28.5	—	46.4	2.9	32.6	64.4	8.4
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County	1 334	70.2	6.9	14.1	1.0	7.8	.5	11.3	88.2	1.3
Rawlins city, Carbon County	3 280	74.4	1.1	18.5	—	6.0	5.2	29.5	65.3	8.0
Riverside town, Carbon County	36	—	19.4	5.6	—	75.0	—	33.3	66.7	30.6
Riverton city, Fremont County	3 467	73.0	2.2	17.5	—	7.3	5.5	32.9	61.6	5.9
Rock River town, Albany County	82	—	57.3	1.2	—	41.5	—	19.5	80.5	2.4
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County	7 098	91.2	.7	5.5	.1	2.5	4.9	28.3	66.8	3.5
Rolling Hills town, Converse County	86	—	—	82.6	—	17.4	—	7.0	93.0	—
Saratoga town, Carbon County	747	48.2	4.8	19.1	—	27.8	2.8	23.4	73.8	7.1
Sheridan city, Sheridan County	5 857	72.1	.2	21.4	—	6.3	9.6	31.9	58.5	4.3
Shoshoni town, Fremont County	196	66.3	13.3	9.2	—	11.2	1.0	32.1	66.8	13.3
Sinclair town, Carbon County	187	73.8	.5	11.2	—	14.4	1.6	19.3	79.1	4.3
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County	360	—	3.6	65.3	—	31.1	—	7.5	92.5	—
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County	1 298	90.4	.5	7.0	—	2.1	4.9	32.4	62.7	9.8
Sundance town, Crook County	438	—	31.3	29.7	10.0	29.0	5.0	29.7	65.3	6.8
Superior town, Sweetwater County	102	7.8	49.0	3.9	2.9	36.3	7.8	27.5	64.7	16.7
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County	136	—	58.8	7.4	2.9	30.9	16.2	26.5	57.4	16.9
Thayne town, Lincoln County	98	2.0	17.3	37.8	6.1	36.7	—	35.7	64.3	13.3
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	1 323	81.8	—	13.2	—	5.1	7.3	38.5	54.2	6.7
Torrington town, Goshen County	2 290	87.6	.6	11.2	—	.7	7.6	36.2	56.3	4.6
Upton town, Weston County	355	26.2	47.3	7.6	1.1	17.7	2.8	25.9	71.3	5.9
Von Tassell town, Niobrara County	4	—	50.0	—	—	50.0	—	50.0	50.0	—
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County	80	90.0	—	7.5	—	2.5	—	27.5	72.5	12.5
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County	830	87.3	—	9.0	1.4	2.2	—	36.4	63.6	1.3
Wheatland town, Platte County	1 363	85.3	—	10.8	—	4.0	4.7	33.1	62.2	7.9
Worland city, Washakie County	2 211	84.1	1.3	10.0	—	4.6	8.5	32.4	59.1	6.8
Wright town, Campbell County	381	50.7	—	35.2	—	14.2	2.4	15.7	81.9	2.9
Yoder town, Goshen County	54	—	72.2	18.5	—	9.3	1.9	29.6	68.5	14.8

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	114 545	10.9	19.7	51 593	612	18.8	27 133	162	11.9	54 294	54.7	2.1	333	23.7
Albany County	5 878	11.4	21.1	2 855	630	19.0	1 468	159	11.1	6 079	65.6	.4	343	32.3
East Albany division	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laramie division	5 487	11.5	21.7	2 829	629	18.8	1 367	160	11.1	5 857	66.7	.5	343	32.5
Laramie city	4 765	11.5	23.7	2 623	622	18.8	1 257	160	11.2	5 635	66.9	.5	343	32.4
Rock River division	110	4.5	30.0	9	590	23.1	44	156	12.9	38	42.1	—	238	17.1
Rock River town	70	4.3	22.9	9	590	23.1	44	156	12.9	12	75.0	—	225	14.3
South Albany division	240	13.3	8.8	17	658	23.9	57	144	10.0	184	34.8	—	415	28.0
Big Horn County	2 884	8.1	28.4	860	439	18.4	940	150	12.8	1 021	44.3	6.0	289	23.0
Big Horn Central division	892	8.6	24.2	272	430	17.2	238	147	11.8	417	44.4	9.6	290	24.1
Burlington town	29	17.2	13.8	4	300	22.5	12	133	15.0	16	25.0	—	272	17.8
Greybull town	537	10.2	24.6	218	433	17.6	188	145	11.6	265	53.6	3.0	289	25.6
Big Horn North division	1 313	6.9	34.0	408	435	19.8	504	148	13.3	386	43.5	2.8	288	21.9
Byron town	122	9.8	31.1	29	396	14.4	62	141	11.7	36	66.7	—	360	27.5
Cowley town	122	6.6	28.7	31	455	21.7	49	165	12.2	27	40.7	7.4	334	22.5
Deaver town	61	3.3	18.0	13	363	26.3	21	122	12.4	10	50.0	—	250	12.5
Frannie town (pt.)	41	22.0	43.9	8	280	10.0	18	106	11.3	11	36.4	18.2	275	18.0
Lovell town	584	4.8	39.0	233	397	18.3	282	147	13.8	216	46.3	—	261	19.2
Big Horn South division	679	9.7	23.3	180	474	17.5	198	162	12.8	218	45.4	4.6	289	22.1
Basin town	348	9.5	23.3	124	450	19.4	149	168	11.9	108	50.0	—	289	23.1
Monderson town	17	17.6	—	4	300	10.0	6	175	27.5	17	70.6	—	319	30.8
Campbell County	7 023	13.9	6.3	3 631	728	16.8	511	190	13.6	2 945	62.0	1.0	362	20.5
Gillette North division	5 013	13.7	7.4	2 587	714	17.2	459	189	13.4	2 485	62.5	1.2	355	20.4
Gillette city (pt.)	3 767	12.7	7.1	2 444	714	17.1	419	191	13.6	2 237	65.3	.6	355	21.0
Gillette South division	2 010	14.4	3.6	1 044	767	15.8	52	196	15.3	460	59.1	—	402	20.7
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP	270	13.0	—	214	775	16.9	—	—	—	99	79.8	—	429	24.9
Gillette city (pt.)	173	12.7	—	121	696	16.4	11	400+	27.5	64	64.1	—	325	17.6
Sleepy Hollow CDP	353	12.5	—	340	791	15.2	—	—	—	7	100.0	—	725	22.5
Wright town	289	17.0	—	157	718	13.5	5	219	10.0	92	68.5	—	438	19.3
Carbon County	4 149	10.1	24.2	1 682	567	16.1	1 180	159	12.0	1 852	55.3	2.8	301	20.0
Hanna division	552	12.0	16.1	164	487	12.8	168	160	12.2	205	42.9	—	369	15.9
Elk Mountain town	50	14.0	20.0	24	575	16.0	22	135	12.9	19	21.1	—	375	14.0
Hanna town	284	18.7	11.6	105	468	11.7	92	173	12.1	108	52.8	—	424	16.8
Medicine Bow town	102	5.9	16.7	28	450	17.5	32	170	13.9	46	47.8	—	262	15.2
Rawlins division	2 706	9.8	27.1	1 193	576	16.0	760	161	11.6	1 224	60.4	2.9	286	21.1
Boggs town	67	—	14.9	7	525	14.0	16	144	16.0	42	42.9	—	294	16.3
Dixon town	29	20.7	17.2	—	—	—	7	194	17.5	4	—	25.0	238	10.0
Rawlins city	2 207	10.8	27.1	1 058	584	16.4	638	164	11.5	1 073	63.2	2.3	279	21.5
Sinclair town	167	1.8	34.7	85	498	13.5	73	140	12.6	20	90.0	—	344	21.3
Saratoga division	891	9.7	20.7	325	566	19.0	252	151	13.4	423	46.6	4.0	330	17.5
Grand Encampment town	150	8.7	26.7	26	480	20.0	62	154	15.9	42	47.6	—	344	11.7
Riverside town	30	13.3	10.0	8	520	13.3	5	100—	16.7	6	100.0	—	375	22.5
Saratoga town	521	9.6	21.9	255	566	20.2	161	151	13.0	226	58.4	3.5	307	20.7
Converse County	2 872	8.3	16.9	1 274	540	15.6	563	151	11.6	1 174	53.0	.7	285	20.4
Douglas division	1 972	6.0	19.0	836	555	15.9	401	153	11.5	813	51.5	1.0	296	22.3
Douglas city	1 272	6.7	20.8	650	536	15.7	339	157	11.4	635	59.5	—	289	21.9
Last Springs town	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenrock division	900	13.1	12.4	438	516	15.0	162	147	11.7	361	56.2	—	259	16.9
Glenrock town	531	10.0	16.0	287	497	15.2	136	151	11.7	279	64.9	—	250	16.3
Rolling Hills town	74	17.6	—	64	550	12.1	10	164	10.0	12	33.3	—	288	17.1
Crook County	1 481	9.5	22.8	303	550	19.7	274	154	12.4	411	44.0	9.2	312	17.9
Hulett division	361	11.4	29.9	29	391	20.7	59	145	13.7	99	33.3	30.3	321	23.3
Hulett town	125	22.4	28.8	10	460	27.5	37	120	14.2	49	55.1	—	314	24.4
Moorcroft division	541	10.2	16.3	114	648	20.3	76	150	11.9	134	42.5	—	306	15.8
Moorcroft town	202	11.4	18.3	63	622	16.6	62	150	11.7	70	58.6	—	319	17.4
Pine Haven town	50	10.0	—	26	700	22.9	10	164	14.3	2	—	—	—	—
Sundance division	579	7.6	24.5	160	515	18.6	139	159	12.2	178	51.1	4.5	310	17.1
Sundance town	328	4.6	31.1	131	499	17.5	109	160	12.6	110	63.6	.9	313	16.8
Fremont County	8 356	9.7	20.3	2 913	503	17.1	2 006	160	12.3	3 646	49.9	3.0	299	23.9
Dubois division	418	11.0	14.4	79	620	23.9	127	162	11.5	206	57.3	3.4	313	19.0
Dubois town	256	9.0	15.6	60	575	25.3	80	163	12.2	135	62.2	2.2	305	20.0
Lander division	2 513	8.3	22.6	1 001	534	16.8	637	166	11.5	1 067	56.7	1.8	300	22.4
Hudson town (pt.)	87	6.9	32.2	24	523	22.1	31	136	14.3	34	41.2	—	272	20.0
Lander city	1 749	8.3	25.7	789	531	15.8	508	170	11.3	886	58.8	2.1	292	22.4
Shoshoni division	217	7.4	23.5	61	461	16.9	59	137	12.3	50	50.0	10.0	272	17.5
Shoshoni town	163	8.6	24.5	57	450	17.8	44	137	12.6	33	63.6	—	275	17.1
Sweetwater division	27	—	—	5	450	10.0	—	—	—	53	47.2	—	235	17.3
Wind River division	5 181	10.4	19.6	1 767	475	17.1	1 183	159	12.9	2 270	46.1	3.4	300	25.7
Arapahoe CDP	92	—	18.5	8	250	10.0	25	100—	35.0+	29	—	58.6	—	—
Ethete CDP	165	9.1	12.7	59	200—	13.1	26	100—	35.0+	75	12.0	—	188	21.5
Fort Washakie CDP	200	6.5	20.0	38	200—	21.9	82	100—	17.8	184	29.3	9.2	201	15.6
Hudson town (pt.)	22	—	36.4	—	—	—	11	139	12.5	15	73.3	—	234	26.3
Pavillion town	37	2.7	24.3	4	350	10.0	10	129	10.0	20	10.0	—	325	22.5
Riverton city	2 239	11.2	24.7	1 125	505	17.4	667	165	12.8	1 228	55.0	1.4	329	26.1
Goshen County	3 356	11.4	21.7	1 147	494	21.7	1 010	132	11.6	1 434	48.5	3.9	287	23.7
Goshen Hole division	299	12.7	28.4	22	483	18.3	66	135	12.0	147	58.5	9.5	208	20.6
La Grange town	50	12.0	36.0	3	450	27.5	29	125	10.7	32	59.4	—	189	27.5
Yoder town	49	—	30.6	9	483	15.0	16	163	16.0	5	40.0	20.0	238	27.5
Rawhide Creek division	135	16.3	41.5	27	763	23.1	11	175	22.5	52	—	17.3	225	27.5
Torrington division	2 922	11.0	20.1	1 098	488	21.7	933	131	11.4	1 235	49.3	2.7	291	23.7
Fort Laramie town	87	9.2	19.5	12	533	30.0	31	128	10.0	24	54.2	—	278	19.0
Lingle town	151	14.6	22.5	59	537	15.5								

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
Hot Springs County	1 303	11.1	20.2	448	538	20.5	417	157	11.6	640	48.3	1.9	285	23.8
Thermopolis East division	108	9.3	6.5	26	915	25.8	3	113	10.0	97	26.8	—	164	23.1
East Thermopolis town	53	7.5	3.8	8	450	13.3	3	113	10.0	81	29.6	—	158	23.2
Thermopolis town (pt.)	5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermopolis West division	1 174	11.4	21.2	419	533	20.2	414	158	11.6	517	53.0	2.3	309	24.1
Kirby town	22	9.1	31.8	4	267	20.0	10	167	22.5	4	25.0	—	375	27.5
Thermopolis town (pt.)	873	12.4	23.8	375	534	20.4	358	152	11.4	445	55.1	2.7	305	24.2
Wind River division	21	—	33.3	3	450	32.5	—	—	—	26	34.6	—	—	—
Johnson County	1 670	13.4	20.7	537	499	21.1	467	146	12.2	727	45.5	3.6	298	23.1
Buffalo division	1 445	12.2	21.0	511	508	21.3	437	144	12.3	637	48.0	3.8	303	23.4
Buffalo city	936	12.4	22.6	395	491	20.1	352	138	12.5	462	51.7	1.9	291	23.9
Kaycee division	225	20.9	18.2	26	383	14.4	30	164	10.7	90	27.8	2.2	257	16.5
Kaycee town	68	2.9	16.2	12	375	10.0	19	152	11.2	35	51.4	5.7	275	14.7
Laramie County	18 407	10.5	21.3	10 055	649	20.5	3 995	169	11.6	9 685	53.4	2.2	362	24.6
Cheyenne division	16 108	10.9	21.9	9 298	643	20.5	3 613	169	11.6	8 290	54.5	2.4	363	25.1
Cheyenne city (pt.)	12 928	10.0	24.7	8 310	631	20.3	3 177	170	11.7	7 315	53.5	2.4	365	25.0
Fox Farm-College CDP	796	12.2	14.1	87	634	26.6	101	177	10.0	404	51.7	—	349	23.7
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	906	13.8	9.7	491	861	22.5	105	156	10.0	96	70.8	—	274	24.4
South Greeley CDP	967	19.1	2.2	219	702	22.0	47	185	10.0	331	68.3	3.6	366	24.4
Cheyenne East division	913	6.6	7.0	351	793	16.0	81	202	10.8	148	59.5	—	453	24.0
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	267	4.9	3.4	174	752	12.8	24	308	13.3	13	100.0	—	325	10.0
Cheyenne West division	599	12.0	8.5	255	781	23.6	45	185	10.0	958	47.1	.6	372	21.4
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	52	11.5	17.3	13	807	25.4	17	175	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Warren AFB CDP	10	—	50.0	5	850	35.0+	5	175	10.0	820	50.0	—	365	21.6
Pine Bluffs division	787	6.2	34.1	151	491	19.5	256	155	11.3	289	37.7	5.2	285	18.1
Albin town	37	—	59.5	—	—	—	30	155	16.5	13	61.5	15.4	355	12.9
Burns town	81	16.0	23.5	19	519	30.6	27	176	13.2	23	39.1	—	345	29.4
Pine Bluffs town	317	5.7	31.2	108	493	16.6	165	139	10.6	111	48.6	8.1	270	18.3
Lincoln County	3 311	10.0	22.3	1 242	630	20.1	910	164	12.5	826	54.1	2.2	339	19.1
Afton division	1 770	11.1	22.0	634	535	21.7	518	150	12.5	363	51.5	2.5	333	20.7
Afton town	376	6.6	33.2	163	544	20.9	175	157	12.5	109	49.5	—	327	26.3
Alpine town	43	11.6	—	30	460	27.5	5	258	16.7	30	70.0	—	413	18.6
Thayne town	75	10.7	33.3	9	517	20.8	29	152	17.1	23	87.0	—	329	27.9
Kemmerer East division	1 307	9.6	20.9	545	731	17.0	318	173	12.6	419	59.4	1.7	348	17.8
Diamondville town	271	7.0	22.5	60	586	17.1	71	193	12.9	50	70.0	—	340	23.5
Kemmerer city (pt.)	776	10.8	19.7	418	746	16.3	191	175	13.0	293	57.7	.7	345	17.5
Lo Borge town	115	7.8	13.0	37	706	26.9	16	144	13.3	48	47.9	8.3	358	16.8
Opal town	27	—	7.4	12	733	21.3	5	208	10.0	6	100.0	—	575	10.0
Kemmerer West division	234	4.3	32.1	63	639	20.3	74	192	12.0	44	25.0	4.5	325	23.1
Cokeville town	135	1.5	44.4	46	600	25.7	70	188	11.7	22	40.9	9.1	367	23.8
Kemmerer city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notrano County	16 416	12.3	20.7	9 232	561	18.6	4 131	160	11.7	7 421	57.8	.9	298	23.5
Casper division	12 377	11.5	25.5	7 128	532	18.8	3 572	159	11.6	6 547	57.7	1.0	293	23.6
Casper city (pt.)	11 164	11.5	25.8	6 891	535	18.8	3 243	159	11.5	6 071	57.2	1.1	292	23.5
Mills town	429	15.9	21.0	96	500	12.6	81	139	17.6	227	62.6	—	274	32.5
Casper North division	901	17.0	8.3	277	507	18.6	156	143	11.2	222	56.3	.9	290	20.1
Bor Nunn town	219	22.4	—	155	531	19.1	16	190	12.3	30	80.0	—	505	26.3
Casper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgerton town	72	23.6	22.2	14	443	10.0	23	139	11.1	33	45.5	—	240	21.0
Evansville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest town	113	12.4	28.3	26	433	16.3	76	131	10.7	68	58.8	—	228	14.7
Casper South division	1 872	11.9	5.3	1 193	713	17.9	217	181	12.1	409	61.4	—	366	26.0
Casper city (pt.)	738	16.1	—	660	776	17.8	48	241	11.4	117	57.3	—	394	27.5
Evansville town (pt.)	373	8.0	14.5	150	436	18.5	60	140	13.6	170	62.9	—	293	28.5
Hells Half Acre division	1 266	16.6	5.5	634	615	17.4	186	170	12.8	243	55.1	—	422	22.1
Casper city (pt.)	361	27.1	—	270	538	13.1	30	158	12.0	53	43.4	—	475	21.5
Mountain View CDP	401	20.9	8.2	214	658	20.3	60	178	16.2	58	89.7	—	295	35.0+
Niobrara County	737	7.6	37.0	143	434	19.6	289	129	11.9	295	49.2	4.1	245	21.1
Niobrara East division	307	5.5	35.2	68	391	17.0	135	124	12.1	134	50.0	3.7	258	20.6
Lusk town (pt.)	212	7.1	29.7	68	391	17.0	120	122	12.4	104	51.0	4.8	259	21.5
Von Tossell town	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Niobrara West division	430	9.1	38.4	75	468	21.4	154	133	11.8	161	48.4	4.3	196	21.3
Lusk town (pt.)	235	4.3	31.5	69	472	21.0	121	128	10.9	118	39.0	1.7	196	21.3
Monville town	48	6.3	33.3	2	550	35.0+	25	165	15.6	—	—	—	—	—
Pork County	5 927	9.2	21.4	2 351	584	18.7	1 456	148	12.2	2 830	50.0	1.3	340	21.6
Cody division	3 301	11.0	18.5	1 498	593	18.7	759	137	12.0	1 514	52.2	1.3	351	21.7
Cody city	2 111	11.6	24.3	1 029	552	19.9	590	137	12.2	1 142	53.4	1.1	349	21.5
Meeteetse division	260	6.9	20.4	34	467	16.2	59	146	14.7	152	28.3	1.3	283	20.3
Meeteetse town	103	9.7	39.8	34	467	16.2	50	147	16.1	62	43.5	3.2	302	18.3
Powell division	2 352	6.3	25.6	819	579	18.8	638	162	12.3	1 026	50.4	1.5	346	23.7
Frontier town (pt.)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	375	22.5
Powell city	1 255	6.9	27.5	467	553	19.7	539	161	12.4	723	54.5	1.1	343	23.8
Yellowstone National Park division	14	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	47.1	—	262	10.9
Platte County	2 404	7.8	20.2	721	498	17.0	633	131	12.3	775	46.2	2.5	292	23.2
Chugwater division	156	5.1	32.1	10	400	27.5	67	140	13.7	28	32.1	—	273	15.0
Chugwater town	78	6.4	41.0	10	400	27.5	48	138	12.6	20	45.0	—	269	21.3
Glendo division	150	6.0	12.0	20	514	15.4	40	125	12.5	65	24.6	20.0	313	32.5
Glendo town	77	11.7	6.5	11	475	15.7	28	122	11.2	14	50.0	14.3	294</	

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989					
Sheridan County	6 444	9.1	23.5	2 725	575	19.7	2 036	171	12.8	2 982	48.8	3.3	326	24.9
Sheridan division	4 864	9.3	26.5	2 239	566	20.1	1 632	172	13.0	2 467	49.8	3.3	326	24.9
Clearmont town	24	—	8.3	9	475	12.9	7	171	17.5	18	77.8	—	275	17.8
Sheridan city (pt.)	3 792	9.1	28.2	1 908	554	19.5	1 374	172	13.1	2 065	51.5	3.1	331	25.9
Sheridan South division	1 055	8.2	13.7	292	689	16.1	298	167	12.5	261	37.2	4.6	326	26.3
Sheridan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheridan West division	525	9.0	15.4	194	550	20.8	106	158	11.3	254	50.8	2.0	302	22.8
Dayton town	154	11.0	21.4	69	426	20.2	49	165	10.7	56	37.5	5.4	369	24.7
Ronchester town	167	12.0	12.0	81	591	20.8	28	135	13.3	72	62.5	—	287	22.5
Sublette County	1 281	10.4	17.5	368	588	21.2	294	178	13.2	553	59.3	2.7	359	19.4
Big Piney division	465	11.8	14.4	123	629	18.1	71	199	13.4	192	69.8	2.6	372	17.4
Big Piney town	115	11.3	22.6	33	623	21.3	52	191	14.4	61	60.7	3.3	344	14.4
Morbleton town	149	12.1	7.4	51	661	20.5	11	213	12.2	86	86.0	—	379	17.6
Boulder division	31	—	48.4	5	1 125	10.0	5	400+	10.0	34	76.5	—	325	10.0
Pinedale division	785	9.9	18.1	240	559	23.0	218	171	13.2	327	51.4	3.1	355	21.6
Pinedole town	323	11.5	23.5	156	533	22.6	123	162	14.1	159	50.9	1.3	330	21.4
Sweetwater County	9 552	10.9	17.3	4 346	736	17.0	1 990	173	11.5	4 064	52.3	3.2	350	18.6
Green River North division	3 260	12.3	12.3	1 760	718	17.0	533	174	12.0	1 290	54.8	.9	362	17.9
Gronger town	26	7.7	23.1	2	750	10.0	11	154	13.8	23	34.8	8.7	125	10.0
Green River city	2 948	12.0	12.6	1 719	720	17.1	501	175	11.7	1 172	56.2	—	368	18.5
Green River South division	66	21.2	51.5	—	—	—	16	100—	10.0	11	100.0	—	—	—
Rock Springs North division	6 095	9.9	20.0	2 565	755	17.1	1 416	175	11.3	2 599	52.4	4.5	347	19.4
North Rock Springs CDP	713	5.6	6.7	219	813	14.5	82	191	10.6	112	54.5	12.5	339	28.5
Rock Springs city (pt.)	4 749	10.2	23.7	2 279	757	17.5	1 294	174	11.3	2 349	52.9	4.3	348	19.0
Superior town	86	8.1	17.4	24	433	15.0	28	173	18.7	16	75.0	12.5	280	12.7
Rock Springs South division	19	—	—	5	1 375	10.0	—	—	—	30	36.7	—	100—	10.0
Rock Springs city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Womsutter division	112	17.0	1.8	16	550	10.0	25	128	10.0	134	26.9	—	225	12.2
Baird town	48	14.6	4.2	13	475	10.0	22	133	10.0	38	28.9	—	280	13.3
Womsutter town	41	7.3	—	3	650	10.0	—	—	—	39	20.5	—	175	10.0
Teton County	2 691	15.3	10.0	1 241	778	22.0	675	187	12.5	1 877	48.7	2.5	457	23.2
Alto division	97	32.0	8.2	22	573	21.3	24	160	10.0	25	40.0	—	435	16.7
Jackson Hole division	2 594	14.7	10.1	1 219	780	22.1	651	190	12.6	1 812	47.7	2.5	464	23.7
Jackson town	912	11.3	18.9	465	721	22.0	178	192	17.0	987	55.0	1.4	479	25.9
Rafter J Ranch CDP	304	33.9	—	225	717	17.6	31	152	11.9	117	59.8	—	328	35.0+
Yellowstone National Park division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	100.0	—	131	10.0
Uinto County	4 248	17.0	12.9	2 046	700	20.2	749	193	11.9	1 637	67.7	.1	356	21.5
Bridger Valley division	1 461	9.6	13.4	506	659	18.4	222	185	11.7	372	62.4	.3	352	20.6
Lyman town	435	10.1	9.9	215	667	16.8	65	185	13.1	115	70.4	.9	347	24.1
Mountain View town	273	11.7	12.1	106	663	22.1	51	140	12.4	115	60.9	—	349	16.3
Evanston division	2 787	20.8	12.7	1 540	716	20.5	527	196	12.0	1 265	69.3	—	357	21.6
Evanston city	2 368	22.9	14.1	1 395	721	20.5	485	195	11.9	1 210	70.7	—	354	21.7
Washakie County	2 265	7.3	24.1	1 018	551	20.7	613	169	11.4	891	49.8	2.6	297	21.2
Ten Sleep division	193	4.1	19.2	36	567	27.5	79	159	11.3	102	38.2	3.9	258	15.9
Ten Sleep town	90	8.9	17.8	20	382	16.7	37	137	12.1	46	54.3	4.3	245	17.6
Worland division	2 072	7.6	24.5	982	551	20.6	534	171	11.4	789	51.3	2.4	300	21.5
Worland city	1 564	8.3	26.9	798	542	20.5	457	168	11.4	647	55.3	—	307	21.8
Weston County	1 890	8.5	22.4	455	484	14.9	526	168	11.6	529	45.4	2.8	297	21.6
Newcastle division	1 491	9.1	24.1	370	462	13.6	423	170	11.7	443	47.9	2.5	291	22.0
Newcastle city	808	7.4	29.6	294	469	13.7	313	167	11.0	324	49.1	2.2	286	23.0
Upton division	399	6.3	16.0	85	580	22.4	103	159	11.2	86	32.6	4.7	333	20.0
Upton town	287	8.7	19.9	84	579	22.2	95	154	11.3	68	38.2	—	333	20.0

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			Specified renter paying cash rent	
	1989 to March 1990			Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989			Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989			1989 to March 1990			Median gross rent as a percent- age of household income in 1989	
	Total	1969 or earlier		Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Total	1969 or earlier		Median gross rent (dollars)	
The State	114 545	10.9	19.7	51 593	612	18.8	27 133	162	11.9	54 294	54.7	2.1	333	23.7
COUNTY														
Albany County	5 878	11.4	21.1	2 855	630	19.0	1 468	159	11.1	6 079	65.6	.4	343	32.3
Big Horn County	2 884	8.1	28.4	860	439	18.4	940	150	12.8	1 021	44.3	6.0	289	23.0
Campbell County	7 023	13.9	6.3	3 631	728	16.8	511	190	13.6	2 945	62.0	1.0	362	20.5
Carbon County	4 149	10.1	24.2	1 682	567	16.1	1 180	159	12.0	1 852	55.3	2.8	301	20.4
Converse County	2 872	8.3	16.9	1 274	540	15.6	563	151	11.6	1 174	53.0	.7	285	20.4
Crook County	1 481	9.5	22.8	303	550	19.7	274	154	12.4	411	44.0	9.2	312	17.9
Fremont County	8 356	9.7	20.3	2 913	503	17.1	2 006	160	12.3	3 646	49.9	3.0	299	23.9
Goshen County	3 356	11.4	21.7	1 147	494	21.7	1 010	132	11.6	1 434	48.5	3.9	287	23.7
Hot Springs County	1 303	11.1	20.2	448	538	20.5	417	157	11.6	640	48.3	1.9	285	23.8
Johnson County	1 670	13.4	20.7	537	499	21.1	467	146	12.2	727	45.5	3.6	298	23.1
Laramie County	18 407	10.5	21.3	10 055	649	20.5	3 995	169	11.6	9 685	53.4	2.2	362	24.6
Lincoln County	3 311	10.0	22.3	1 242	630	20.1	910	164	12.5	826	54.1	2.2	339	19.1
Natrona County	16 416	12.3	20.7	9 232	561	18.6	4 131	160	11.7	7 421	57.8	.9	298	23.5
Niobrara County	737	7.6	37.0	143	434	19.6	289	129	11.9	295	49.2	4.1	245	21.1
Park County	5 927	9.2	21.4	2 351	584	18.7	1 456	148	12.2	2 830	50.0	1.3	340	21.6
Platte County	2 404	7.8	20.2	721	498	17.0	633	131	12.3	775	46.2	2.5	292	23.2
Sheridan County	6 444	9.1	23.5	2 725	575	19.7	2 036	171	12.8	2 982	48.8	3.3	326	24.9
Sublette County	1 281	10.4	17.5	368	588	21.2	294	178	13.2	553	59.3	2.7	359	19.4
Sweetwater County	9 552	10.9	17.3	4 346	736	17.0	1 990	173	11.5	4 064	52.3	3.2	350	18.6
Teton County	2 691	15.3	10.0	1 241	778	22.0	675	187	12.5	1 877	48.7	2.5	457	23.2
Uinto County	4 248	17.0	12.9	2 046	700	20.2	749	193	11.9	1 637	67.7	.1	356	21.5
Washakie County	2 265	7.3	24.1	1 018	551	20.7	613	169	11.4	891	49.8	2.6	297	21.2
Weston County	1 890	8.5	22.4	455	484	14.9	526	168	11.6	529	45.4	2.8	297	21.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Afton town, Lincoln County	376	6.6	33.2	163	544	20.9	175	157	12.5	109	49.5	—	327	26.3
Albin town, Laramie County	37	—	59.5	—	—	—	30	155	16.5	13	61.5	15.4	355	12.9
Alpine town, Lincoln County	43	11.6	—	30	460	27.5	5	258	16.7	30	70.0	—	413	18.6
Antelope Valley-Cresview CDP, Campbell County	270	13.0	—	214	775	16.9	—	—	—	99	79.8	—	429	24.9
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County	92	—	18.5	8	250	10.0	25	100—	35.0+	29	—	58.6	—	—
Boggs town, Carbon County	67	—	14.9	7	525	14.0	16	144	16.0	42	42.9	—	294	16.3
Bairral town, Sweetwater County	48	14.6	4.2	13	475	10.0	22	133	10.0	38	28.9	—	280	13.3
Sar Nunn town, Natrona County	219	22.4	—	155	531	19.1	16	190	12.3	30	80.0	—	505	26.3
Basin town, Big Horn County	348	9.5	23.3	124	450	19.4	149	168	11.9	108	50.0	—	289	23.1
Big Piney town, Sublette County	115	11.3	22.6	33	623	21.3	52	191	14.4	61	60.7	3.3	344	14.4
Buffalo city, Johnson County	936	12.4	22.6	395	491	20.1	352	138	12.5	462	51.7	1.9	291	23.9
Burlington town, Big Horn County	29	17.2	13.8	4	300	22.5	12	133	15.0	16	25.0	—	272	17.8
Burns town, Laramie County	81	16.0	23.5	19	519	30.6	27	176	13.2	23	39.1	—	345	29.4
Byron town, Big Horn County	122	9.8	31.1	29	396	14.4	62	141	11.7	36	66.7	—	360	27.5
Casper city, Natrona County	12 263	12.3	23.5	7 821	556	18.4	3 321	160	11.5	6 241	57.1	1.1	296	23.5
Cheyenne city, Laramie County	12 928	10.0	24.7	8 310	631	20.3	3 177	170	11.7	7 315	53.5	2.4	365	25.0
Chugwater town, Platte County	78	6.4	41.0	10	400	27.5	48	138	12.6	20	45.0	—	269	21.3
Clearmont town, Sheridan County	24	—	8.3	9	475	12.9	7	171	17.5	18	77.8	—	275	17.8
Cody city, Park County	2 111	11.6	24.3	1 029	552	19.9	590	137	12.2	1 142	53.4	1.1	349	21.5
Cokeville town, Lincoln County	135	1.5	44.4	46	600	25.7	70	188	11.7	22	40.9	9.1	367	23.8
Cowley town, Big Horn County	122	6.6	28.7	31	455	21.7	49	165	12.2	27	40.7	7.4	334	22.5
Dayton town, Sheridan County	154	11.0	21.4	69	426	20.2	49	165	10.7	56	37.5	5.4	369	24.7
Deaver town, Big Horn County	61	3.3	18.0	13	363	26.3	21	122	12.4	10	50.0	—	250	12.5
Diomedville town, Lincoln County	271	7.0	22.5	60	586	17.1	71	193	12.9	50	70.0	—	340	23.5
Dixon town, Carbon County	29	20.7	17.2	—	—	—	7	194	17.5	4	—	25.0	238	10.0
Douglas city, Converse County	1 272	6.7	20.8	650	536	15.7	339	157	11.4	635	59.5	—	289	21.9
Dubois town, Fremont County	256	9.0	15.6	60	575	25.3	80	163	12.2	135	62.2	2.2	305	20.0
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	53	7.5	3.8	8	450	13.3	3	113	10.0	81	29.6	—	158	23.2
Edgerton town, Natrona County	72	23.6	22.2	14	443	10.0	23	139	11.1	33	45.5	—	240	21.0
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County	50	14.0	20.0	24	575	16.0	22	135	12.9	19	21.1	—	375	14.0
Ethete CDP, Fremont County	165	9.1	12.7	59	200—	13.1	26	100—	35.0+	75	12.0	—	188	21.5
Evanson city, Uinto County	2 368	22.9	14.1	1 395	721	20.5	485	195	11.9	1 210	70.7	—	354	21.7
Evansville town, Natrona County	373	8.0	14.5	150	436	18.5	60	140	13.6	170	62.9	—	293	28.5
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County	87	9.2	19.5	12	533	30.0	31	128	10.0	24	54.2	—	278	19.0
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County	200	6.5	20.0	38	200—	21.9	82	100—	17.8	184	29.3	9.2	201	15.6
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County	796	12.2	14.1	87	634	26.6	101	177	10.0	404	51.7	—	349	23.7
Frannie town	44	20.5	40.9	8	280	10.0	18	106	11.3	13	30.8	15.4	281	20.6
Big Horn County	41	22.0	43.9	8	280	10.0	18	106	11.3	11	36.4	18.2	275	18.0
Park County	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	375	22.5
Gillette city, Campbell County	3 940	12.7	6.8	2 565	714	17.1	430	192	14.0	2 301	65.2	.6	355	20.9
Glendo town, Platte County	77	11.7	6.5	11	475	15.7	28	122	11.2	14	50.0	14.3	294	24.4
Glenrock town, Converse County	531	10.0	16.0	287	497	15.2	136	151	11.7	279	64.9	—	250	16.3
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County	150	8.7	26.7	26	480	20.0	62	154	15.9	42	47.6	—	344	11.7
Granger town, Sweetwater County	26	7.7	23.1	2	750	10.0	11	154	13.8	23	34.8	8.7	125	10.0
Green River city, Sweetwater County	2 448	12.0	12.6	1 719	720	17.1	501	175	11.7	1 172	56.2	—	368	18.5
Greybull town, Big Horn County	537	10.2	24.6	218	433	17.6	188	145	11.6	265	53.6	3.0	289	25.6
Guernsey town, Platte County	332	6.9	27.1	102	471	14.5	120	122	12.0	133	43.2	4.5	262	19.7
Honno town, Carbon County	284	18.7	11.6	105	468	11.7	92	173	12.1	108	52.8	—	424	16.8
Hartville town, Platte County	24	8.3	58.3	8	400	32.5	14	135	10.0	8	51.0	—	283	13.3
Hudson town, Fremont County	109	5.5	33.0	24	523	22.1	42	137	13.8	49	51.0	—	262	20.6
Hulett town, Crook County	125	22.4	28.8	10	460	27.5	37	120	14.2	49	55.1	—	314	24.4
Jackson town, Teton County	912	11.3	18.9	465	721	22.0	178	192	17.0	987	55.0	1.4	479	25.9
Kaycee town, Johnson County	68	2.9	16.2	12	375	10.0	19	152	11.2	35	51.4	5.7	275	14.7
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County	776	10.8	19.7	418	746	16.3	191	175	13.0	293	57.7	.7	345	17.5
Kirby town, Hot Springs County	22	9.1	31.8	4	267	20.0	10	167	22.5	4	25.0	—	375	27.5
Lo Barge town, Lincoln County	115	7.8	13.0	37	706	26.9	16	144	13.3	48	47.9	8.3	358	16.8
La Grange town, Goshen County	50	12.0	36.0	3	450	27.5	29	125	10.7	32	59.4	—	189	27.5
Lander city, Fremont County	1 749	8.3	25.7	789	531	15.8	508	170	11.3	886	58.8	2.1	292	22.4
Laramie city, Albany County	4 765	11.5	23.7	2 623	622	18.8	1 257	160	11.2	5 635	66.9	.5	343	32.4
Lingle town, Goshen County	151	14.6	22.5	59	537	15.5	72	127	10.7	38	44.7	—	328	28.8

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Lost Springs town, Converse County.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lovell town, Big Horn County.....	584	4.8	39.0	233	397	18.3	282	147	13.8	216	46.3	—	261	19.2
Lusk town, Niobrara County.....	447	5.6	30.6	137	435	19.0	241	125	11.6	222	44.6	3.2	246	21.4
Lyman town, Uinta County.....	435	10.1	9.9	215	667	16.8	65	185	13.1	115	70.4	.9	347	24.1
Manderson town, Big Horn County.....	17	17.6	—	4	300	10.0	6	175	27.5	17	70.6	—	319	30.8
Manville town, Niobrara County.....	48	6.3	33.3	2	550	35.0+	25	165	15.6	—	—	—	—	—
Marbleton town, Sublette County.....	149	12.1	7.4	51	661	20.5	11	213	12.2	86	86.0	—	379	17.6
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County.....	102	5.9	16.7	28	450	17.5	32	170	13.9	46	47.8	—	262	15.2
Meeteetse town, Park County.....	103	9.7	39.8	34	467	16.2	50	147	16.1	62	43.5	3.2	302	18.3
Midwest town, Natrona County.....	113	12.4	28.3	26	433	16.3	76	131	10.7	68	58.8	—	228	14.7
Mills town, Natrona County.....	429	15.9	21.0	96	500	12.6	81	139	17.6	227	62.6	—	274	32.5
Moorcroft town, Crook County.....	202	11.4	18.3	63	622	16.6	62	150	11.7	70	58.6	—	319	17.4
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County.....	401	20.9	8.2	214	658	20.3	60	178	16.2	58	89.7	—	295	35.0+
Mountain View town, Uinta County.....	273	11.7	12.1	106	663	22.1	51	140	12.4	115	60.9	—	349	16.3
Newcastle city, Weston County.....	808	7.4	29.6	294	469	13.7	313	167	11.0	324	49.1	2.2	286	23.0
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County.....	713	5.6	6.7	219	813	14.5	82	191	10.6	112	54.5	12.5	339	28.5
Opal town, Lincoln County.....	27	—	7.4	12	733	21.3	5	208	10.0	6	100.0	—	575	10.0
Pavillion town, Fremont County.....	37	2.7	24.3	4	350	10.0	10	129	10.0	20	10.0	—	325	22.5
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County.....	317	5.7	31.2	108	493	16.6	165	139	10.6	111	48.6	8.1	270	18.3
Pinedale town, Sublette County.....	323	11.5	23.5	156	533	22.6	123	162	14.1	159	50.9	1.3	330	21.4
Pine Haven town, Crook County.....	50	10.0	—	26	700	22.9	10	164	14.3	2	—	—	—	—
Powell city, Park County.....	1 255	6.9	27.5	467	553	19.7	539	161	12.4	723	54.5	1.1	343	23.8
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County.....	304	33.9	—	225	717	17.6	31	152	11.9	117	59.8	—	328	35.0+
Ranchester town, Sheridan County.....	167	12.0	12.0	81	591	20.8	28	135	13.3	72	62.5	—	287	22.5
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County.....	1 225	11.8	8.7	678	831	20.3	146	172	10.4	109	74.3	—	287	21.9
Rawlins city, Carbon County.....	2 207	10.8	27.1	1 058	584	16.4	638	164	11.5	1 073	63.2	2.3	279	21.5
Riverside town, Carbon County.....	30	13.3	10.0	8	520	13.3	5	100—	16.7	6	100.0	—	375	22.5
Riverton city, Fremont County.....	2 239	11.2	24.7	1 125	505	17.4	667	165	12.8	1 228	55.0	1.4	329	26.1
Rock River town, Albany County.....	70	4.3	22.9	9	590	23.1	44	156	12.9	12	75.0	—	225	14.3
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County.....	4 749	10.2	23.7	2 279	757	17.5	1 294	174	11.3	2 349	52.9	4.3	348	19.0
Rolling Hills town, Converse County.....	74	17.6	—	64	550	12.1	10	164	10.0	12	33.3	—	288	17.1
Saratoga town, Carbon County.....	521	9.6	21.9	255	566	20.2	161	151	13.0	226	58.4	3.5	307	20.7
Sheridan city, Sheridan County.....	3 792	9.1	28.2	1 908	554	19.5	1 374	172	13.1	2 065	51.5	3.1	331	25.9
Shoshoni town, Fremont County.....	163	8.6	24.5	57	450	17.8	44	137	12.6	33	63.6	—	275	17.1
Sinclair town, Carbon County.....	167	1.8	34.7	85	498	13.5	73	140	12.6	20	90.0	—	344	21.3
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County.....	353	12.5	—	340	791	15.2	—	—	—	7	100.0	—	725	22.5
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County.....	967	19.1	2.2	219	702	22.0	47	185	10.0	331	68.3	3.6	366	24.4
Sundance town, Crook County.....	328	4.6	31.1	131	499	17.5	109	160	12.6	110	63.6	.9	313	16.8
Superior town, Sweetwater County.....	86	8.1	17.4	24	433	15.0	28	173	18.7	16	75.0	12.5	280	12.7
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County.....	90	8.9	17.8	20	382	16.7	37	137	12.1	46	54.3	4.3	245	17.6
Thayne town, Lincoln County.....	75	10.7	33.3	9	517	20.8	29	152	17.1	23	87.0	—	329	27.9
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County.....	878	12.5	23.7	375	534	20.4	358	152	11.4	445	55.1	2.7	305	24.2
Torrington town, Goshen County.....	1 577	11.4	18.4	710	453	21.6	641	131	11.5	713	54.4	.8	277	23.2
Upton town, Weston County.....	287	8.7	19.9	84	579	22.2	95	154	11.3	68	38.2	—	333	20.0
Van Tassel town, Niobrara County.....	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County.....	41	7.3	—	3	650	10.0	—	—	—	39	20.5	—	175	10.0
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County.....	10	—	50.0	5	850	35.0+	5	175	10.0	820	50.0	—	365	21.6
Wheatland town, Platte County.....	988	10.4	20.0	374	497	17.2	330	127	12.4	375	56.0	—	289	23.9
Warland city, Washakie County.....	1 564	8.3	26.9	798	542	20.5	457	168	11.4	647	55.3	—	307	21.8
Wright town, Campbell County.....	289	17.0	—	157	718	13.5	5	219	10.0	92	68.5	—	438	19.3
Yoder town, Goshen County.....	49	—	30.6	9	483	15.0	16	163	16.0	5	40.0	20.0	238	27.5

Table 17. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area County	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																
		Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined					
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent unem- ployed	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Total							Total
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																		
Wind River Reservation, WY -----	21 915	1 648	380	69	47	2 532	62.8	6.2	3 373	1 702	32.4	4 340	5 656	50.1	1 765	51.5		
Fremont County -----	21 730	1 609	380	69	47	2 503	63.2	6.3	3 344	1 684	32.8	4 350	5 584	50.4	1 726	52.5		
Hot Springs County -----	185	39	—	—	—	29	31.0	—	29	18	—	3 533	72	25.0	39	7.7		

Table 18. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area County	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner casts (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Wind River Reservation, WY -----	8 758	7 499	1 536	885	651	74	216	1 320	300—	100—	261
Fremont County -----	8 682	7 452	1 521	885	636	74	213	1 308	300—	100—	261
Hot Springs County -----	76	47	15	—	15	—	3	12	—	—	—

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	453 588	18.3	53	26 877	27 315	31 974	32 458	14 535	15 095
Albany County	30 797	14.8	240	19 796	21 588	29 284	31 659	10 709	11 950
East Albany division	96	8.3	5 843	28 270	95 019	28 270	95 019	—	—
Laramie division	29 291	14.6	248	19 269	21 338	29 245	31 906	10 554	11 870
Laramie city	26 687	14.5	257	18 477	20 746	28 869	31 881	10 425	11 789
Rock River division	386	34.2	1 020	15 305	19 317	17 687	24 878	10 683	12 723
Rock River town	190	44.7	1 110	15 154	20 785	16 249	24 689	6 961	18 756
South Albany division	1 024	14.1	1 374	21 860	29 975	27 793	32 745	11 289	20 783
Big Horn County	10 525	41.5	160	20 739	22 170	24 729	26 354	10 177	11 803
Big Horn Central division	3 284	41.1	297	21 572	24 710	26 173	29 194	12 315	14 426
Burlington town	184	35.9	338	13 137	20 049	12 688	19 662	12 671	22 386
Greybull town	1 789	44.9	424	19 882	23 256	25 097	28 427	12 541	14 410
Big Horn North division	4 821	44.0	189	19 902	21 687	23 356	25 349	9 479	11 591
Byron town	470	45.7	794	15 280	21 757	20 047	25 895	6 853	11 978
Cowley town	477	43.6	464	21 483	25 080	22 700	27 300	10 516	17 588
Deaver town	199	45.7	719	11 742	22 765	13 727	28 773	5 103	19 648
Frontie town (pt.)	142	46.5	726	14 992	24 587	16 224	28 855	8 788	25 432
Lovell town	2 131	44.7	294	18 565	21 590	23 697	26 731	8 245	11 383
Big Horn South division	2 420	36.8	447	18 781	22 813	23 697	27 310	7 134	9 594
Basin town	1 180	43.7	451	18 256	21 806	23 108	30 073	7 084	10 530
Monderson town	83	48.2	1 378	10 838	21 632	10 645	22 662	6 788	26 268
Campbell County	29 370	16.3	209	35 924	38 294	40 743	43 313	19 188	22 242
Gillette North division	21 451	14.2	261	33 654	36 685	39 147	42 429	17 125	21 074
Gillette city (pt.)	16 924	13.6	298	33 440	36 765	38 889	42 815	17 593	21 900
Gillette South division	7 919	21.8	344	40 745	44 297	42 788	47 026	23 940	31 276
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP	1 099	14.5	1 174	37 545	52 454	40 947	55 476	8 152	45 391
Gillette city (pt.)	711	17.2	1 790	31 674	44 578	32 071	50 461	17 470	48 159
Sleepy Hollow CDP	1 194	17.2	805	46 604	56 271	45 465	55 710	34 400	88 915
Wright town	1 236	47.7	345	45 473	49 331	46 883	50 362	26 834	37 776
Carbon County	16 659	25.3	188	26 342	28 097	31 108	33 103	13 527	15 932
Hanna division	2 073	42.8	315	29 893	32 734	32 704	36 547	10 780	16 848
Elk Mountain town	174	54.0	979	24 078	30 922	28 002	39 582	8 675	23 319
Hanna town	1 076	49.9	368	32 414	37 257	35 708	40 533	13 225	20 549
Medicine Bow town	389	49.6	508	28 761	32 126	31 544	36 061	7 460	18 866
Rawlins division	11 178	16.5	307	26 126	29 103	31 177	34 340	12 484	16 133
Baggs town	272	54.4	535	18 084	22 780	22 710	29 106	5 678	7 014
Dixon town	70	40.0	1 271	8 608	16 456	12 985	21 343	6 241	15 785
Rawlins city	9 380	12.0	402	25 827	29 929	30 769	34 728	12 621	17 930
Sinclair town	500	44.2	531	28 287	35 116	33 414	41 264	7 965	13 701
Saratoga division	3 408	43.3	274	23 703	25 922	27 459	30 228	15 069	18 528
Grand Encampment town	490	45.5	533	21 417	24 263	22 764	26 752	14 556	20 972
Riverside town	85	58.8	1 294	16 934	36 816	12 024	44 464	15 224	27 730
Saratoga town	1 969	46.5	300	23 032	25 684	27 812	31 155	14 000	17 636
Converse County	11 128	21.8	319	26 315	29 408	31 138	33 993	13 002	16 230
Douglas division	7 645	14.0	543	23 857	28 727	29 312	34 260	12 857	17 916
Douglas city	5 076	13.3	538	22 032	29 345	29 589	35 830	12 858	18 172
Last Springs town	4	50.0	—	—	35 000	—	—	—	35 000
Glenrock division	3 483	38.7	301	29 280	31 502	31 766	35 760	10 985	14 493
Glenrock town	2 153	47.2	325	25 962	29 910	30 991	34 800	9 347	13 061
Rolling Hills town	330	27.0	969	30 517	48 033	30 866	48 296	12 819	49 601
Crook County	5 294	36.3	243	22 351	24 540	26 446	29 313	10 160	11 596
Hulett division	1 284	28.9	433	17 261	21 662	19 894	22 496	6 123	13 058
Hulett town	429	42.9	483	15 769	23 205	19 789	24 830	4 952	11 087
Moorcroft division	1 996	34.9	469	22 554	25 525	28 322	33 106	10 406	11 742
Moorcroft town	768	46.6	702	25 886	31 057	30 770	35 415	15 593	—
Pine Haven town	141	34.8	1 485	21 278	48 722	19 469	48 297	—	75 000
Sundance division	2 014	42.5	335	24 830	27 739	28 360	31 567	9 162	13 461
Sundance town	1 139	44.5	415	23 695	27 839	29 903	33 351	10 233	14 418
Fremont County	33 662	17.4	171	21 649	23 106	25 804	27 381	11 058	12 332
Dubais division	1 493	39.9	552	18 340	21 824	24 500	27 525	13 186	15 726
Dubais town	895	46.6	538	18 474	22 395	22 428	27 025	10 430	13 989
Lander division	9 518	17.1	305	23 607	26 756	28 214	31 210	11 018	13 645
Hudson town (pt.)	316	43.7	730	13 836	21 327	16 233	25 349	10 746	15 504
Lander city	7 023	14.8	334	21 679	25 720	27 106	31 093	10 484	13 549
Shoshoni division	681	40.1	601	17 396	22 063	20 990	25 206	7 022	11 811
Shoshoni town	497	37.6	653	15 112	21 629	19 607	23 854	6 720	11 693
Sweetwater division	253	20.9	1 255	8 617	32 265	8 656	35 802	6 333	12 477
Wind River division	21 717	15.3	234	20 790	22 388	23 584	26 421	10 205	12 083
Arapahoe CDP	393	12.5	1 358	6 354	25 001	5 581	25 670	1 546	52 768
Ethete CDP	1 059	17.3	623	15 096	21 268	15 648	21 581	—	10 000
Fort Washokie CDP	1 334	16.0	436	10 859	16 490	12 237	17 351	5 155	7 968
Hudson town (pt.)	76	47.4	1 008	9 770	18 844	17 543	28 576	5 646	15 947
Pavillion town	126	42.9	1 108	15 305	20 878	18 333	25 626	4 108	14 285
Riverton city	9 202	13.9	387	21 311	24 427	25 419	29 192	10 459	14 062
Goshen County	12 373	19.7	317	20 682	22 808	24 321	27 086	10 016	13 024
Goshen Hole division	1 193	33.4	585	16 316	21 008	17 366	23 897	8 830	18 550
La Grange town	224	40.2	558	10 413	13 605	12 580	16 111	5 588	8 937
Yoder town	136	44.9	934	12 551	20 980	19 295	25 514	5 614	8 921
Rawhide Creek division	399	15.5	1 359	20 063	40 917	22 035	43 430	7 285	20 812
Tarrington division	10 781	18.3	365	20 747	23 122	24 415	27 548	9 688	13 044
Fort Laramie town	243	53.1	360	13 203	18 784	15 031	19 943	8 214	14 693
Lingle town	473	46.9	962	21 650	29 608	26 701	31 813	10 567	15 752
Tarrington town	5 651	15.4	424	19 203	23 066	23 505	28 012	8 827	13 005
Hot Springs County	4 809	21.4	443	22 979	26 021	27 554	32 032	9 156	13 324
Thermopolis East division	501	37.7	729	11 108	16 356	27 057	37 428	6 020	8 558
East Thermopolis town	221	41.2	647	8 031	12 156	17 054	25 857	6 312	8 893
Thermopolis town (pt.)	99	20.2	—	—	25 000	—	25 000	—	10 000
Thermopolis West division	4 179	19.3	502	24 023	27 257	27 659	32 421	10 031	15 897
Kirby town	59	61.0	1 507	8 194	28 321	9 826	33 886	2 138	9 356
Thermopolis town (pt.)	3 148	14.6	607	23 182	27 304	27 133	33 575	9 251	15 809
Wind River division	129	24.8	3 709	17 553	37 846	17 553	37 846	—	—

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Johnson County	6 145	17.0	494	19 857	23 951	25 906	31 380	8 764	11 572
Buffalo division	5 269	15.6	568	19 855	24 395	26 180	32 380	8 278	11 792
Buffalo city	3 302	15.8	670	18 446	22 981	24 758	32 645	8 545	12 106
Kaycee division	876	25.3	929	15 767	24 335	20 267	28 007	8 738	12 102
Kaycee town	256	51.2	622	22 477	25 903	24 496	27 862	7 347	18 863
Loromie County	73 142	14.6	152	26 956	28 270	31 835	33 390	16 038	17 457
Cheyenne division	61 499	13.6	173	26 818	28 256	31 935	33 716	15 967	17 490
Cheyenne city (pt.)	50 004	14.1	190	27 341	28 923	32 625	34 623	16 164	17 879
Fox Farm-College CDP	2 965	10.7	647	18 324	22 967	20 225	28 672	9 052	17 839
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	2 989	12.4	1 016	35 263	44 582	37 260	47 827	12 075	26 052
South Greeley CDP	3 723	10.5	532	19 453	22 854	19 779	24 781	12 779	20 527
Cheyenne East division	3 067	14.3	1 025	36 797	45 815	40 682	48 746	14 813	26 548
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	933	13.7	2 035	51 592	65 431	52 095	65 036	26 250	92 501
Cheyenne West division	5 839	13.8	438	23 923	29 409	25 554	31 565	17 042	21 468
Cheyenne city (pt.)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	116	20.7	3 895	36 280	69 914	36 280	69 914	—	—
Warren AFB CDP	3 832	14.9	288	19 560	22 611	19 560	22 611	—	—
Pine Bluffs division	2 737	40.6	329	20 487	22 358	22 225	27 099	10 466	13 214
Albin town	120	40.0	923	12 358	27 863	21 083	29 459	4 465	11 012
Burns town	254	49.2	542	13 473	21 527	12 704	21 046	11 220	24 390
Pine Bluffs town	1 054	45.9	519	20 904	24 686	25 289	30 006	10 498	13 935
Lincoln County	12 625	36.7	163	27 482	29 497	30 510	32 261	15 478	18 306
Afton division	6 856	36.7	204	23 746	25 905	25 994	28 260	11 655	15 584
Afton town	1 394	46.8	430	24 282	27 731	26 858	31 093	8 987	15 498
Alpine town	200	43.5	871	21 137	28 863	18 231	28 506	17 726	32 161
Thayne town	267	47.2	536	12 122	20 850	12 445	22 802	9 291	21 604
Kemmerer East division	4 864	36.8	291	33 185	36 323	36 657	39 882	18 083	25 185
Diamondville town	864	43.6	465	28 869	35 206	31 289	37 556	10 887	18 629
Kemmerer city (pt.)	3 020	31.4	437	34 798	39 413	38 847	43 438	21 044	29 418
La Borge town	493	46.7	474	23 902	32 586	28 155	34 746	10 257	26 153
Opal town	95	53.7	1 111	38 778	45 917	40 822	55 034	25 082	39 112
Kemmerer West division	905	36.6	466	19 796	26 164	21 483	31 940	10 351	18 734
Cokeville town	493	45.4	529	20 302	24 497	21 513	27 929	10 782	18 894
Kemmerer city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natrona County	61 226	15.8	172	26 940	28 304	31 668	33 146	15 433	17 338
Casper division	46 979	12.5	222	25 235	26 820	30 069	32 242	14 829	17 124
Casper city (pt.)	42 777	12.3	242	25 610	27 365	31 171	33 276	14 689	17 127
Mills town	1 574	16.5	533	17 842	25 288	17 159	26 499	13 409	23 741
Casper North division	3 276	44.5	260	25 530	27 942	28 516	31 233	13 991	16 562
Bar Nunn town	835	51.3	350	29 379	32 545	29 789	33 442	22 455	31 318
Casper city (pt.)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgerton town	247	43.7	1 010	17 043	28 718	27 577	38 693	8 016	15 530
Evansville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest town	495	53.3	488	22 219	26 739	26 063	33 179	11 424	15 646
Casper South division	6 456	26.5	447	36 558	40 193	38 531	41 595	18 783	28 949
Casper city (pt.)	2 594	16.3	1 037	44 433	51 146	44 808	51 715	12 274	61 616
Evansville town (pt.)	1 403	51.2	245	17 574	20 873	21 796	25 751	9 258	12 080
Hells Half Acre division	4 515	13.6	610	33 021	38 419	33 617	39 672	15 374	35 087
Casper city (pt.)	1 366	12.4	752	33 618	45 944	32 898	44 605	28 273	58 426
Mountain View CDP	1 345	13.4	1 167	32 734	44 851	36 854	47 206	7 760	29 185
Niobrara County	2 499	38.4	465	19 469	22 208	24 532	27 613	8 907	11 554
Niobrara East division	1 043	39.3	804	17 620	22 204	21 263	27 319	10 285	14 851
Lusk town (pt.)	721	40.6	1 020	16 379	21 151	21 166	30 788	9 925	14 307
Van Tassell town	8	62.5	1 724	5 132	24 783	—	10 000	—	25 000
Niobrara West division	1 456	37.7	548	19 639	23 341	24 831	29 053	7 895	10 697
Lusk town (pt.)	783	40.4	543	16 416	22 068	26 228	32 856	7 259	10 047
Monville town	97	49.5	1 119	14 573	27 348	23 628	28 374	5 472	11 494
Park County	23 178	14.1	289	24 648	27 274	29 318	31 735	13 825	16 806
Cody division	12 472	13.6	435	25 507	28 771	30 068	32 955	12 043	16 752
Cody city	7 897	13.0	575	22 069	26 027	26 717	31 250	10 636	16 928
Meeteetse division	1 010	27.5	1 469	20 612	26 828	22 269	32 019	9 220	18 826
Meeteetse town	368	43.5	1 313	16 750	23 000	23 290	34 803	8 218	15 486
Powell division	9 335	13.4	368	22 186	26 239	26 891	31 340	12 598	17 494
Frannie town (pt.)	6	100.0	—	15 821	21 679	15 821	21 679	—	—
Powell city	5 292	11.1	517	20 403	23 476	23 478	30 991	11 463	17 300
Yellowstone National Park division	361	15.0	1 333	24 249	40 606	22 733	44 025	19 563	39 603
Platte County	8 145	23.8	290	20 724	23 378	25 577	29 382	10 361	12 864
Chugwater division	471	30.6	609	17 771	24 093	18 318	27 786	7 082	21 400
Chugwater town	192	50.0	858	12 191	19 475	15 989	24 918	6 515	14 734
Glenda division	476	35.7	820	12 165	14 664	13 195	19 248	6 022	11 662
Glenda town	195	48.7	918	12 353	15 626	14 604	20 890	8 361	11 901
Guernsey division	1 517	46.6	313	21 877	25 604	26 623	30 068	8 874	14 513
Guernsey town	1 155	47.2	326	21 965	26 142	27 992	30 740	9 242	15 420
Hortville town	78	59.0	881	15 033	27 451	15 515	26 728	9 251	40 245
Wheatland division	5 681	16.1	477	20 805	25 801	25 914	33 131	10 239	14 316
Wheatland town	3 271	16.3	717	18 943	24 875	26 193	34 716	9 274	12 398
Sheridan County	23 562	17.0	247	23 923	25 671	29 055	31 196	12 171	14 186
Sheridan division	18 020	14.3	298	23 298	25 509	28 983	31 742	11 786	14 361
Clearmont town	119	42.9	969	13 428	18 768	16 537	35 482	6 417	10 988
Sheridan city (pt.)	13 900	14.1	354	22 551	25 099	28 887	31 729	11 470	14 130
Sheridan South division	3 411	15.1	887	25 096	30 542	27 952	35 330	10 916	18 467
Sheridan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheridan West division	2 131	42.2	350	22 984	25 320	25 728	28 300	13 742	18 277
Dayton town	565	37.3	845	19 856	26 007	23 817	27 730	9 096	14 157
Ranchester town	676	46.7	483	22 303	27 263	23 512	30 038	12 913	22 587
Sublette County	4 843	35.5	379	25 460	28 572	30 165	32 335	13 486	17 290
Big Piney division	1 861	43.0	345	27 702	31 938	31 074	35 144	15 901	21 972
Big Piney town	454	50.7	536	25 154	31 947	29 904	35 048	12 122	22 196
Marbleton town	634	47.6	441	26 707	30 674	29 524	32 431	19 903	23 558
Boulder division	194	12.9	2 614	21 834	43 999	21 834	43 999	—	—
Pinedale division	2 788	32.1	641	22 281	26 922	27 988	31 856	11 588	15 602
Pinedale town	1 181	37.3	705	21 418	25 239	25 420	31 273	12 162	17 260

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Sweetwater County	38 823	14.3	196	35 160	37 259	40 145	41 847	18 161	21 581
Green River North division	13 956	14.5	274	38 351	40 952	40 964	43 534	17 977	26 917
Granger town	126	36.5	1 110	16 750	26 750	18 321	33 769	12 212	26 236
Green River city	12 711	14.0	296	38 847	41 390	41 408	44 326	17 925	28 215
Green River South division	188	9.6	1 370	5 433	20 653	—	35 000	5 012	8 338
Rock Springs North division	23 761	13.2	283	32 572	35 787	38 234	41 577	17 285	21 871
North Rock Springs CDP	2 471	10.5	1 023	24 551	36 722	32 712	43 995	11 332	18 767
Rock Springs city (pt.)	19 046	13.2	319	32 585	36 194	39 386	42 612	18 859	23 068
Superior town	273	42.5	793	14 438	29 873	18 801	34 065	6 711	14 779
Rock Springs South division	166	8.4	4 220	8 923	34 507	20 316	96 047	6 436	24 561
Rock Springs city (pt.)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division	752	46.9	510	33 622	39 501	35 345	40 365	22 003	37 496
Bairail town	228	47.8	889	33 175	42 365	35 753	43 871	23 181	43 713
Wamsutter town	240	48.8	602	30 031	37 489	31 882	39 495	12 399	35 101
Teton County	11 172	12.5	552	30 509	32 756	33 482	38 333	20 634	24 632
Alta division	270	15.2	2 713	19 335	47 658	29 137	57 753	6 337	19 627
Jackson Hole division	10 820	12.5	563	30 663	33 205	33 661	38 470	21 056	25 236
Jackson town	4 472	14.8	693	25 778	30 000	30 228	35 021	20 051	23 270
Rafter J Ranch CDP	1 092	12.8	1 241	26 466	43 043	33 377	47 624	9 860	35 826
Yellowstone National Park division	82	3.7	3 702	5 346	32 118	—	—	5 346	32 118
Uinta County	18 705	22.4	212	32 276	34 286	35 932	38 225	16 024	20 236
Bridger Valley division	6 128	41.9	221	35 662	37 932	38 682	40 454	15 042	19 535
Lyman town	1 896	47.7	389	36 810	40 370	40 296	42 060	12 434	16 693
Mountain View town	1 189	44.3	374	29 528	35 663	32 427	39 566	9 352	15 604
Evanston division	12 577	12.9	370	30 787	33 543	33 895	37 440	15 065	21 054
Evanston city	10 903	12.2	396	29 726	32 556	33 056	37 039	14 699	20 865
Washakie County	8 388	13.9	430	23 572	26 554	26 728	31 538	12 370	16 850
Ten Sleep division	695	31.4	517	15 904	20 458	17 984	21 884	5 067	10 342
Ten Sleep town	311	46.0	590	12 073	17 934	17 181	25 202	5 605	9 616
Worland division	7 693	12.3	492	24 466	27 572	27 288	33 139	13 059	17 975
Worland city	5 742	12.8	402	23 760	27 416	27 235	33 546	12 935	17 988
Weston County	6 518	21.1	370	24 726	27 692	29 840	32 275	10 306	14 057
Newcastle division	5 163	16.5	516	24 357	28 592	30 306	33 523	10 176	14 990
Newcastle city	3 003	17.3	669	23 792	28 131	28 362	31 514	9 242	14 770
Upton division	1 355	38.4	358	23 611	27 473	26 310	29 742	8 160	13 527
Upton town	980	47.2	339	24 484	28 159	27 416	31 102	10 007	14 679

Table 20. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	453 588	18.3	53	26 877	27 315	31 974	32 458	14 535	15 095
COUNTY									
Albany County -----	30 797	14.8	240	19 796	21 588	29 284	31 659	10 709	11 950
Big Horn County -----	10 525	41.5	160	20 739	22 170	24 729	26 354	10 177	11 803
Campbell County -----	29 370	16.3	209	35 924	38 294	40 743	43 313	19 188	22 242
Carbon County -----	16 659	25.3	188	26 342	28 097	31 108	33 103	13 527	15 932
Converse County -----	11 128	21.8	319	26 315	29 408	31 138	33 993	13 002	16 230
Crook County -----	5 294	36.3	243	22 351	24 540	26 446	29 313	10 160	11 596
Fremont County -----	33 662	17.4	171	21 649	23 106	25 804	27 381	11 058	12 332
Goshen County -----	12 373	19.7	317	20 682	22 808	24 321	27 086	10 016	13 024
Hot Springs County -----	4 809	21.4	443	22 979	26 021	27 554	32 032	9 156	13 324
Johnson County -----	6 145	17.0	494	19 857	23 951	25 906	31 380	8 764	11 572
Loromie County -----	73 142	14.6	152	26 956	28 270	31 835	33 390	16 038	17 457
Lincoln County -----	12 625	36.7	163	27 482	29 497	30 510	32 261	15 478	18 306
Notrona County -----	61 226	15.8	172	26 940	28 304	31 668	33 146	15 433	17 338
Niobrara County -----	2 499	38.4	465	19 469	22 208	24 532	27 613	8 907	11 554
Park County -----	23 178	14.1	289	24 648	27 274	29 318	31 735	13 825	16 806
Platte County -----	8 145	23.8	290	20 724	23 378	25 577	29 382	10 361	12 864
Sheridan County -----	23 562	17.0	247	23 923	25 671	29 055	31 196	12 171	14 186
Sublette County -----	4 843	35.5	379	25 460	28 572	30 165	32 335	13 486	17 290
Sweetwater County -----	38 823	14.3	196	35 160	37 259	40 145	41 847	18 161	21 581
Teton County -----	11 172	12.5	552	30 509	32 756	33 482	38 333	20 634	24 632
Uinto County -----	18 705	22.4	212	32 276	34 286	35 932	38 225	16 024	20 236
Washakie County -----	8 388	13.9	430	23 572	26 554	26 728	31 538	12 370	16 850
Weston County -----	6 518	21.1	370	24 726	27 692	29 840	32 275	10 306	14 057
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Afton town, Lincoln County -----	1 394	46.8	430	24 282	27 731	26 858	31 093	8 987	15 498
Albin town, Loromie County -----	120	40.0	923	12 358	27 863	21 083	29 459	4 465	11 012
Alpine town, Lincoln County -----	200	43.5	871	21 137	28 863	18 231	28 506	17 726	32 161
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County -----	1 099	14.5	1 174	37 545	52 454	40 947	55 476	8 152	45 391
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County -----	393	12.5	1 358	6 354	25 001	5 581	25 670	1 546	52 768
Baggs town, Carbon County -----	272	54.4	535	18 084	22 780	22 710	29 106	5 678	7 014
Boirail town, Sweetwater County -----	228	47.8	889	33 175	42 365	35 753	43 871	23 181	43 713
Bar Nunn town, Notrona County -----	835	51.3	350	29 379	32 545	29 789	33 442	22 455	31 318
Bosin town, Big Horn County -----	1 180	43.7	451	18 256	21 806	23 108	30 073	7 084	10 530
Big Piney town, Sublette County -----	454	50.7	536	25 154	31 947	29 904	35 048	12 122	22 196
Buffalo city, Johnson County -----	3 302	15.8	670	18 446	22 981	24 758	32 645	8 545	12 106
Burlington town, Big Horn County -----	184	35.9	338	13 137	20 049	12 688	19 662	12 671	22 386
Burns town, Loromie County -----	254	49.2	542	13 473	21 527	12 704	21 046	11 220	24 390
Byron town, Big Horn County -----	470	45.7	794	15 280	21 757	20 047	25 895	6 853	11 978
Casper city, Natrona County -----	46 742	12.5	234	26 809	28 713	32 512	34 219	14 972	17 489
Cheyenne city, Loromie County -----	50 008	14.1	190	27 341	28 923	32 625	34 623	16 164	17 879
Chugwater town, Platte County -----	192	50.0	858	12 191	19 475	15 989	24 918	6 515	14 734
Clearmont town, Sheridan County -----	119	42.9	969	13 428	18 768	16 537	35 482	6 417	10 988
Cody city, Park County -----	7 897	13.0	575	22 069	26 027	26 717	31 250	10 636	16 928
Cokeville town, Lincoln County -----	493	45.4	529	20 302	24 497	21 513	27 929	10 782	18 894
Cowley town, Big Horn County -----	477	43.6	464	21 483	25 080	22 700	27 300	10 516	17 588
Doyton town, Sheridan County -----	565	37.3	845	19 856	26 007	23 817	27 730	9 096	14 157
Deover town, Big Horn County -----	199	45.7	719	11 742	22 765	13 727	28 773	5 103	19 648
Diamondville town, Lincoln County -----	864	43.6	465	28 869	35 206	31 289	37 556	10 887	18 629
Oixon town, Carbon County -----	70	40.0	1 271	8 608	16 456	12 985	21 343	6 241	15 785
Oauglos city, Converse County -----	5 076	13.3	538	22 032	29 345	29 589	35 830	12 858	18 172
Oubois town, Fremont County -----	895	46.6	538	18 474	22 395	22 428	27 025	10 430	13 989
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County -----	221	41.2	647	8 031	12 156	17 054	25 857	6 312	8 893
Edgerton town, Notrona County -----	247	43.7	1 010	17 043	28 718	27 577	38 693	8 016	15 530
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County -----	174	54.0	979	24 078	30 922	28 002	39 582	8 675	23 319
Ethete CDP, Fremont County -----	1 059	17.3	623	15 096	21 268	15 648	21 581	—	10 000
Evonston city, Uinto County -----	10 903	12.2	396	29 726	32 556	33 056	37 039	14 699	20 865
Evansville town, Notrona County -----	1 403	51.2	245	17 574	20 873	21 796	25 751	9 258	12 080
Fort Loromie town, Goshen County -----	243	53.1	360	13 203	18 784	15 031	19 943	8 214	14 693
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County -----	1 334	16.0	436	10 859	16 490	12 237	17 351	5 155	7 968
Fox Form-College CDP, Loromie County -----	2 965	10.7	647	18 324	22 967	20 225	28 672	9 052	17 839
Frannie town -----	148	48.6	669	15 468	23 803	16 436	24 690	8 989	25 355
Big Horn County -----	142	46.5	726	14 992	24 587	16 224	28 855	8 788	25 432
Park County -----	6	100.0	—	15 821	21 679	15 821	21 679	—	—
Gillette city, Campbell County -----	17 635	13.8	296	33 706	36 908	38 994	42 633	17 954	22 182
Glendo town, Platte County -----	195	48.7	918	12 353	15 626	14 604	20 890	8 361	11 901
Glenrock town, Converse County -----	2 153	47.2	325	25 962	29 910	30 991	34 800	9 347	13 061
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County -----	490	45.5	533	21 417	24 263	22 764	26 752	14 556	20 972
Granger town, Sweetwater County -----	126	36.5	1 110	16 750	26 750	18 321	33 769	12 212	26 236
Green River city, Sweetwater County -----	12 711	14.0	296	38 847	41 390	41 408	44 326	17 925	28 215
Greybull town, Big Horn County -----	1 789	44.9	424	19 882	23 256	25 097	28 427	12 541	14 410
Guernsey town, Platte County -----	1 155	47.2	326	21 965	26 142	27 992	30 740	9 242	15 420
Hanna town, Carbon County -----	1 076	49.9	368	32 414	37 257	35 708	40 533	13 225	20 549
Hortville town, Platte County -----	78	59.0	881	15 033	27 451	15 515	26 728	9 251	40 245
Hudson town, Fremont County -----	392	44.4	617	14 761	18 739	17 714	24 732	9 767	15 101
Hulett town, Crook County -----	429	42.9	483	15 769	23 205	19 789	24 830	4 952	11 087
Jackson town, Teton County -----	4 472	14.8	693	25 778	30 000	30 228	35 021	20 051	23 270
Koycee town, Johnson County -----	256	51.2	622	22 477	25 903	24 496	27 862	7 347	18 863
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County -----	3 020	31.4	437	34 798	39 413	38 847	43 438	21 044	29 418
Kirby town, Hot Springs County -----	59	61.0	1 507	8 194	28 321	9 826	33 886	2 138	9 356
Lo Borge town, Lincoln County -----	493	46.7	474	23 902	32 586	28 155	34 746	10 257	26 153
Lo Grange town, Goshen County -----	224	40.2	558	10 413	13 605	12 580	16 111	5 588	8 937
Londer city, Fremont County -----	7 023	14.8	334	21 679	25 720	27 106	31 093	10 484	13 549
Loromie city, Albany County -----	26 687	14.5	257	18 477	20 746	28 869	31 881	10 425	11 789
Lingle town, Goshen County -----	473	46.9	962	21 650	29 608	26 701	31 813	10 567	15 752

Table 20. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.									
Last Springs town, Converse County.....	4	50.0	—	—	35 000	—	—	—	35 000
Lovell town, Big Horn County.....	2 131	44.7	294	18 565	21 590	23 697	26 731	8 245	11 383
Lusk town, Niobrara County.....	1 504	40.5	567	16 959	20 870	25 852	30 138	8 462	11 119
Lyndon town, Uinta County.....	1 896	47.7	389	36 810	40 370	40 296	42 060	12 434	16 693
Monderson town, Big Horn County.....	83	48.2	1 378	10 838	21 632	10 645	22 662	6 788	26 268
Manville town, Niobrara County.....	97	49.5	1 119	14 573	27 348	23 628	28 374	5 472	11 494
Marbleton town, Sublette County.....	634	47.6	441	26 707	30 674	29 524	32 431	19 903	23 558
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County.....	389	49.6	508	28 761	32 126	31 544	36 061	7 460	18 866
Meeteetse town, Park County.....	368	43.5	1 313	16 750	23 000	23 290	34 803	8 218	15 486
Midwest town, Natrona County.....	495	53.3	488	22 219	26 739	26 063	33 179	11 424	15 646
Mills town, Natrona County.....	1 574	16.5	533	17 842	25 288	17 159	26 499	13 409	23 741
Moorcroft town, Crook County.....	768	46.6	702	25 886	31 057	30 770	35 415	10 477	15 593
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County.....	1 345	13.4	1 167	32 734	44 851	36 854	47 206	7 760	29 185
Mountain View town, Uinta County.....	1 189	44.3	374	29 528	35 663	32 427	39 566	9 352	15 604
Newcastle city, Weston County.....	3 003	17.3	669	23 792	28 131	28 362	31 514	9 242	14 770
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County.....	2 471	10.5	1 023	24 551	36 722	32 712	43 995	11 332	18 767
Opal town, Lincoln County.....	95	53.7	1 111	38 778	45 917	40 822	55 034	25 082	39 112
Pavillion town, Fremont County.....	126	42.9	1 108	15 305	20 878	18 333	25 626	4 108	14 285
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County.....	1 054	45.9	519	20 904	24 686	25 289	30 006	10 498	13 935
Pinedale town, Sublette County.....	1 181	37.3	705	21 418	25 239	25 420	31 273	12 162	17 260
Pine Haven town, Crook County.....	141	34.8	1 485	21 278	48 722	19 469	48 297	—	75 000
Powell city, Park County.....	5 292	11.1	517	20 403	23 476	23 478	30 991	11 463	17 300
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County.....	1 092	12.8	1 241	26 466	43 043	33 377	47 624	9 860	35 826
Ranchester town, Sheridan County.....	676	46.7	483	22 303	27 263	23 512	30 038	12 913	22 587
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County.....	4 038	12.9	918	41 520	48 184	43 232	49 523	15 651	36 355
Rawlins city, Carbon County.....	9 380	12.0	402	25 827	29 929	30 769	34 728	12 621	17 930
Riverside town, Carbon County.....	85	58.8	1 294	16 934	36 816	12 024	44 464	15 224	27 276
Riverton city, Fremont County.....	9 202	13.9	387	21 311	24 427	25 419	29 192	10 459	14 062
Rock River town, Albany County.....	190	44.7	1 110	15 154	20 785	16 249	24 689	6 961	18 756
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County.....	19 050	13.2	319	32 585	36 194	39 386	42 612	18 859	23 068
Rolling Hills town, Converse County.....	330	27.0	969	30 517	48 033	30 866	48 296	12 819	49 601
Saratoga town, Carbon County.....	1 969	46.5	300	23 032	25 684	27 812	31 155	14 000	17 630
Sheridan city, Sheridan County.....	13 900	14.1	354	22 551	25 099	28 887	31 729	11 470	14 130
Shoshoni town, Fremont County.....	497	37.6	653	15 112	21 629	19 607	23 854	6 720	11 693
Sinclair town, Carbon County.....	500	44.2	531	28 287	35 116	33 414	41 264	7 965	13 701
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County.....	1 194	17.2	805	46 604	56 271	45 465	55 710	34 400	88 915
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County.....	3 723	10.5	532	19 453	22 854	19 779	24 781	12 779	20 527
Sundance town, Crook County.....	1 139	44.5	415	23 695	27 839	29 903	33 351	10 233	14 418
Superior town, Sweetwater County.....	273	42.5	793	14 438	29 873	18 801	34 065	6 711	14 779
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County.....	311	46.0	590	12 073	17 934	17 181	25 202	5 605	9 616
Thayne town, Lincoln County.....	267	47.2	536	12 122	20 850	12 445	22 802	9 291	21 604
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County.....	3 247	14.8	586	23 182	27 234	27 101	33 488	9 216	15 734
Torrington town, Goshen County.....	5 651	15.4	424	19 203	23 066	23 505	28 012	8 827	13 005
Upton town, Weston County.....	980	47.2	339	24 484	28 159	27 416	31 102	10 007	14 679
Van Tassel town, Niobrara County.....	8	62.5	1 724	5 132	24 783	—	10 000	—	25 000
Warsaw town, Sweetwater County.....	240	48.8	602	30 031	37 489	31 882	39 495	12 399	35 101
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County.....	3 832	14.9	288	19 560	22 611	19 560	22 611	—	—
Wheatland town, Platte County.....	3 271	16.3	717	18 943	24 875	26 193	34 716	9 274	12 398
Worland city, Washakie County.....	5 742	12.8	402	23 760	27 416	27 235	33 546	12 935	17 988
Wright town, Campbell County.....	1 236	47.7	345	45 473	49 331	46 883	50 362	26 834	37 776
Yoder town, Goshen County.....	136	44.9	934	12 551	20 980	19 295	25 514	5 614	8 921

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dol- lars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
			90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds							
									Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
The State -----	203 411	19.2	607	617	160	163	18.6	19.1	11.7	12.2	330	336	23.4	23.9	
Albany County -----	13 844	15.4	609	650	152	166	17.6	20.2	10.0	12.2	333	353	31.0	33.7	
East Albany division -----	101	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laramie division -----	12 159	14.8	608	651	153	168	17.4	20.1	9.9	12.3	332	353	31.1	34.0	
Laramie city -----	11 076	14.9	600	644	152	167	17.3	20.1	9.9	12.4	332	353	31.0	33.9	
Rock River division -----	430	29.8	514	782	128	202	7.1	76.9	7.7	18.1	177	409	4.6	47.2	
Rock River town -----	128	50.0	541	749	137	186	20.0	29.8	9.5	16.3	190	260	6.9	21.0	
South Albany division -----	1 154	16.3	316	1 216	109	172	20.4	29.3	5.1	14.9	309	513	25.4	33.6	
Big Horn County -----	5 048	43.0	423	454	146	155	17.2	19.6	12.0	13.6	282	297	21.4	24.6	
Big Horn Central division -----	1 612	43.7	408	452	140	155	15.3	19.2	10.4	13.3	281	300	21.9	26.0	
Burlington town -----	60	46.7	25	488	108	176	2.4	29.4	7.4	21.3	253	292	10.0	31.3	
Greybull town -----	968	47.1	411	456	138	153	15.5	19.7	10.1	13.1	278	300	23.1	27.6	
Big Horn North division -----	2 136	46.4	413	456	143	153	18.1	21.0	12.3	14.4	275	302	19.4	24.6	
Byron town -----	206	46.6	360	528	132	150	9.5	19.4	8.7	14.6	323	406	22.9	48.3	
Cawley town -----	180	48.3	408	523	143	189	17.9	24.1	9.3	15.2	309	389	14.8	29.3	
Deaver town -----	89	46.1	282	485	102	143	10.9	29.8	7.6	17.2	186	278	5.5	19.5	
Frannie town (pt.) -----	64	50.0	233	444	69	128	4.2	15.8	6.9	15.6	261	289	8.1	24.9	
Lavell town -----	975	47.2	380	422	142	154	16.3	20.4	12.4	15.3	241	282	16.8	23.4	
Big Horn South division -----	1 300	36.4	420	524	152	171	14.6	20.4	10.8	14.8	264	314	17.7	27.4	
Basin town -----	551	45.4	404	496	159	176	16.2	22.9	10.2	13.7	257	319	19.5	27.0	
Manderson town -----	61	44.3	208	392	112	238	.8	19.2	4.9	84.0	301	338	10.6	48.5	
Campbell County -----	11 538	16.2	712	743	179	202	15.7	17.8	11.3	15.8	350	374	19.1	21.6	
Gillette North division -----	8 600	14.1	695	733	175	204	15.8	18.5	10.9	16.0	342	370	18.8	21.8	
Gillette city (pt.) -----	6 816	14.0	694	734	176	208	15.7	18.5	10.9	16.3	342	369	19.5	22.4	
Gillette South division -----	2 938	22.4	741	794	177	250	14.3	17.3	8.8	26.4	375	437	17.5	23.6	
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP -----	375	14.7	680	865	-	-	12.3	20.9	-	-	378	467	21.0	55.0	
Gillette city (pt.) -----	262	16.8	579	805	-	801	10.9	22.6	-	30.0	268	429	9.1	25.9	
Sleepy Hollow CDP -----	349	16.6	730	827	-	-	12.2	18.3	-	-	-	750	-	25.0	-
Wright town -----	527	47.8	689	745	179	243	11.7	15.4	2.3	17.7	374	537	15.6	26.0	
Carbon County -----	8 190	27.5	553	580	152	165	15.1	17.2	11.1	13.0	289	313	18.6	21.2	
Hanna division -----	1 207	42.3	454	520	149	172	10.9	14.7	10.4	14.0	335	402	13.3	18.5	
Elk Mountain town -----	88	48.9	472	678	115	162	10.5	21.1	8.3	17.6	232	418	5.1	21.8	
Hanna town -----	601	49.6	440	497	161	186	9.8	13.6	10.0	14.2	405	442	13.8	19.8	
Medicine Bow town -----	200	47.5	374	532	154	186	11.8	22.1	9.7	18.2	235	284	11.2	19.1	
Rawlins division -----	4 935	17.6	556	596	150	171	14.4	17.7	10.1	13.2	265	306	19.1	22.9	
Baggs town -----	169	49.1	414	1 089	126	170	5.1	21.8	9.3	22.2	274	358	11.4	21.2	
Oxton town -----	51	49.0	-	-	166	229	-	-	6.4	27.9	201	348	.3	19.7	
Rawlins city -----	3 948	11.9	557	615	149	178	14.1	18.7	9.4	13.5	251	306	18.9	23.7	
Sinclair town -----	207	43.0	463	546	130	150	10.7	16.3	9.8	15.4	317	481	11.9	29.4	
Saratoga division -----	2 048	42.8	542	590	143	161	17.0	20.9	11.8	15.0	307	353	15.5	19.6	
Grand Encampment town -----	314	47.8	436	540	140	167	13.3	26.4	12.4	19.4	311	412	8.3	15.2	
Riverside town -----	57	50.9	457	566	15	86	5.7	44.3	4.6	28.3	276	424	10.2	27.4	
Saratoga town -----	972	48.5	541	591	142	162	18.1	21.9	11.3	14.8	291	330	18.4	22.7	
Converse County -----	5 234	23.0	515	565	143	160	14.3	16.9	10.1	13.0	272	298	18.5	22.1	
Oaughas division -----	3 511	14.5	511	599	139	167	13.7	18.1	9.2	13.8	275	322	19.1	25.4	
Oaughas city -----	2 267	12.9	491	582	141	171	13.1	18.3	8.8	14.1	268	317	18.2	25.2	
Lost Springs town -----	5	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glenrock division -----	1 723	40.4	492	541	139	157	13.5	16.4	9.8	13.5	239	277	14.9	18.9	
Glenrock town -----	1 052	47.3	477	524	143	161	13.6	16.7	10.0	13.5	229	270	14.5	18.1	
Rolling Hills town -----	138	40.6	481	612	131	187	9.1	15.1	3.7	16.3	266	318	7.3	22.4	
Crook County -----	2 605	39.8	515	585	144	164	17.4	21.1	10.9	13.9	296	328	15.6	20.3	
Hulett division -----	565	30.3	349	504	115	177	12.0	23.7	9.1	18.2	274	354	17.1	29.6	
Hulett town -----	202	43.1	400	550	98	140	13.4	35.0	9.6	18.8	277	337	21.0	29.3	
Moorcroft division -----	1 040	36.3	608	688	136	169	16.5	22.1	8.9	14.8	283	344	11.7	19.9	
Moorcroft town -----	369	47.4	578	657	137	169	13.0	20.2	9.1	14.3	292	347	13.6	21.1	
Pine Haven town -----	122	38.5	641	877	129	188	17.1	28.8	4.9	22.1	-	-	-	-	
Sundance division -----	1 000	48.8	485	547	147	170	16.1	20.9	10.5	14.0	286	329	14.5	19.7	
Sundance town -----	511	47.9	471	539	148	173	14.9	20.1	10.5	14.7	286	334	13.9	19.7	
Fremont County -----	14 437	18.7	485	519	155	165	16.0	18.2	11.3	13.2	289	311	22.9	24.9	
Dubois division -----	1 015	35.7	567	665	147	175	17.5	27.0	9.2	13.7	278	347	15.7	22.3	
Dubois town -----	497	47.3	533	621	146	179	20.2	27.4	9.8	14.6	274	347	16.7	22.6	
Lander division -----	4 134	17.7	512	555	156	175	14.9	18.6	9.9	13.1	284	316	21.0	23.8	
Lander town (pt.) -----	172	43.0	473	559	119	154	16.4	25.6	9.3	19.2	256	288	12.6	27.1	
Lander city -----	2 890	15.6	503	559	160	181	13.7	18.0	9.4	13.2	274	310	20.7	24.1	
Shoshoni division -----	406	45.6	387	527	126	148	13.0	20.5	9.4	15.2	254	289	12.2	26.4	
Shoshoni town -----	272	44.1	371	527	125	148	13.4	21.2	9.1	16.1	258	292	11.2	25.8	
Sweetwater division -----	204	17.6	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	388	5.3	48.8	
Wind River division -----	8 678	15.9	452	497	151	166	15.6	18.6	11.4	14.3	285	320	24.1	27.3	
Arapahoe CDP -----	139	15.1	-	300	22	380	-	20.0	11.0	9.1	-	-	-	-	
Ethete CDP -----	275	17.5	86	228	19	128	7.0	19.2	7.1	83.2	129	467	10.7	24.4	
Fort Washakie CDP -----	506	14.8	46	229	46	116	8.6	27.6	10.1	27.2	123	239	9.4	22.3	
Hudson town (pt.) -----	-	37	-	-	119	283	-	-	5.8	19.2	214	263	12.1	54.2	
Pavillion town -----	74	44.6	304	396	108	149	.8	19.2	4.2	15.8	311	339	16.4	30.9	
Riverton city -----	3 870	13.8	475	535	156	174	15.3	19.5	10.7	14.8	297	357	24.1	28.1	
Goshen County -----	5 551	21.1	467	527	127	136	20.9	22.6	10.4	12.7	273	301	21.8	25.8	
Goshen Hale division -----	588	35.4	396	553	121	150	9.6	37.3	8.7	15.3	176	246	13.0	28.3	
La Grange town -----	93	43.0	-	500	102	148	-	30.0	7.0	14.5	160	226	17.9	32.6	
Yoder town -----	63	50.8	402	596	140	183	6.9	24.6	9.5	21.5	134	333	6.9	77.6	
Rawhide Creek division -----	204	15.7	633	1 175	-	200	6.5	33.5	-	25.0	-	250	-	30.0	-
Tarrington division -----	4 759	19.6	459	521	126	136	20.9	22.6	10.2	12.7	277	307	21.6	26.0	
Fort Laramie town -----	130	50.8	360	580	118	139	21.5	65.4	7.1	12.9	256	300	11.9	44.6	
Ungie town -----	215	48.4	400	580	115	138	12.1	19.0	8.6	12.9	288	358	19.7	36.1	
Tarrington town -----	2 475	15.8	419	487	125	137	20.4	22.8	9.7	13.2	256	298	21.1	25.6	
Hat Springs County -----	2 429	22.6	495	582	149	166	17.9	22.3	9.8	13.3	246	313	22.2	26.1	
Thermopolis East division -----	292	44.9	559	951	-	150	18.6	27.6	-	20.0	142	185	21.5	24.6	
East Thermopolis town -----	185	47.6	378	522	1	150	5.2	21.1	-	20.0	135	181	21.8	24.6	
Thermopolis town (pt.) -----	14	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermopolis West division -----	2 060	19.8	483	582	148	167	17.1	22.1	9.7	13.5	271	333	21.8	28.1	
Kirby town -----	41	46.3	208	877	137	190	2.3	24.4	15.0	51.4	-	400	-	30.0	-
Thermopolis town (pt.) -----	1 559	15.6	475	593	141	164	16.6	22.6	9.1	13.8	250	332	21.5	29.8	
Wind River division -----	77	15.6	-	500	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dal- lars)		Medion gross rent as o percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Johnson County -----	3 112	17.1	467	572	136	157	18.2	23.4	10.1	14.2	276	323	21.2	25.0
Buffalo division -----	2 591	15.4	469	587	134	157	18.3	23.7	10.0	14.6	278	329	21.4	25.5
Buffalo city -----	1 627	16.0	454	566	129	148	16.3	23.4	10.0	15.0	267	318	21.8	26.0
Kaycee division -----	521	25.5	324	703	138	183	6.5	26.4	5.2	16.2	211	299	9.5	38.6
Kaycee town -----	138	49.3	303	447	128	171	5.2	14.8	6.9	15.5	238	360	10.1	19.4
Laramie County -----	30 507	15.0	637	661	165	172	20.0	21.0	10.9	12.3	355	368	24.0	25.4
Cheyenne division -----	26 467	13.7	630	655	165	173	19.9	21.1	10.8	12.4	355	370	24.3	26.0
Cheyenne city (pt.) -----	21 856	14.2	618	645	165	174	19.5	20.9	10.9	12.6	357	373	24.3	26.0
Fox Form-College COP -----	1 281	10.8	363	764	155	198	11.0	39.5	5.1	14.9	324	379	15.8	29.6
Ranchettes COP (pt.) -----	1 033	12.6	809	924	129	184	20.4	24.6	5.8	14.2	187	321	14.5	32.3
South Greeley COP -----	1 516	11.3	646	755	161	220	18.8	24.4	3.3	16.7	343	387	21.6	33.1
Cheyenne East division -----	1 104	15.0	740	847	135	317	12.6	19.4	6.1	15.5	338	490	14.2	33.9
Cheyenne city (pt.) -----	305	14.4	648	831	218	384	8.9	16.7	2.4	76.3	350	350	20.0	20.0
Ranchettes CDP (pt.) -----	1 699	14.8	689	852	164	281	21.7	27.0	4.1	15.9	349	394	19.2	23.1
Cheyenne West division -----	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne city (pt.) -----	40	15.0	-	900	151	199	-	30.0	5	19.5	-	-	-	-
Ranchettes CDP (pt.) -----	841	15.5	-	900	-	200	-	100.0	-	20.0	341	385	19.8	23.3
Warren AFB COP -----	1 237	41.4	448	541	147	162	16.4	22.8	9.9	12.6	265	306	15.4	21.2
Pine Bluffs division -----	63	42.9	-	-	132	181	-	-	10.6	22.5	271	383	4.7	25.9
Albin town -----	116	47.4	393	566	166	186	16.4	38.0	8.6	17.7	311	509	25.2	61.5
Burns town -----	478	47.5	433	580	132	146	13.8	19.4	9.2	12.1	246	292	15.2	22.8
Pine Bluffs town -----	5 409	37.7	612	647	159	168	18.9	20.8	11.6	13.4	326	353	17.6	21.0
Lincoln County -----	2 889	39.1	513	557	144	157	20.8	22.6	11.4	13.6	319	348	17.9	24.6
Afton division -----	573	46.8	501	587	147	166	18.7	22.5	10.8	14.2	308	347	21.5	36.1
Afton town -----	141	44.7	410	513	161	292	18.2	32.5	3.0	85.3	363	492	11.9	29.2
Alpine town -----	107	48.6	449	602	127	171	9.8	36.2	11.7	25.1	297	384	23.1	46.2
Thayne town -----	2 120	36.9	713	749	167	179	15.5	18.6	11.1	14.1	324	365	15.7	19.8
Kemmerer East division -----	353	44.2	552	659	183	208	13.1	21.0	10.1	15.7	289	388	20.7	29.2
Diamondville town -----	1 306	30.7	724	767	167	183	14.4	18.3	10.7	15.3	313	367	14.9	20.2
Kemmerer city (pt.) -----	217	48.8	608	770	126	170	19.1	34.4	7.7	18.9	317	419	12.2	21.2
Lo Barge town -----	54	48.1	602	948	115	240	12.2	24.9	2.4	17.6	465	685	3.0	17.0
Opol town -----	400	30.8	584	683	171	224	14.0	26.6	8.5	15.4	256	428	18.8	38.8
Kemmerer West division -----	186	42.5	519	659	172	207	18.3	30.4	9.0	14.4	265	423	21.4	34.6
Cokeville town -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemmerer city (pt.) -----	29 082	16.4	549	573	155	164	17.9	19.3	11.0	12.4	291	305	22.9	24.2
Notrono County -----	22 416	13.0	516	547	153	164	17.9	19.8	10.8	12.5	285	302	22.8	24.4
Casper division -----	20 300	12.7	518	551	154	165	17.8	19.8	10.6	12.4	283	302	22.7	24.3
Casper city (pt.) -----	845	15.7	372	572	115	167	7.7	17.5	10.2	23.1	237	311	20.1	52.2
Mills town -----	1 488	42.4	486	541	134	153	16.4	20.4	9.4	12.9	269	315	17.2	21.7
Casper North division -----	291	47.8	495	571	156	217	16.5	20.8	7.0	17.6	458	527	23.3	29.0
Bar Nunn town -----	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casper city (pt.) -----	151	49.7	398	487	111	162	5.6	14.4	7.1	15.0	218	265	14.8	31.0
Edgerton town -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evansville town (pt.) -----	252	48.4	395	469	122	140	10.8	22.2	8.6	12.8	210	245	11.5	18.0
Midwest town -----	2 913	30.3	689	739	167	195	16.6	19.2	10.1	14.2	345	386	23.6	28.0
Casper South division -----	854	16.5	730	817	203	345	15.2	20.2	5.3	17.5	349	729	19.1	46.8
Casper city (pt.) -----	718	54.6	409	464	131	150	16.3	20.7	11.0	16.3	280	319	25.4	31.7
Evonsville town (pt.) -----	2 265	14.8	579	667	145	194	14.7	20.0	9.1	16.5	315	471	17.7	25.0
Hells Half Acre division -----	543	14.4	496	580	51	260	9.9	16.3	3.2	21.0	451	499	12.5	24.4
Casper city (pt.) -----	488	14.3	605	711	134	219	15.4	21.9	7.8	22.7	270	612	14.4	74.2
Mountain View COP -----	1 456	41.3	393	476	123	135	16.4	22.1	10.5	13.3	210	264	18.8	22.9
Niobrara County -----	599	41.9	357	454	114	134	13.0	21.2	10.1	14.2	233	276	16.6	24.3
Niobrara East division -----	400	45.0	359	450	112	132	13.3	20.9	10.3	14.4	238	275	17.7	24.9
Lusk town (pt.) -----	6	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Von Tossell town -----	857	41.0	417	528	125	141	17.5	24.1	9.9	13.6	166	262	18.7	23.2
Niobrara West division -----	422	45.3	425	533	121	135	16.9	23.9	9.1	12.7	169	259	19.0	23.1
Lusk town (pt.) -----	68	47.1	-	600	150	180	-	100.0	10.2	20.5	-	-	-	-
Monville town -----	10 306	14.7	562	607	141	157	17.2	20.2	10.9	13.5	324	356	20.2	23.1
Park County -----	5 754	13.8	561	625	127	146	16.7	20.7	10.2	13.7	320	370	19.7	23.7
Cody division -----	3 573	12.8	510	595	126	148	17.2	22.8	10.0	14.3	309	369	19.3	23.5
Cody city -----	508	30.9	383	538	120	200	9.4	24.0	10.0	19.5	246	327	14.1	27.0
Meeteetse division -----	201	48.8	412	517	131	181	11.5	21.1	12.3	20.0	278	334	14.2	22.3
Meeteetse town -----	3 795	13.9	545	614	151	173	16.1	21.0	10.3	14.3	325	367	21.4	26.6
Powell division -----	8	62.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	398	20.2	24.8
Fronnie town (pt.) -----	2 175	11.8	513	593	148	173	15.6	22.2	10.0	14.9	319	370	20.8	27.3
Powell city -----	249	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	304	7.3	14.6
Yellowstone National Park division -----	4 026	25.5	474	539	125	136	15.2	18.8	11.0	13.7	278	310	21.1	25.6
Platte County -----	250	30.8	237	645	122	166	5.5	34.8	9.6	17.8	240	298	6.9	36.9
Chugwater division -----	99	49.5	279	563	121	156	11.9	32.7	9.6	15.7	207	368	11.7	54.4
Chugwater town -----	414	40.1	430	579	111	139	8.5	23.7	8.5	16.5	265	363	21.5	69.9
Glenda division -----	144	47.9	366	578	110	135	7.6	56.8	7.6	14.8	258	329	20.8	56.8
Glenda town -----	782	47.2	438	497	120	133	13.2	18.3	9.9	13.2	250	282	16.1	23.1
Guernsey division -----	574	48.6	441	503	115	129	12.0	16.9	10.2	13.9	241	280	16.6	23.7
Guernsey town -----	50	50.0	342	458	120	151	16.7	72.8	5.6	14.4	264	308	5.6	45.6
Hartville town -----	2 580	16.0	469	587	121	142	14.5	19.9	10.0	14.9	280	347	21.2	30.0
Wheatland division -----	1 606	16.0	447	582	117	137	13.9	20.4	9.8	14.9	265	320	19.9	30.6
</														

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dol- lars)		Medion gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
Sweetwater County -----	15 444	14.5	717	755	168	179	16.0	18.0	10.4	12.5	338	360	17.4	19.8
Green River North division -----	5 079	14.7	694	743	163	184	15.4	18.6	9.9	14.0	344	379	15.8	19.9
Gronger town -----	66	42.4	-----	800	123	181	-----	20.0	5.8	21.1	81	159	3.6	16.4
Green River city -----	4 521	13.8	695	746	164	186	15.4	18.8	9.6	13.9	350	385	16.2	20.7
Green River South division -----	116	16.4	-----	-----	5	96	-----	-----	.7	19.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rock Springs North division -----	9 835	13.3	725	785	168	181	15.6	18.5	10.1	12.6	329	360	17.7	21.3
North Rock Springs CDP -----	849	10.6	642	865	163	229	9.8	19.2	5.0	16.3	296	377	12.1	65.5
Rock Springs city (pt.) -----	8 055	13.1	726	787	166	181	15.9	19.1	9.9	12.6	329	361	17.3	20.9
Superior town -----	164	40.9	374	487	148	197	8.9	21.4	11.7	24.2	215	328	6.0	19.5
Rock Springs South division -----	84	14.3	-----	1 500	-----	-----	-----	20.0	-----	-----	-----	300	-----	20.0
Rock Springs city (pt.) -----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Womsutter division -----	330	46.1	389	637	113	143	5.5	14.5	6.4	13.6	175	275	9.4	15.0
Boirroll town -----	105	46.7	367	617	120	147	5.1	14.9	6.3	13.7	238	322	8.9	17.8
Womsutter town -----	118	45.8	-----	700	-----	-----	-----	20.0	-----	-----	94	305	6.5	13.5
Teton County -----	7 060	14.6	744	816	168	206	19.7	24.3	10.6	14.4	433	478	21.5	25.0
Alto division -----	137	16.1	515	1 844	32	191	6.2	24.3	2.3	17.7	409	678	4.1	28.5
Jackson Hole division -----	6 736	14.7	746	818	169	210	19.6	24.6	10.6	14.6	441	484	22.0	25.5
Jackson town -----	2 236	19.8	682	770	169	225	19.6	24.3	12.7	23.9	454	504	24.0	27.5
Rafter J Ranch CDP -----	493	12.2	666	778	111	223	12.4	22.8	2.5	31.8	263	463	23.8	61.9
Yellowstone National Park division -----	187	10.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	108	219	2.5	17.5
Uinto County -----	7 246	21.3	675	720	185	202	18.9	20.9	10.5	13.3	344	367	20.5	22.5
Bridger Volley division -----	2 184	42.2	639	680	173	197	16.8	20.0	10.2	13.3	340	366	18.3	22.7
Lyman town -----	655	47.5	638	696	168	201	14.8	18.8	10.2	16.1	332	366	22.0	26.7
Maountin View town -----	439	47.2	634	691	126	156	19.6	24.5	9.4	15.5	330	367	13.5	19.2
Evanston division -----	5 062	12.3	676	749	183	210	18.6	21.7	9.7	14.4	338	375	20.2	23.0
Evanston city -----	4 411	11.7	680	758	181	209	18.4	21.8	9.4	14.4	335	373	20.2	23.2
Washokie County -----	3 732	14.3	521	582	157	180	18.7	22.1	9.5	13.2	275	316	17.9	24.6
Ten Sleep division -----	396	32.1	389	717	144	171	16.6	58.6	8.2	14.4	229	304	10.1	36.6
Ten Sleep town -----	175	49.7	348	528	122	152	10.5	22.1	8.7	15.4	229	271	12.8	37.5
Worland division -----	3 336	12.2	517	585	157	186	18.3	22.2	9.2	13.6	275	322	17.9	25.1
Worland city -----	2 514	12.1	506	579	154	183	17.7	22.2	9.1	13.8	277	328	18.1	25.2
Weston County -----	3 090	20.8	456	522	159	177	12.7	17.2	10.0	13.3	277	322	18.3	24.9
Newcastle division -----	2 462	16.0	430	495	159	181	10.9	16.3	9.6	13.9	265	323	17.7	27.0
Newcastle city -----	1 439	16.1	431	515	156	179	10.7	16.7	8.6	13.3	256	317	17.9	30.5
Upton division -----	628	39.3	547	622	145	174	20.0	24.7	8.9	13.5	300	363	14.7	24.0
Upton town -----	450	47.3	550	611	142	166	20.3	24.2	9.3	13.4	305	359	15.5	23.4

Table 22. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	203 411	19.2	607	617	160	163	18.6	19.1	11.7	12.2	330	336	23.4	23.9
COUNTY														
Albany County	13 844	15.4	609	650	152	166	17.6	20.2	10.0	12.2	333	353	31.0	33.7
Big Horn County	5 048	43.0	423	454	146	155	17.2	19.6	12.0	13.6	282	297	21.4	24.6
Campbell County	11 538	16.2	712	743	179	202	15.7	17.8	11.3	15.8	350	374	19.1	21.6
Carbon County	8 190	27.5	553	580	152	165	15.1	17.2	11.1	13.0	289	313	18.6	21.2
Converse County	5 234	23.0	515	565	143	160	14.3	16.9	10.1	13.0	272	298	15.6	20.3
Crook County	2 605	39.8	515	585	144	164	17.4	21.1	10.9	13.9	296	328	22.9	24.9
Fremont County	14 437	18.7	485	519	155	165	16.0	18.2	11.3	13.2	289	311	22.9	24.9
Goshen County	5 557	21.1	467	527	127	136	20.9	22.6	10.4	12.7	273	301	21.8	25.8
Hot Springs County	2 429	22.6	495	582	149	166	17.9	22.3	9.8	13.3	246	313	22.2	26.1
Johnson County	3 112	17.1	467	572	136	157	18.2	23.4	10.1	14.2	276	323	21.2	25.0
Laramie County	30 507	15.0	637	661	165	172	20.0	21.0	10.9	12.3	355	368	24.0	25.4
Lincoln County	5 409	37.7	612	647	159	168	18.9	20.8	11.6	13.4	326	353	17.6	21.0
Notrono County	29 082	16.4	549	573	155	164	17.9	19.3	11.0	12.4	291	305	22.9	24.2
Niobrara County	1 456	41.3	393	476	123	135	16.4	22.1	10.5	13.3	210	264	18.8	22.9
Park County	10 306	14.7	562	607	141	157	17.2	20.2	10.9	13.5	324	356	20.2	23.1
Platte County	4 026	25.5	474	539	125	136	15.2	18.8	11.0	13.7	278	310	21.1	22.6
Sheridan County	11 154	17.3	558	593	165	177	18.4	20.7	11.8	13.9	343	376	17.0	21.3
Sublette County	2 911	35.2	562	613	167	189	19.7	22.5	11.4	14.9	316	366	17.4	19.8
Sweetwater County	15 444	14.5	717	755	168	179	16.0	18.0	10.4	12.5	338	360	21.5	25.0
Teton County	7 060	14.6	744	816	168	206	19.7	24.3	10.6	14.4	433	478	17.4	19.8
Uinto County	7 246	21.3	675	720	185	202	18.9	20.9	10.5	13.3	344	367	20.5	22.5
Washakie County	3 732	14.3	521	582	157	180	18.7	22.1	9.5	13.2	275	316	17.9	24.6
Weston County	3 090	20.8	456	522	159	177	12.7	17.2	10.0	13.3	277	322	18.3	24.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Afton town, Lincoln County	573	46.8	501	587	147	166	18.7	22.5	10.8	14.2	308	347	21.5	36.1
Albin town, Laramie County	63	42.9	—	—	132	181	—	—	10.6	22.5	271	383	4.7	25.9
Alpine town, Lincoln County	141	44.7	410	513	161	292	18.2	32.5	3.0	85.3	363	492	11.9	29.2
Antelope Valley-Cresview CDP, Campbell County	375	14.7	680	865	—	—	12.3	20.9	—	—	378	467	21.0	55.0
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County	139	15.1	—	300	22	380	—	20.0	11.0	91.1	—	—	—	—
Boggs town, Carbon County	169	49.1	414	1 089	126	170	5.1	21.8	9.3	22.2	274	358	11.4	21.2
Boisrill town, Sweetwater County	105	46.7	367	617	120	147	5.1	14.9	6.3	13.7	238	322	8.9	17.8
Bor Nunn town, Notrono County	291	47.8	495	571	156	217	16.5	20.8	7.0	17.6	458	527	23.3	29.0
Bosin town, Big Horn County	551	45.4	404	496	159	176	16.2	22.9	10.2	13.7	257	319	19.5	27.0
Big Piney town, Sublette County	219	49.8	568	666	172	215	16.8	23.6	11.1	17.8	307	385	11.1	17.8
Buffalo city, Johnson County	1 627	16.0	454	566	129	148	16.3	23.4	10.0	15.0	267	318	21.8	26.0
Burlington town, Big Horn County	60	46.7	25	488	108	176	24.4	29.4	7.4	21.3	253	292	10.0	31.3
Burns town, Laramie County	116	47.4	393	566	166	186	9.5	38.0	8.6	17.7	311	509	25.2	61.5
Byron town, Big Horn County	206	46.6	360	528	132	150	16.4	19.4	8.7	14.6	323	406	22.9	48.3
Casper city, Notrono County	21 700	12.9	541	572	155	166	17.6	19.3	10.7	12.4	287	306	22.7	24.3
Cheyenne city, Laramie County	21 859	14.2	618	645	165	174	19.5	20.9	10.9	12.6	357	373	24.3	26.0
Chugwater town, Platte County	99	49.5	279	563	121	156	11.9	32.7	9.6	15.7	207	368	11.7	54.4
Clearmont town, Sheridan County	61	50.8	269	596	153	189	9.9	19.8	6.8	24.1	194	356	10.6	30.6
Cody city, Park County	3 573	12.8	510	595	126	148	17.2	22.8	10.0	14.3	309	369	19.3	23.5
Cokeville town, Lincoln County	186	42.5	519	659	172	207	18.3	30.4	9.0	14.4	265	423	21.4	34.6
Cowley town, Big Horn County	180	48.3	408	523	143	189	17.9	24.1	9.3	15.2	309	389	14.8	29.3
Ogden town, Sheridan County	259	39.4	378	476	148	182	15.3	23.0	7.5	13.8	301	428	21.2	46.7
Deaver town, Big Horn County	89	46.1	282	485	102	143	10.9	29.8	7.6	17.2	186	278	5.5	19.5
Diamondville town, Lincoln County	353	44.2	552	659	183	208	13.1	21.0	10.1	15.7	289	388	20.7	29.2
Oxton town, Carbon County	51	49.0	—	166	166	229	—	—	6.4	27.9	201	348	3	19.7
Ogoules city, Converse County	2 267	12.9	491	582	141	171	13.1	18.3	8.8	14.1	268	317	18.2	25.2
Oubois town, Fremont County	497	47.3	533	621	146	179	20.2	27.4	9.8	14.6	274	347	16.7	22.6
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	185	47.6	378	522	1	150	5.2	21.1	—	20.0	135	181	21.8	24.6
Edgerton town, Notrono County	151	49.7	398	487	111	162	5.6	14.4	7.1	15.0	218	265	14.8	31.0
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County	88	48.9	472	678	115	162	10.5	21.1	8.3	17.6	232	418	5.1	21.8
Ethete CDP, Fremont County	275	17.5	86	228	19	128	7.0	19.2	7.1	83.2	129	467	10.7	24.4
Evansville town, Notrono County	4 411	11.7	680	758	181	209	18.4	21.8	9.4	14.4	335	373	20.2	23.2
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County	718	54.6	409	464	131	150	16.3	20.7	11.0	16.3	280	319	25.4	31.7
Fort Washakie CDP, Fremont County	130	50.8	360	580	118	139	21.5	65.4	7.1	12.9	256	300	11.9	44.6
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County	1 281	10.8	363	764	155	198	8.6	27.6	10.1	27.2	123	239	9.4	22.3
Fronnie town	72	51.4	235	442	70	127	4.3	15.7	7.0	15.5	266	295	11.4	23.9
Big Horn County	64	50.0	233	444	69	128	4.2	15.8	6.9	15.6	261	289	8.1	24.9
Park County	8	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	398	20.2	24.8
Gillette city, Campbell County	7 078	14.1	693	733	178	211	15.7	18.5	11.2	16.7	342	369	19.4	22.3
Glendo town, Platte County	144	47.9	366	578	110	135	7.6	56.8	7.6	14.8	258	329	20.8	56.8
Glenrock town, Converse County	1 052	47.3	477	524	143	161	13.6	16.7	10.0	13.5	229	270	14.5	18.1
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County	314	47.8	436	540	140	167	13.3	26.4	12.4	19.4	311	412	8.3	15.2
Granger town, Sweetwater County	66	42.4	—	800	123	181	—	20.0	5.8	21.1	81	159	3.6	16.4
Green River city, Sweetwater County	4 521	13.8	695	746	164	186	15.4	18.8	9.6	13.9	350	385	16.2	20.7
Greybull town, Big Horn County	968	47.1	411	456	138	153	15.5	19.7	10.1	13.1	278	300	23.1	27.6
Guernsey town, Platte County	574	48.6	441	503	115	129	12.0	16.9	10.2	13.9	241	280	16.6	23.7
Hanno town, Carbon County	601	49.6	440	497	161	186	9.8	13.6	10.0	14.2	405	442	13.8	19.8
Hartsville town, Platte County	50	50.0	342	458	120	151	16.7	22.8	5.6	14.4	264	308	5.6	45.6
Hudson town, Fremont County	209	44.0	474	558	124	150	16.6	25.5	9.7	17.8	243	278	14.6	28.0
Hulett town, Crook County	202	43.1	400	550	98	140	13.4	35.0	9.6	18.8	277	337	21.0	29.3
Jacktown town, Teton County	2 236	19.8	682	770	169	225	19.6	24.3	12.7	23.9	454	504	24.0	27.5
Koycee town, Johnson County	138	49.3	303	447	128	171	5.2	14.8	6.9	15.5	238	360	10.1	19.4
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County	1 306	30.7	724	767	167	183	14.4	18.3	10.7	15.3	313	367	14.9	20.2
Kirby town, Hot Springs County	41	46.3	208	277	137	190	2.3	24.4	15.0	51.4	—	400	—	30.0
Lo Borge town, Lincoln County	217	48.8	608	770	126	170	19.1	34.4	7.7	18.9	317	419	12.2	21.2
Lo Grange town, Goshen County	93	43.0	—	500	102	148	—	30.0	7.0	14.5	160	226	17.9	32.6
Loder city, Fremont County	2 890	15.6	503	559	160	181	13.7	18.0	9.4	13.2	274	310	20.7	24.1
Lorain city, Albany County	11 076	14.9	600	644	152	167	17.3	20.1	9.9	12.4	332	353	31.0	33.9
Lingle town, Goshen County	215	48.4	400	580	115	138	12.1	19.0	8.6	12.9	288	358	19.7	36.1

Table 22. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—														
Con.														
Lost Springs town, Converse County.....	5	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lovell town, Big Horn County.....	975	47.2	380	422	142	154	16.3	20.4	12.4	15.3	241	282	16.8	23.4
Lusk town, Niobrara County.....	822	45.1	396	474	120	131	16.1	21.7	10.2	12.9	215	263	19.6	23.0
Lyndon town, Uinta County.....	655	47.5	638	696	168	201	14.8	18.8	10.2	16.1	332	366	22.0	26.7
Monderson town, Big Horn County.....	61	44.3	208	392	112	238	8	19.2	4.9	84.0	301	338	10.6	48.5
Monville town, Niobrara County.....	68	47.1	—	600	150	180	—	100.0	10.2	20.5	—	—	—	—
Morbleton town, Sublette County.....	283	48.4	596	723	161	266	16.2	22.4	6.0	18.5	358	400	14.2	20.5
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County.....	200	47.5	374	532	154	186	11.8	22.1	9.7	18.2	235	284	11.2	19.1
Meeteetse town, Park County.....	201	48.8	412	517	131	181	11.5	21.1	12.3	20.0	278	334	14.2	22.3
Midwest town, Natrono County.....	252	48.4	395	469	122	140	10.8	22.2	8.6	12.8	210	245	11.5	18.0
Mills town, Natrono County.....	845	15.7	372	572	115	167	7.7	17.5	10.2	23.1	237	311	20.1	52.2
Moorcroft town, Crook County.....	369	47.4	578	657	137	169	13.0	20.2	9.1	14.3	292	347	13.6	21.1
Mountain View CDP, Natrono County.....	488	14.3	605	711	134	219	15.4	21.9	7.8	22.7	270	612	14.4	74.2
Mountain View town, Uinta County.....	439	47.2	634	691	126	156	19.6	24.5	9.4	15.5	330	367	13.5	19.2
Newcastle city, Weston County.....	1 439	16.1	431	515	156	179	10.7	16.7	8.6	13.3	256	317	17.9	30.5
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County.....	849	10.6	642	865	163	229	9.8	19.2	5.0	16.3	296	377	12.1	65.5
Opal town, Lincoln County.....	54	48.1	602	948	115	240	12.2	24.9	2.4	17.6	465	685	3.0	17.0
Pavillion town, Fremont County.....	74	44.6	304	396	108	149	8	19.2	4.2	15.8	311	339	16.4	30.9
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County.....	478	47.5	433	580	132	146	13.8	19.4	9.2	12.1	246	292	15.2	22.8
Pinedale town, Sublette County.....	661	44.3	504	563	149	175	20.8	24.3	11.7	16.4	308	352	18.5	24.0
Pine Haven town, Crook County.....	122	38.5	641	877	129	188	17.1	28.8	4.9	22.1	—	—	—	—
Powell city, Park County.....	2 175	11.8	513	593	148	173	15.6	22.2	10.0	14.9	319	370	20.8	27.3
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County.....	493	12.2	666	778	111	223	12.4	22.8	2.5	31.8	263	463	23.8	61.9
Rochester town, Sheridan County.....	267	46.8	564	623	123	147	17.6	22.7	8.9	17.8	260	321	16.0	32.7
Ronchettes CDP, Laramie County.....	1 378	13.1	782	872	149	195	17.1	22.2	6.8	14.1	197	325	12.6	31.6
Rawlins city, Carbon County.....	3 948	11.9	557	615	149	178	14.1	18.7	9.4	13.5	251	306	18.9	23.7
Riverside town, Carbon County.....	57	50.9	457	566	15	86	5.7	44.3	4.6	28.3	276	424	10.2	27.4
Riverton city, Fremont County.....	3 870	13.8	475	535	156	174	15.3	19.5	10.7	14.8	297	357	24.1	28.1
Rock River town, Albany County.....	128	50.0	541	749	137	186	20.0	29.8	9.5	16.3	190	260	6.9	21.0
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County.....	8 056	13.1	726	787	166	181	15.9	19.1	9.9	12.6	329	361	17.3	20.9
Rolling Hills town, Converse County.....	138	40.6	481	612	131	187	9.1	15.1	3.7	16.3	266	318	7.3	22.4
Saratoga town, Carbon County.....	972	48.5	541	591	142	162	18.1	21.9	11.3	14.8	291	330	18.4	22.7
Sheridan city, Sheridan County.....	6 475	14.3	531	576	163	181	17.7	20.8	11.7	14.6	317	344	24.2	27.9
Shoshoni town, Fremont County.....	272	44.1	371	527	125	148	13.4	21.2	9.1	16.1	258	292	11.2	25.8
Sinclair town, Carbon County.....	207	43.0	463	546	130	150	10.7	16.3	9.8	15.4	317	481	11.9	29.4
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County.....	349	16.6	730	827	—	—	12.2	18.3	—	—	—	750	—	25.0
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County.....	1 516	11.3	646	755	161	220	18.8	24.4	3.3	16.7	343	387	21.6	33.1
Sundance town, Crook County.....	511	47.9	471	539	148	173	14.9	20.1	10.5	14.7	286	334	13.9	19.7
Superior town, Sweetwater County.....	164	40.9	374	487	148	197	8.9	21.4	11.7	24.2	215	328	6.0	19.5
Ten Sleep town, Woshokie County.....	175	49.7	348	528	122	152	10.5	22.1	8.7	15.4	229	271	12.8	37.5
Thayne town, Lincoln County.....	107	48.6	449	602	127	171	9.8	36.2	11.7	25.1	297	384	23.1	46.2
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County.....	1 573	15.8	476	592	141	164	16.7	22.6	9.1	13.7	251	332	21.5	29.7
Torrington town, Goshen County.....	2 475	15.8	419	487	125	137	20.4	22.8	9.7	13.2	256	298	21.1	25.6
Upton town, Weston County.....	450	47.3	550	611	142	166	20.3	24.2	9.3	13.4	305	359	15.5	23.4
Van Tassell town, Niobrara County.....	6	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County.....	118	45.8	—	700	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	94	305	6.5	13.5
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County.....	841	15.5	—	900	—	200	—	100.0	—	20.0	341	385	19.8	23.3
Wheatland town, Platte County.....	1 606	16.0	447	582	117	137	13.9	20.4	9.8	14.9	265	320	19.9	30.6
Worland city, Washakie County.....	2 514	12.1	506	579	154	183	17.7	22.2	9.1	13.8	277	328	18.1	25.2
Wright town, Campbell County.....	527	47.8	689	745	179	243	11.7	15.4	2.3	17.7	374	537	15.6	26.0
Yoder town, Goshen County.....	63	50.8	402	596	140	183	6.9	24.6	9.5	21.5	134	333	6.9	77.6

Table 23. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area County	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
						Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Wind River Reservation, WY -----	21 851	15.4	8 756	15.9	102	169	280	65	117	231	290
Fremont County -----	21 722	15.3	8 679	15.9	103	169	280	65	117	231	290
Hot Springs County -----	129	24.8	77	15.6	148	—	—	—	—	—	—



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)</i>	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Samoa <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Borough <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Census Block <i>(See Block)</i>	
Census Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census County Division (CCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Designated Place (CDP) <i>(See Place)</i>	
Census Division <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Census Geographic Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Central Place <i>(See Urbanized Area)</i>	
City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels <i>(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Division <i>(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)</i>	
Election District <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Extended City <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Farm <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Geographic Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Grant <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Guam <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Hierarchical Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)</i>	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place <i>(See Place)</i>	
Independent City <i>(See County)</i>	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Land Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	

Latitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Longitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Magisterial District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Northern Mariana Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Parish (Louisiana) <i>(See County)</i>	
Parish Governing Authority District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Place	A-9
Plantation <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Puerto Rico <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Purchase <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Region <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Rural <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Selected States <i>(See County Subdivision, see State)</i>	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tabulation Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
TIGER	A-11
Town <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Township <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tract <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village <i>(See Place)</i>	
Virgin Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS B-2

Ability to Speak English (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (<i>See Race</i>)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Children Ever Born (<i>See Fertility</i>)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Class of Worker (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Disability (<i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i>)	
Earnings in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Composition (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Family Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Type (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Farm Population (<i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i>)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Foster Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Household Language (<i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Household Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Income Deficit (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (<i>See Marital Status</i>)	
Means of Transportation to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Migration (<i>See Residence in 1985</i>)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Occupation (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Own Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Per Capita Income (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Period of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
Persons in Family (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Persons in Households (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (<i>See Hispanic Origin</i>)	
Stepfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Subfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Travel Time to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Type of School (<i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i>)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (<i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS B-36

Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (<i>See Year Structure Built</i>)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (<i>See Meals Included in Rent</i>)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (<i>See Agricultural Sales</i>)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (<i>See Duration of Vacancy</i>)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone In Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 500 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wyoming

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.7
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 10
<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20
<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30
<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 40
<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50
<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60
<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70
<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80
<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 90

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter –
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter –
Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country		Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/>		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28 Skip to 32

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake baker)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

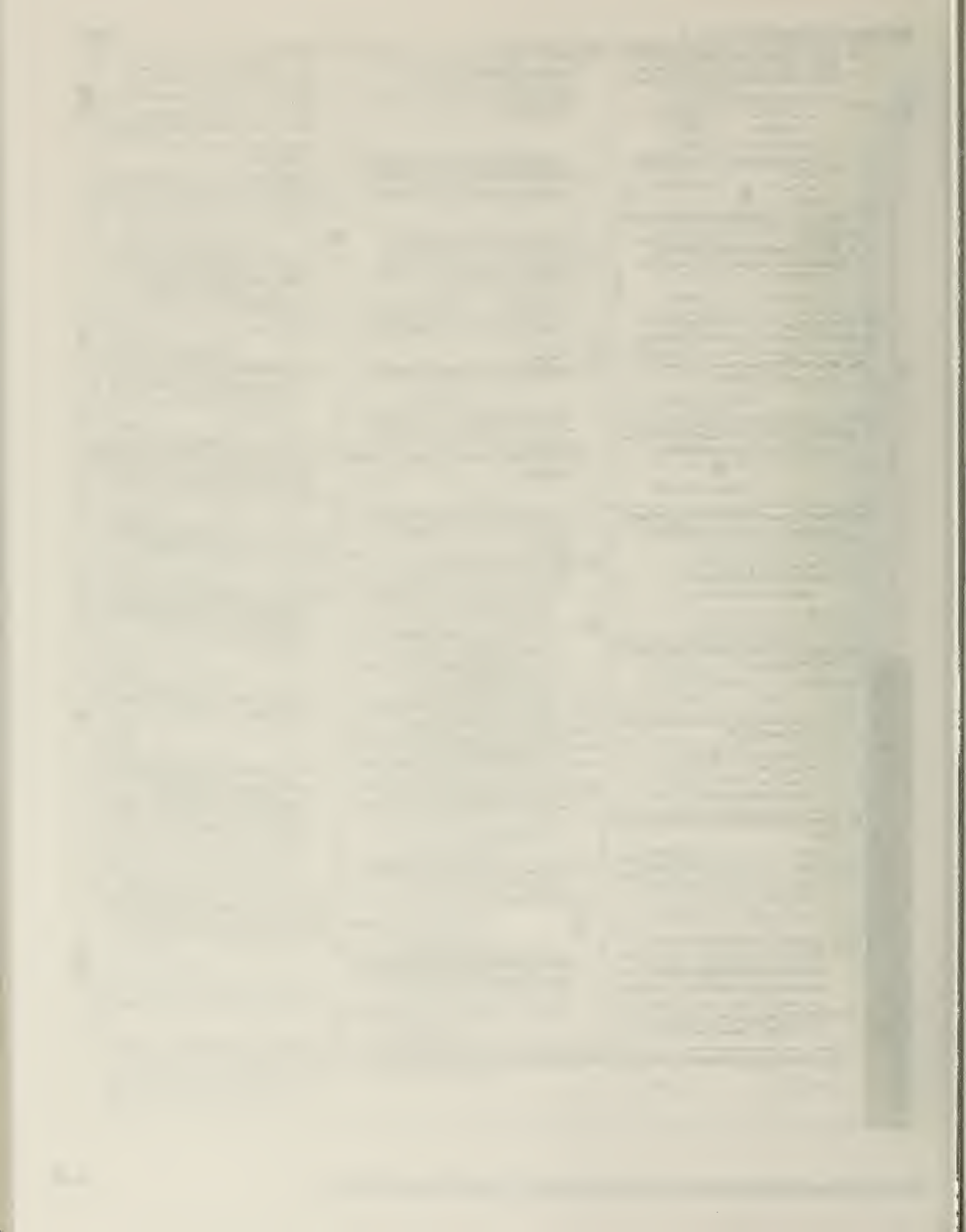
h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

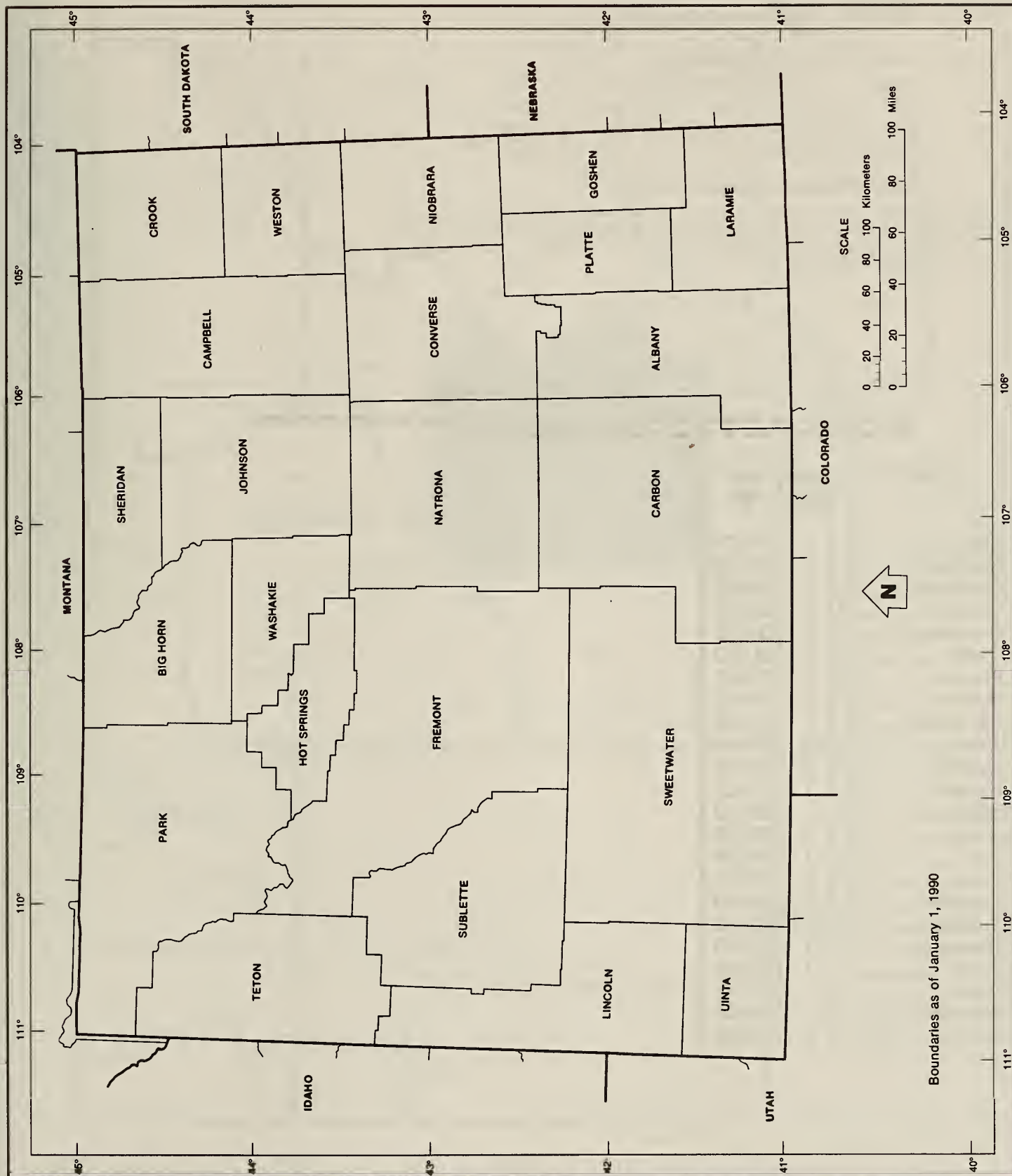
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Counties



Boundaries as of January 1, 1990

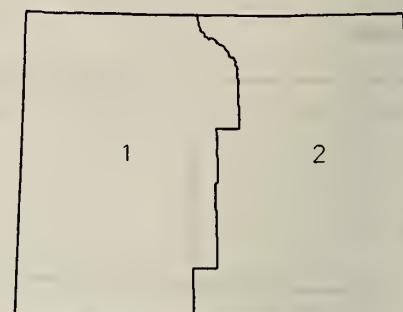
County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County Location Index

MAP LEGEND

-----	State
-----	County
-----	American Indian Reservation
-----	County Subdivision
-----	Incorporated Place
-----	Census Designated Place
-----	Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline
*	An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
—	A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

MAP SECTIONS

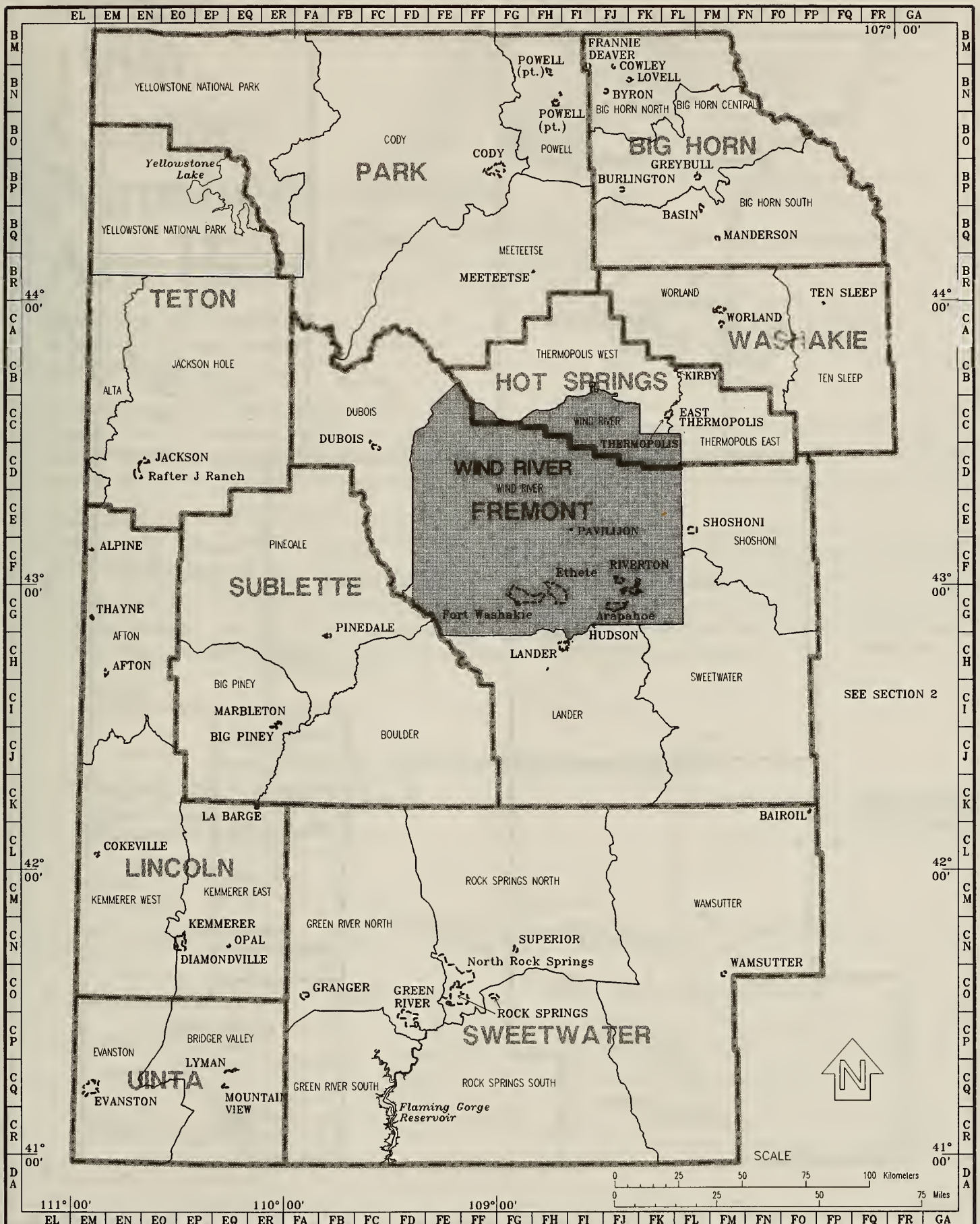


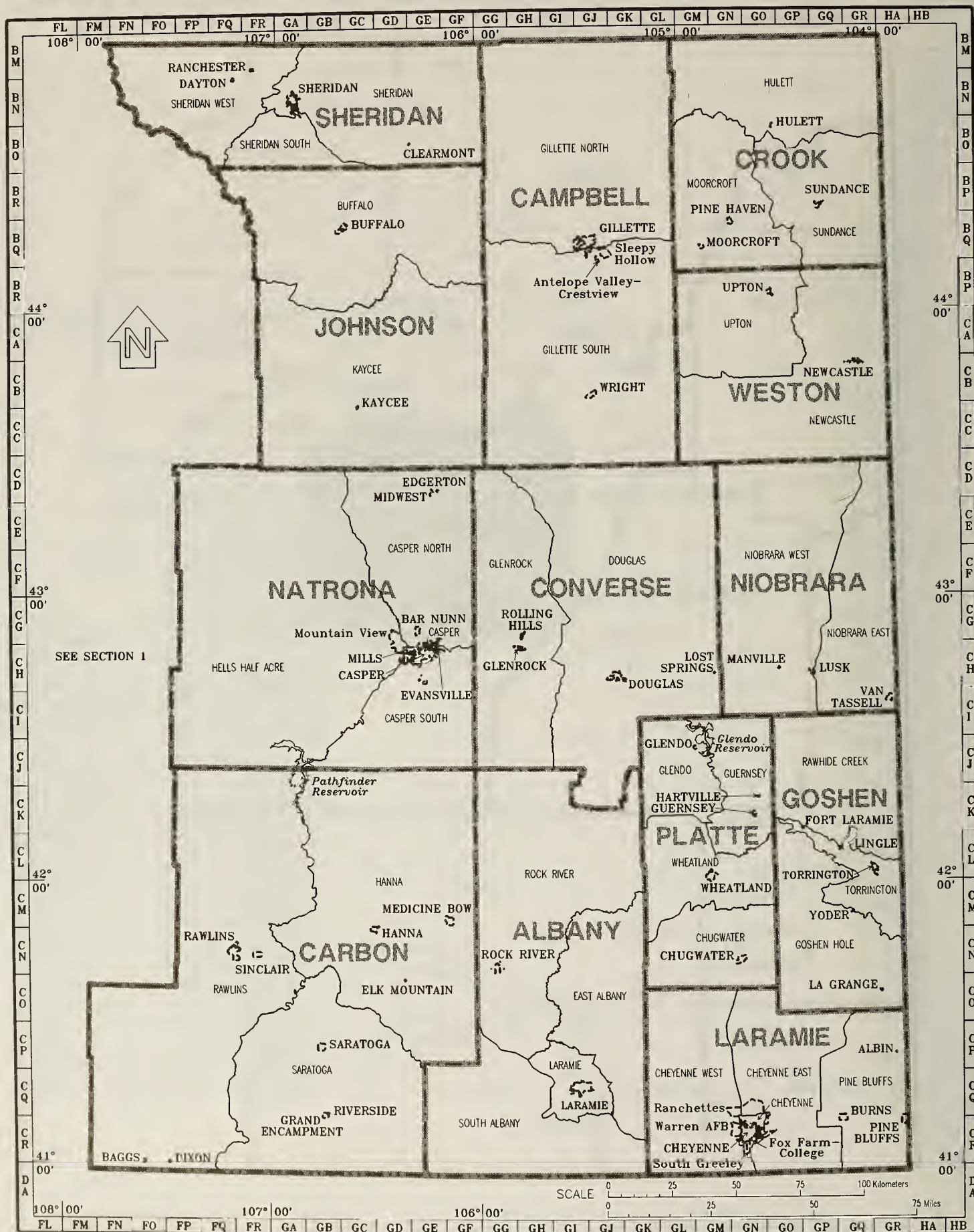
COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the county subdivision outline map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision outline maps only.

COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Albany.....	2	GH-CN
Big Horn.....	1	FM-BO
Campbell.....	2	GI-BQ
Carbon.....	2	GA-CN
Converse.....	2	GJ-CG
Crook.....	2	GO-BO
Fremont.....	1	FH-CF
Goshen.....	2	GP-CL
Hot Springs.....	1	FJ-CB
Johnson.....	2	GB-BR
Laramie.....	2	GO-CQ
Lincoln.....	1	EO-CJ
Natrona.....	2	GB-CG
Niobrara.....	2	GP-CF
Park.....	1	FB-BP
Platte.....	2	GM-CL
Sheridan.....	2	GA-BN
Sublette.....	1	FB-CG
Sweetwater.....	1	FH-CO
Teton.....	1	EO-CA
Uinta.....	1	EO-CQ
Washakie.....	1	FN-CA
Weston.....	2	GO-CA

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 1





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

G-4 WYOMING

MAPS

Subscribe Now!

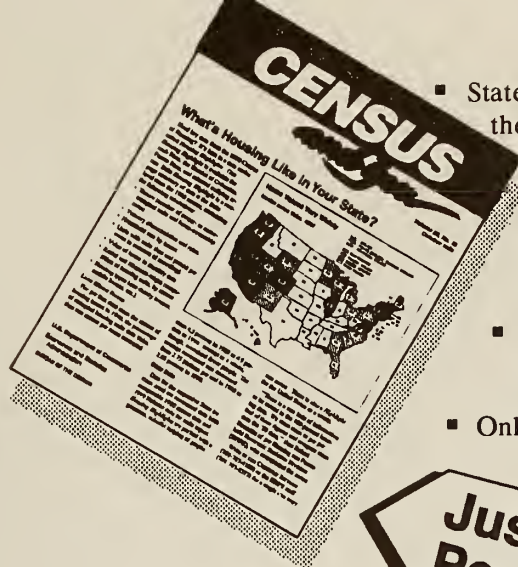
1990 Census Numbers Are Here!

Read Census and You! We can help get 1990 census numbers into your hands!

As a new decade begins, don't get left behind. Data from the 1990 census are available now, and analysts are already using them to assess trends, explore new markets, and anticipate opportunities.

Learn about these numbers in *Census and You*, the Census Bureau's own newsletter. Each issue is chock full of news about—

- 1990 census data. How soon will the demographic data be available? And the riches of the sample data income, education, household composition, etc.?



- State, county, and city statistics from the economic censuses. Find out where business is booming and what businesses are booming!
- Local information sources—why call DC?
- Data on compact discs for the microcomputer user.
- Online data just a phone call away!

**Just \$18
Per Year**

A yearly subscription to *Census and You* costs just \$18 (or \$22.50 for foreign mailing) an inexpensive way to spot the trends before they become clichés.

To subscribe, call the U.S. Government Printing Office at 202-783-3238 and charge to your VISA, MasterCard, or GPO deposit account. Use the code "DUN." Or use the order form below and return it with a check made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Superintendent of Documents **Subscriptions** Order Form

Order Processing Code:

*

☐ **YES**, enter my subscription(s) as follows:

**Charge your order.
It's Easy!**



To fax your orders (202) 512-2233

The total cost of my order is \$_____. International customers please add 25%. Prices include regular domestic postage and handling and are subject to change.

(Company or Personal Name) (Please type or print)

(Additional address/attention line)

(Street address)

(City, State, ZIP Code)

(Daytime phone including area code)

(Purchase Order No.)

May we make your name/address available to other mailers? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Please Choose Method of Payment:

- ☐ Check Payable to the Superintendent of Documents
- ☐ GPO Deposit Account -
- ☐ VISA or MasterCard Account

(Credit card expiration date)

**Thank you for
your order!**

(Authorizing Signature)

Mail To: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

et
A
01
990
A 575X
PH-5-52

REFERENCE COPY



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Issued July 1992

Wyoming

1990 CPH-5-52

1990 Census of Population and Housing

Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

Corrected Tables 5 and 6, Employment Status and Journey to Work

Characteristics: 1990, and Tables 7 and 8, Disability Status: 1990

The Census Bureau discovered that 1990 census data on weeks worked in 1989, usual hours worked per week in 1989, and mobility and self-care limitations are in error. These data are incorrect in the 1990 CPH-5, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, report series, tables 5 and 6, Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990, and tables 7 and 8, Disability Status: 1990. The corrected tables for the above-specified State are attached; they replace the tables in the printed report.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME XXV
PART I
1900

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME XXV
PART I
1900

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over													Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
	Percent in labor force			Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Total		Female	Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total		Total			Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Percent employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation								
							Total	Percent using public trans- portation							
The State															
Albany County	332 293	167 732	67.7	58.7	220 980	5.9	208 374	87.2	13.5	1.4	250 647	177 300	29 476	60.7	24 475
East Albany division	24 878	12 032	63.4	61.9	15 705	5.0	14 796	78.1	12.9	.3	20 798	12 305	1 605	66.7	1 414
Laramie division	23 738	11 494	63.2	62.3	14 957	5.1	14 063	88.1	13.1	.3	19 916	11 538	1 509	67.9	1 358
Rock River division	21 794	10 532	62.2	61.8	13 505	4.8	12 726	77.8	12.4	.3	18 285	10 501	1 302	67.9	1 216
Rock River town	262	127	58.4	46.5	153	2.6	149	40.9	20.1	—	182	127	38	55.3	28
Rock River town	152	80	44.7	40.0	68	5.9	64	62.5	28.1	—	83	51	8	50.0	5
South Albany division	774	362	66.5	52.5	511	2.9	500	71.0	28.1	—	606	467	58	43.1	48
Big Horn County	7 713	3 961	58.6	48.5	4 503	5.0	4 232	80.3	11.2	.4	5 106	3 404	602	55.1	485
Big Horn Central division	2 497	1 246	61.6	50.9	1 535	4.3	1 452	79.7	9.9	.3	1 791	1 219	183	55.6	146
Burlington town	129	66	41.9	30.3	54	—	54	63.0	13.0	—	66	39	7	42.9	3
Greybull town	1 409	715	61.0	54.1	858	6.2	788	82.0	8.5	—	979	669	104	61.5	94
Big Horn North division	3 377	1 738	58.2	47.4	1 954	6.6	1 796	82.5	13.6	.7	2 158	1 454	334	57.2	277
Byron town	323	170	59.4	48.8	192	16.1	159	85.5	13.8	—	197	112	23	43.5	18
Cowley town	310	142	65.8	52.8	204	5.4	185	85.4	27.0	—	222	150	26	34.6	11
Deerfoot town	142	83	45.8	30.1	65	—	65	80.0	13.8	—	78	49	15	53.3	15
Frankie town (pt.)	97	52	55.7	48.1	54	11.1	48	79.2	14.6	—	903	627	159	52.2	114
Lovell town	1 526	817	51.0	41.4	771	4.7	725	86.3	14.6	1.0	1 157	731	85	48.2	62
Big Horn South division	1 839	977	55.3	47.5	1 014	3.1	984	77.1	8.4	—	537	352	37	56.8	30
Boson town	926	527	50.4	43.5	467	2.1	457	77.9	9.0	—	537	261	2	—	—
Manderson town	62	29	56.5	37.9	35	8.6	32	71.9	—	—	42	26	2	—	—
Campbell County	19 927	9 812	76.9	65.7	15 327	5.2	14 335	90.9	13.1	2.5	16 585	12 310	2 105	56.4	1 712
Glennie North division	14 781	7 354	76.6	65.4	11 319	5.5	10 617	92.0	12.8	1.9	12 246	9 040	1 561	56.2	1 223
Glennie city (pt.)	11 721	5 860	77.0	67.0	9 028	5.4	8 486	92.9	13.1	1.9	9 805	7 250	1 265	58.9	1 028
Glennie South division	5 146	2 456	77.9	66.4	4 008	4.4	3 718	87.9	14.1	4.4	4 339	3 270	544	57.2	489
Antelope Valley-Crestview COP	796	377	83.8	75.9	667	2.1	647	94.6	15.5	2.3	737	572	51	51.0	45
Glennie city (pt.)	476	229	77.1	68.6	367	4.1	352	95.2	13.4	1.4	414	320	75	53.3	63
Sleepy Hollow COP	759	383	87.7	77.5	666	2.9	612	96.1	9.8	9.5	528	410	105	69.5	108
Wright town	377	177	79.0	64.5	612	8.5	548	81.8	24.1	10.4	650	457	84	47.6	55
Carbon County	12 237	5 730	65.6	59.3	8 031	5.3	7 360	87.6	14.0	.5	9 244	6 431	1 055	63.6	869
Hanna division	1 470	705	67.7	55.7	995	4.6	904	87.3	20.7	.4	1 090	753	103	57.3	93
Elk Mountain town	160	80	61.3	48.8	98	4.1	75	90.7	16.0	—	114	79	10	60.0	10
Hanna town	754	367	65.6	53.4	495	4.8	465	94.2	23.0	—	536	363	69	50.7	56
Medicine Bow town	261	135	69.3	61.5	181	7.2	166	86.7	24.1	1.2	206	121	21	85.7	27
Rowles division	8 203	3 773	64.5	61.3	5 290	5.3	4 858	90.8	11.5	.4	6 138	4 285	741	66.8	605
Baggs town	190	92	63.8	50.0	125	8.8	112	69.6	9.8	—	158	75	17	58.8	11
Dixon town	51	28	54.9	53.6	28	—	28	70.8	—	—	39	25	2	—	—
Rowles city	6 890	3 127	64.6	62.5	4 450	5.0	4 087	93.1	11.9	.5	5 167	3 639	640	67.3	546
Sindlar town	368	196	63.3	54.1	233	1.7	225	85.8	11.6	—	249	187	29	55.2	15
Saratoga division	2 564	1 252	68.1	55.4	1 746	5.9	1 598	78.0	18.0	.8	2 016	1 393	211	55.9	171
Grand Encampment town	374	177	63.9	50.8	239	6.3	215	73.5	18.6	—	280	168	17	52.9	18
Riverside town	75	34	64.0	50.0	48	8.3	42	52.4	33.3	—	56	40	—	—	—
Saratoga town	1 431	704	69.4	59.4	993	7.0	891	88.0	16.5	—	1 116	801	128	52.3	101
Converse County	7 829	3 990	69.9	60.1	5 467	7.2	5 006	82.2	14.4	4.7	5 931	4 185	771	62.4	636
Douglas division	5 405	2 770	70.0	61.2	3 777	7.7	3 456	80.2	13.4	6.5	4 132	2 898	548	66.4	488
Douglas city	3 654	1 914	66.9	59.6	2 446	10.4	2 164	80.3	13.6	7.9	2 706	1 782	347	74.6	368
Lost Springs town	4	2	100.0	100.0	4	—	4	100.0	50.0	—	4	4	—	—	—
Glenrock division	2 424	1 220	69.7	57.5	1 690	6.3	1 550	86.8	16.5	.8	1 799	1 287	223	52.5	148
Glenrock town	1 495	810	67.1	55.9	1 009	7.8	916	86.4	15.1	1.4	1 067	723	155	55.5	121
Rolling Hills town	220	94	74.1	57.4	163	6.1	147	89.1	8.8	—	165	127	11	72.7	7
Crook County	3 731	1 941	67.3	54.8	2 508	3.9	2 343	70.6	11.2	.6	2 739	1 948	352	64.5	323
Hulett division	891	442	69.5	52.0	619	3.9	556	57.0	6.3	—	636	448	105	65.7	101
Hulett town	313	157	66.5	52.2	208	3.4	183	70.5	6.0	—	228	131	48	50.0	39
Moorecraft division	1 554	725	65.7	53.0	886	5.4	822	74.5	12.0	1.6	987	688	131	61.1	110
Moorecraft town	517	266	70.4	62.4	364	6.6	338	71.9	16.3	3.8	400	271	52	63.5	44
Pine Haven town	97	49	63.9	63.3	62	4.8	50	76.0	—	—	59	38	8	100.0	7
Sundance division	1 486	774	67.5	58.1	1 003	2.5	965	75.2	13.4	—	1 116	812	116	67.2	112
Sundance town	849	446	62.8	53.6	533	3.2	505	82.0	13.9	—	613	426	79	70.9	72
Fremont County	24 161	12 364	62.9	55.7	15 775	9.4	13 605	85.8	14.4	.4	16 817	10 944	2 271	56.8	1 863
Dubois division	1 131	550	67.6	58.7	765	11.4	666	75.8	10.7	—	856	585	74	73.0	66
Dubois town	693	351	66.1	59.5	458	12.7	396	77.3	10.9	—	519	342	45	80.0	47
Lander division	7 143	3 755	64.3	60.7	4 590	6.7	4 224	84.0	15.0	.4	5 041	3 430	603	69.0	609
Lander town	220	114	58.2	49.4	128	12.5	112	72.3	14.0	—	140	102	30	70.0	23
Lander city (pt.)	5 252	2 812	52.6	54.6	3 284	6.2	3 051	85.1	14.5	.4	3 601	2 464	420	68.8	464

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over										Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force				Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years						
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers		Total						
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total						
					Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools						
					Percent using public trans- portation		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks						
Fremont County—Con.	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Percent in labor force	
Shoshoni division	531	261	50.5	42.9	268	4.9	71.7	12.6	—	242	177	37	48.6
Shoshoni town	394	195	50.8	45.6	200	6.5	75.9	15.0	—	247	118	28	53.6
Sweetwater division	149	65	61.1	38.5	91	4.4	58.6	29.9	—	51	43	13	51.9
Wind River division	15 207	7 733	62.4	53.7	9 463	10.8	88.2	14.3	.5	6 374	4 544	1 544	51.9
Arapahoe CDP	261	104	41.8	20.2	109	17.4	100.0	10.0	—	100	78	32	—
Ethete CDP	703	372	47.5	48.1	334	37.7	91.3	40.4	7.2	112	97	98	44.9
Fort Washakie CDP	839	430	51.7	48.6	430	30.4	87.1	19.4	—	220	152	115	48.6
Hudson town (pt.)	62	38	54.8	60.5	34	8.8	58.1	16.1	—	42	14	7	26.1
Povillon town	80	41	52.5	39.0	42	23.8	78.1	6.3	—	34	24	5	40.0
Riverton city	6 648	3 481	62.8	55.1	4 156	5.9	89.7	14.3	.2	3 150	2 076	627	60.6
Goshute County	9 286	4 829	63.4	50.7	5 854	7.7	83.0	11.1	.6	4 573	3 290	801	46.1
Goshute Hole division	910	443	49.8	47.3	553	7.1	72.2	6.4	—	400	274	80	46.3
Lo Grange town	174	89	52.9	52.8	52	2.2	58.9	—	—	69	45	12	16.7
Yoder town	104	58	46.1	34.5	52	11.5	89.1	6.5	—	42	25	3	100.0
Rainville Creek division	288	124	81.3	62.9	234	2.1	69.0	13.5	—	186	135	19	68.4
Torrington division	8 088	4 242	63.1	50.7	5 067	13.6	84.9	11.5	.7	3 987	2 881	702	45.4
Fort Laramie town	180	100	45.0	42.0	81	10.0	77.1	14.3	—	57	30	19	47.4
Ugale town	335	177	57.5	47.5	202	2.0	76.0	8.5	—	238	153	28	39.3
Torrington town	4 320	2 362	62.4	50.6	2 688	10.2	85.5	12.3	.8	2 052	1 500	373	52.0
Hot Springs County	3 675	1 933	63.6	55.4	2 328	4.8	87.3	15.4	.3	1 853	1 485	226	75.7
Thermopolis East division	430	282	50.0	39.0	215	2.8	87.0	15.0	—	238	135	25	68.0
East Thermopolis town	186	126	46.2	40.5	86	7.0	84.6	14.1	—	56	46	10	50.0
Thermopolis town (pt.)	95	84	8.4	6.0	8	—	62.5	—	—	8	5	3	100.0
Thermopolis West division	3 128	1 602	64.8	58.1	2 019	5.3	87.0	15.3	.4	1 632	1 293	201	76.6
Kirby town	60	32	63.3	56.3	38	—	94.7	13.2	—	35	28	—	—
Thermopolis town (pt.)	2 415	1 271	61.7	57.0	1 482	5.5	85.2	13.5	.5	1 655	1 194	156	72.4
Wind River division	—	49	80.3	61.2	94	—	93.6	18.1	—	67	57	—	—
Johnson County	4 671	2 419	65.5	58.9	3 055	2.7	81.0	13.5	.3	2 404	1 720	385	71.9
Buffalo division	4 032	2 101	63.7	56.6	2 563	3.0	83.3	11.8	.3	2 032	1 429	357	72.4
Buffalo city	2 592	1 359	61.8	55.5	1 597	3.6	84.9	11.8	—	1 801	898	186	81.7
Koysee division	439	214	77.0	73.9	492	1.2	69.5	22.4	—	372	291	48	68.8
Koysee town	207	114	74.4	64.9	154	2.6	60.0	10.7	—	114	75	28	82.1
Promie County	55 067	27 877	70.2	61.5	35 265	6.7	92.5	12.0	.4	31 376	23 811	4 952	64.4
Cheyenne division	46 448	24 006	69.3	61.5	30 322	6.8	93.6	11.5	.5	26 056	19 620	3 971	66.7
Cheyenne city	38 204	19 854	68.8	61.2	24 755	6.6	93.4	11.3	1.6	21 328	16 068	3 056	67.3
Fox Farm-College CDP	2 214	1 066	67.3	58.7	1 383	6.6	94.0	10.6	—	1 605	868	234	68.0
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	2 223	1 107	70.8	62.1	1 521	6.5	94.5	13.0	—	1 310	979	179	43.6
South Greeley CDP	2 443	1 277	79.0	73.1	1 803	10.0	94.8	11.5	—	1 991	1 534	1 188	68.8
Cheyenne East division	2 359	1 155	77.5	67.9	1 814	5.4	91.9	11.6	—	1 504	1 177	155	57.4
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	657	312	84.0	78.5	545	2.2	100.0	14.1	—	453	356	36	86.1
Cheyenne West division	4 205	1 667	80.0	62.9	1 828	7.3	88.4	18.3	.3	2 891	2 304	666	53.9
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren ARS CDP	127	56	75.6	57.1	89	—	85.4	—	—	91	76	13	53.8
Pine Bluffs division	2 595	945	83.0	61.5	649	13.1	90.7	22.5	.4	1 782	1 385	525	49.1
Albin town	2 055	1 049	63.5	52.6	1 301	5.3	77.3	9.7	.2	925	710	160	58.1
Burns town	91	50	53.8	44.0	49	6.1	50.7	9.8	—	38	25	6	66.7
Pine Bluffs town	210	111	59.0	47.7	122	8.2	80.7	15.8	1.8	131	90	17	41.2
—	803	436	58.2	48.9	467	6.4	82.5	11.3	—	326	263	65	63.1
Lincoln County	8 286	4 116	64.6	53.0	5 346	5.8	84.0	18.0	.3	4 077	3 141	920	54.0
Afton division	4 364	2 207	62.8	50.9	2 742	4.0	90.8	15.7	.5	2 040	1 516	520	52.7
Afton town	946	494	60.6	49.3	585	7.5	85.7	10.8	.9	448	335	94	52.7
Alpine town	132	65	73.5	69.2	86	11.3	81.7	29.1	—	75	53	13	73.4
Thayne town	381	102	71.4	63.7	130	6.9	71.9	27.3	—	90	52	26	46.2
Kennamer East division	3 331	1 615	68.0	57.2	2 281	5.2	92.9	21.2	—	1 797	1 450	352	73.1
Diamondville town	289	138	66.8	54.3	396	5.1	94.9	29.6	—	309	266	68	55.7
Kennamer city (pt.)	2 056	1 018	70.9	61.5	1 457	4.9	94.0	20.9	—	1 179	945	235	41.2
Lo Burge town	319	153	68.7	51.0	219	5.5	86.6	21.4	—	148	102	28	57.9
Opal town	68	28	61.8	57.1	42	2.4	92.3	2.6	—	33	30	9	38.3
Kennamer West division	591	294	58.0	45.2	343	7.9	81.2	15.9	—	240	175	48	55.6
Cokeville town	302	159	63.6	54.7	192	5.7	86.0	19.0	—	122	86	28	78.6

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over												
Females with own children under 6 years												Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
Worked in 1989												
Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989												
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks												
Total												
Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force			Labor force			Workers			Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Means of transportation to work		Percent using public trans- portation		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		Total
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpods		
Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed							

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over												
	Labor force						Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Workers			Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Means of transportation to work							
						Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation						
													Own children under 6 years and in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
Sweetwater County—Cont.													
Rock Springs North division	16 906	8 482	71.6	12 097	5.1	11 316	89.4	21.2	5.4	12 912	9 842	59.0	1 392
North Rock Springs CDP	1 787	911	67.6	1 335	6.5	1 248	91.5	28.0	4.6	1 402	1 008	47.3	76
Rock Springs city (pt.)	13 590	6 812	70.7	9 599	5.1	8 984	89.4	21.3	5.8	10 328	7 910	59.4	1 149
Superior town	176	76	64.8	114	6.1	107	86.0	20.6	3.7	128	86	53.3	4
Rock Springs South division	130	43	73.8	96	—	96	86.5	7.3	—	120	97	—	—
Rock Springs city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division	472	210	78.6	371	4.0	356	79.2	12.4	—	387	286	56.1	42
Battall town	135	62	78.8	119	3.4	115	86.1	15.7	—	126	98	43.8	10
Wamsutter town	141	66	84.4	119	5.0	113	67.3	7.1	—	128	93	53.8	6
Teton County													
Alto division	8 616	4 146	78.5	6 765	2.0	6 481	82.7	12.0	.5	7 350	5 760	69.9	756
Jackson Hole division	209	95	71.3	149	5.4	141	94.3	23.4	—	169	99	100.0	36
Jackson town	8 343	4 051	78.6	6 578	1.9	6 302	82.5	11.8	.6	7 143	5 650	68.9	720
Rafter J Ranch CDP	794	395	74.8	691	3.9	669	78.1	12.0	.6	2 995	2 413	59.8	248
Yellowstone National Park division	38	—	100.0	38	—	38	63.2	—	—	38	11	92.0	90
Unito County													
Bridger Valley division	12 094	5 902	73.1	8 814	5.7	8 196	87.5	17.4	4.9	9 523	7 032	65.7	1 354
Lyndon town	3 885	1 876	69.5	2 695	7.1	2 458	79.6	20.2	12.1	2 905	2 016	45.7	311
Mountain View town	1 166	578	69.5	807	6.8	738	80.9	21.4	12.3	853	581	50.2	79
Evonston division	766	378	70.1	534	6.9	486	84.4	20.0	8.2	578	388	48.9	71
Evonston city	8 209	4 026	74.8	6 119	5.1	5 738	90.9	16.2	1.8	6 618	5 016	72.3	1 043
	7 230	3 531	74.3	5 350	4.7	5 029	90.6	15.9	1.9	5 804	4 360	73.1	895
Washiele County													
Ten Sleep division	6 222	3 190	63.7	3 946	4.9	3 702	86.1	10.3	.4	4 528	3 188	59.1	358
Ten Sleep town	569	284	58.3	332	5.4	312	61.5	23.7	—	353	229	40.5	20
Warland division	238	135	46.5	120	9.2	109	63.3	14.7	—	138	85	62.5	15
Warland city	5 633	2 906	64.2	3 614	4.9	3 390	88.4	9.1	.5	4 175	2 959	60.5	338
	4 267	2 304	61.4	2 602	5.3	2 449	88.6	10.6	.3	3 057	2 171	61.6	257
Weston County													
Newcastle division	4 767	2 419	66.7	3 181	6.4	2 948	82.4	13.3	3.1	3 573	2 495	54.1	265
Newcastle city	3 793	1 930	65.9	2 500	5.1	2 353	82.1	13.3	3.4	2 816	1 980	50.6	200
Upton division	2 249	1 204	65.0	1 461	5.3	1 372	84.8	14.7	1.7	1 592	1 082	60.5	102
Upton town	974	489	69.9	681	11.2	595	83.4	13.6	1.5	757	515	68.8	65
	673	345	67.0	451	13.5	383	83.8	10.2	—	488	323	68.8	65

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over															Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work				Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female	Total	Female		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation								
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force				
The State																
COUNTY																
Albany County	24 878	12 032	63.4	61.9	5.0	15 705	14 796	78.1	12.9	3.3	20 798	12 305	7 553	1 605	66.7	1 414
Big Horn County	7 113	3 941	58.6	48.5	5.0	4 505	4 332	80.3	11.2	4.4	5 106	3 404	2 362	1 602	55.1	485
Campbell County	19 927	9 812	78.9	78.9	5.2	15 327	14 325	90.9	13.1	2.5	16 585	12 310	9 334	2 105	56.4	1 712
Carbon County	12 227	5 730	63.6	59.3	5.3	8 331	7 325	87.6	14.0	4.7	10 444	6 481	4 639	1 955	63.6	869
Converse County	7 829	3 990	69.9	60.3	3.5	5 647	5 006	82.2	14.4	4.7	5 890	3 185	3 144	771	62.4	636
Crook County	3 731	1 941	67.3	54.9	3.9	2 467	2 308	80.2	11.2	4.6	2 739	1 948	1 404	352	64.5	323
Fremont County	29 861	12 364	62.9	53.7	7.4	13 177	12 343	85.8	14.4	4.6	16 817	10 944	7 539	2 271	56.8	1 863
Goshute County	4 286	2 266	63.4	50.7	7.1	5 854	5 412	83.0	11.1	4.6	6 660	4 573	3 290	801	46.1	424
Hot Springs County	3 675	1 933	63.6	53.4	4.6	2 328	2 165	81.3	13.4	3.3	2 586	1 853	1 485	226	75.7	209
Johnson County	2 471	1 219	65.5	58.9	2.7	3 035	2 939	81.0	13.5	—	3 411	2 404	1 720	385	71.9	357
Laramie County	55 067	27 877	70.2	61.5	6.7	35 265	35 721	92.5	12.0	4.4	41 619	31 376	23 811	4 952	64.4	4 385
Lincoln County	8 286	4 116	64.6	53.0	5.8	5 346	4 976	86.0	18.0	—	6 090	4 077	3 141	920	54.0	713
Natrona County	45 221	23 500	67.4	57.3	6.6	30 385	28 106	93.3	10.6	1.1	33 438	24 188	17 710	4 094	59.1	3 336
Niobrara County	1 947	1 071	58.4	47.9	2.2	1 137	1 101	76.5	9.3	—	1 453	983	745	120	70.0	127
Park County	17 389	8 913	66.3	57.8	5.7	11 435	10 739	84.3	12.7	2.2	12 914	8 753	6 246	1 486	63.4	1 232
Platte County	6 040	3 098	62.8	51.5	4.9	3 755	3 534	86.1	13.1	—	4 295	2 963	2 236	461	54.7	342
Sheridan County	17 951	9 323	64.1	55.8	6.1	11 486	10 510	88.6	12.6	7.8	12 794	8 843	6 231	1 246	63.7	1 024
Sublette County	3 621	1 758	66.7	56.0	2.1	2 417	2 261	75.9	13.9	—	2 768	1 881	1 363	324	65.1	247
Sweetwater County	26 964	13 408	70.9	59.1	5.1	19 093	17 886	86.6	21.4	—	20 425	15 404	11 034	2 655	55.6	2 044
Teton County	8 616	4 146	78.5	73.3	2.0	6 265	6 481	82.7	12.0	4.5	7 350	5 760	4 094	1 652	69.9	756
Uinta County	12 094	5 902	73.1	62.9	5.7	8 814	8 196	87.5	17.4	4.9	9 523	7 032	5 133	1 407	65.7	1 354
Washakie County	6 222	3 190	63.7	52.9	4.9	3 946	3 702	86.1	10.3	4.4	4 528	3 188	2 345	579	59.1	358
Weston County	4 767	2 419	66.7	56.3	6.4	3 181	2 948	82.4	13.3	3.1	3 573	2 495	1 875	407	54.1	265
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Afton town, Lincoln County	966	494	60.6	49.8	7.5	585	538	78.3	10.8	9.9	683	428	335	94	73.4	106
Albin town, Laramie County	91	50	53.8	44.0	4.1	49	41	53.7	9.8	—	59	38	25	9	66.7	9
Alpine town, Lincoln County	132	65	73.5	69.2	11.3	97	86	83.7	29.1	—	108	75	53	13	46.2	6
Antelope Valley-Crestview COP, Campbell County	796	377	83.8	75.9	2.1	667	647	94.6	15.5	2.3	737	572	418	51	51.0	45
Arapahoe COP, Fremont County	261	104	41.8	20.2	17.4	109	90	100.0	—	—	129	100	78	32	—	45
Baggs town, Carbon County	190	92	65.8	51.6	8.8	125	112	89.0	9.8	—	158	95	46	17	58.8	11
Baird town, Sweetwater County	155	62	76.8	50.6	3.4	119	115	86.1	15.7	—	126	98	79	16	43.8	10
Bar Nunn town, Natrona County	504	251	79.4	67.7	40.0	467	365	96.2	10.4	—	424	318	261	67	64.2	64
Basin town, Big Horn County	926	527	50.4	43.5	2.1	467	457	77.9	9.0	—	537	352	261	37	56.8	30
Big Piney town, Sublette County	346	163	67.1	51.5	9.5	232	205	78.0	16.1	—	255	167	107	31	38.7	19
Buffalo city, Johnson County	2 592	1 399	61.8	55.5	3.6	1 597	1 537	84.9	11.8	—	1 801	1 230	898	186	81.7	208
Burlington town, Big Horn County	129	66	41.9	30.3	—	54	54	63.0	13.0	—	66	39	28	7	42.9	3
Burns town, Laramie County	210	111	59.0	47.7	8.2	122	114	80.7	15.8	1.8	131	90	74	17	41.2	3
Byron town, Big Horn County	323	170	59.4	48.8	16.1	192	159	85.5	13.8	—	197	112	97	23	43.5	18
Casper city, Natrona County	34 685	18 286	66.8	56.6	6.1	23 101	21 492	93.8	10.7	—	25 462	18 514	13 410	3 170	60.0	2 622
Cheyenne city, Laramie County	38 204	19 854	68.8	61.2	6.6	24 755	24 232	93.4	11.3	5.5	28 380	21 328	16 068	3 156	67.3	2 865
Clearmont town, Sheridan County	175	86	51.4	43.0	8.9	90	82	70.7	8.5	—	111	55	35	7	71.4	7
Cogswater town, Platte County	59	33	67.8	57.6	4.0	40	37	62.2	16.2	—	45	26	21	10	40.0	4
Cody city, Park County	6 039	3 172	63.2	55.3	5.9	3 816	3 553	89.5	9.9	—	4 330	2 967	2 056	469	67.2	423
Cokeville town, Lincoln County	302	159	63.6	54.7	5.7	192	179	86.0	19.0	—	215	122	86	28	78.6	32
Cowley town, Big Horn County	310	142	65.8	52.8	5.4	204	185	85.4	27.0	—	222	150	91	43	86.0	51
Dayton town, Sheridan County	421	208	60.6	42.8	5.9	255	225	86.7	6.2	1.3	285	168	104	25	32.0	11
Deerfield town, Big Horn County	142	83	45.8	30.1	—	65	65	80.0	13.8	—	78	49	32	26	34.6	11
Diamondville town, Lincoln County	599	289	66.6	54.3	5.1	376	372	94.6	29.6	—	418	309	266	68	41.2	41
Dixon town, Carbon County	51	28	54.9	53.6	—	24	24	70.8	13.6	7.9	39	15	12	2	—	—
Douglas city, Converse County	3 654	1 914	66.9	59.6	10.4	2 446	2 343	80.3	10.9	—	2 730	1 948	1 309	347	74.6	368
Dubois town, Fremont County	195	126	64.1	59.2	7.0	458	398	74.3	10.9	—	519	342	199	45	80.0	47
Dubois Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	186	126	46.2	40.5	3.7	135	135	87.8	13.8	—	154	111	92	40	50.0	4
Edgerton town, Natrona County	202	99	66.8	50.5	3.7	135	130	73.8	16.0	—	154	111	92	20	60.0	17
Elk Mountain town, Carbon County	160	80	61.3	48.8	4.1	98	75	90.7	13.8	—	114	79	68	10	60.0	10
Ethete COP, Fremont County	703	372	47.5	48.1	37.7	334	208	91.3	40.4	7.2	328	112	97	98	44.9	41
Evansville city, Uinta County	7 230	3 531	74.3	67.1	4.7	5 029	4 730	90.6	15.9	1.9	5 804	4 360	3 127	848	73.1	895
Evansville town, Natrona County	1 003	533	68.1	61.5	8.2	680	614	90.4	10.1	1.5	745	527	383	85	52.9	53
Fort Laramie town, Goshute County	180	100	45.0	42.0	13.6	70	70	77.1	14.3	—	96	57	30	19	47.4	9
Fort Washakie COP, Fremont County	839	430	51.7	48.6	30.4	434	294	87.1	19.4	1.6	440	220	152	115	46.1	99
Fox Farm-College COP, Laramie County	2 214	1 066	67.3	58.7	6.6	1 391	1 391	94.0	10.6	1.6	1 605	1 237	868	206	68.0	234
Frannie town, Natrona County	107	57	55.1	47.4	10.2	59	53	77.4	—	—	53	36	28	15	53.3	15
Big Horn County	97	52	55.7	48.1	11.1	54	48	79.2	—	—	46	32	24	15	53.3	15
Park County	10	5	50.0	40.0	—	5	5	60.0	—	—	7	4	4	—	—	—

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over													Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent employed		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpoles	Percent using public trans- portation								
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpoles	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
Gilllette city, Campbell County	12 197	6 089	77.0	67.0	5.3	8 838	93.0	13.1	1.9	10 219	7 570	5 666	1 340	58.6		
Glendo town, Platte County	1 39	72	50.4	43.1	10.0	63	69.8	9.5	—	82	62	37	4	50.0		
Glendon town, Converse County	1 495	810	67.5	55.9	7.8	916	86.4	15.1	1.4	1 067	723	594	155	53.5		
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County	374	177	63.9	50.8	6.3	239	73.5	18.6	—	280	168	126	17	52.9		
Granger town, Sweetwater County	102	53	72.5	67.9	—	74	85.1	40.5	—	76	57	48	7	28.9		
Green River city, Sweetwater County	8 458	4 167	69.3	55.1	5.3	5 472	82.1	22.7	13.7	6 250	4 625	3 455	815	48.2		
Greybull town, Big Horn County	1 409	715	61.0	54.1	6.2	788	87.0	8.5	—	979	669	522	104	61.7		
Guernsey town, Platte County	852	452	61.0	49.6	6.6	472	76.5	8.9	—	590	403	282	69	50.7		
Hanna town, Carbon County	754	367	65.6	53.4	4.8	465	94.2	23.0	—	536	363	272	69	50.7		
Hartville town, Platte County	62	31	45.2	32.3	7.1	24	91.7	—	—	35	24	18	6	66.7		
Hudson town, Fremont County	282	152	57.4	55.9	11.7	143	69.2	14.0	—	182	130	97	37	62.2		
Hulet town, Crook County	313	157	66.5	52.2	3.4	183	70.5	6.0	—	228	131	85	48	50.0		
Jackson town, Teton County	3 543	1 706	74.8	69.3	3.9	2 450	78.1	12.0	.6	2 995	2 413	1 609	209	59.8		
Kaycee town, Johnson County	207	114	74.4	64.9	2.6	150	60.0	10.7	—	170	114	75	28	82.1		
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County	2 056	1 018	70.9	61.5	4.9	1 361	94.0	20.9	—	1 561	1 179	945	235	57.9		
Kirby town, Hot Springs County	60	32	63.3	56.3	—	38	94.7	13.2	—	42	35	28	—	—		
La Barge town, Lincoln County	319	153	68.7	51.0	5.5	201	86.6	21.4	—	237	148	102	28	85.7		
La Grange town, Goshute County	174	89	52.9	52.8	2.2	90	58.9	—	—	113	69	45	12	16.7		
Lander city, Fremont County	5 252	2 812	62.6	59.6	6.2	3 051	85.1	14.5	.4	3 601	2 464	1 698	420	68.8		
Laramie city, Albany County	21 794	10 532	62.2	61.8	4.8	12 726	77.8	12.4	.3	18 285	10 501	6 323	1 302	67.9		
Lingle town, Goshute County	355	177	57.5	47.5	2.0	200	76.0	8.5	—	238	193	153	28	39.3		
Last Springs town, Converse County	4	2	100.0	100.0	—	4	100.0	50.0	—	4	4	4	—	—		
Lavell town, Big Horn County	1 526	817	51.0	41.4	4.7	725	86.3	14.6	1.0	903	627	453	159	52.2		
Lusk town, Niobrara County	1 144	677	56.4	46.4	2.6	645	84.8	10.9	—	822	537	401	70	70.0		
Lyman town, Uinta County	166	578	69.5	52.6	6.8	738	80.9	21.4	12.3	853	581	469	140	45.7		
Manderson town, Big Horn County	62	29	56.5	37.9	8.6	35	71.9	—	—	42	26	20	2	—		
Manville town, Niobrara County	77	38	61.0	47.7	6.4	44	100.0	9.1	—	49	33	22	5	40.0		
Marbleton town, Sublette County	434	210	75.6	61.0	6.4	303	90.1	24.1	—	373	264	198	54	50.0		
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County	261	135	69.3	61.5	7.2	166	86.7	24.1	1.2	206	121	75	21	85.7		
Meeteetse town, Park County	286	158	59.8	51.9	4.1	164	61.0	20.1	1.8	185	122	100	14	7.1		
Midwest town, Natrona County	361	183	67.6	58.5	4.1	234	76.9	20.9	—	273	195	123	34	44.1		
Mills town, Natrona County	1 185	615	67.7	64.6	10.1	694	95.4	2.6	—	867	580	437	62	64.5		
Moore town, Crook County	517	266	70.4	62.4	6.6	338	71.9	16.3	3.8	400	271	213	52	63.5		
Mountain View COP, Natrona County	957	456	67.5	59.9	3.6	617	94.7	11.2	—	746	515	425	85	61.2		
Mountain View town, Uinta County	766	378	70.1	54.0	6.9	486	84.4	20.0	8.2	578	388	285	88	48.9		
Newcastle city, Weston County	2 249	1 204	65.0	58.0	5.3	1 372	84.8	14.7	1.7	1 592	1 082	846	172	60.5		
North Rock Springs COP, Sweetwater County	1 787	911	74.7	67.6	6.5	1 335	91.5	28.0	4.6	1 402	1 008	649	182	47.3		
Opal town, Lincoln County	68	28	61.8	57.1	2.4	39	92.3	2.6	—	50	33	30	9	55.6		
Pavillion town, Fremont County	80	41	52.5	39.0	23.8	32	78.1	6.3	—	60	34	24	5	40.0		
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County	803	436	58.2	48.9	6.4	424	82.5	11.3	—	519	326	263	65	63.1		
Pinedale town, Sublette County	932	500	60.6	47.2	2.3	545	73.4	10.8	—	632	435	313	69	72.5		
Pine Haven town, Crook County	97	49	63.9	63.3	4.8	50	76.0	—	—	59	38	27	8	100.0		
Powell city, Park County	4 111	2 221	62.5	55.8	8.9	2 306	79.5	14.6	—	2 872	1 774	1 107	335	57.6		
Rafter J Ranch COP, Teton County	794	395	90.6	89.4	—	691	89.1	7.8	—	736	608	515	87	92.0		
Rochester town, Sheridan County	467	245	71.5	64.9	9.6	298	75.2	8.1	—	365	236	158	46	65.2		
Rochester COP, Laramie County	3 007	1 475	73.9	65.4	5.2	2 086	95.4	12.7	—	2 356	1 854	1 411	228	50.9		
Rodwils city, Carbon County	6 890	3 127	64.6	62.5	4.5	4 087	93.1	11.9	.5	5 167	3 639	2 669	640	67.3		
Riverside town, Carbon County	75	34	64.0	50.0	8.3	42	52.4	33.3	—	56	40	33	—	—		
Riverton city, Fremont County	6 648	3 481	62.8	55.1	5.9	3 873	89.7	14.3	.2	4 680	3 150	2 076	627	60.6		
Rock River town, Albany County	152	80	44.7	40.0	6.8	64	62.5	28.1	—	83	51	34	8	50.0		
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County	13 590	6 812	70.7	59.9	5.1	8 984	89.4	21.3	5.8	10 328	7 910	5 612	1 378	59.4		
Rolling Hills town, Converse County	220	94	74.1	57.4	6.1	147	89.1	8.8	—	165	127	109	11	72.7		
Saratoga town, Carbon County	1 431	704	69.4	59.4	7.0	891	88.0	16.5	—	1 116	801	549	128	52.3		
Sheridan city, Sheridan County	10 669	5 711	53.2	44.6	5.8	6 207	93.2	13.2	—	7 409	5 244	3 602	688	69.6		
Shoshoni town, Fremont County	394	195	50.8	45.6	6.5	200	75.9	15.0	—	247	164	118	28	53.6		
Sinclair town, Carbon County	368	196	63.3	54.1	1.9	225	85.8	11.6	—	249	187	149	29	55.2		
Sleepy Hollow COP, Campbell County	759	383	87.7	77.5	2.7	612	87.1	9.8	9.5	653	528	410	105	69.5		
South Greeley COP, Laramie County	2 443	1 277	70.0	73.1	10.0	1 713	94.8	11.5	—	1 991	1 534	1 188	368	68.8		
Sundance town, Crook County	849	446	62.8	53.6	3.2	505	82.0	13.9	—	613	426	322	79	70.9		
Superior town, Sweetwater County	176	76	64.8	63.2	4.1	107	84.0	20.6	—	128	86	63	15	53.3		
Ten Sleep town, Washakie County	258	135	46.5	34.1	9.2	109	83.3	14.7	—	138	85	86	16	62.5		

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 — Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over											Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force				Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Workers		Total	Total	Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Means of transportation to work						
						Percent using public trans- portation	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks					
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Total		
Thayne town, Lincoln County -----	182	102	71.4	6.9	121	71.9	27.3	90	145	52	26	73.1
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County -----	2 510	1 355	59.7	5.4	1 380	85.1	13.4	1 199	1 663	952	159	73.0
Torrington town, Goshute County -----	4 320	2 362	62.4	10.2	2 407	85.5	12.3	2 052	2 986	1 500	373	52.0
Upton town, Weston County -----	673	345	67.0	13.5	383	83.8	10.2	323	488	187	77	68.8
Van Tassell town, Niobrara County -----	8	5	100.0	—	8	62.5	—	5	8	2	3	100.0
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County -----	141	66	84.4	5.0	113	67.3	7.1	93	128	68	13	53.8
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County -----	2 595	945	83.0	13.1	2 036	90.7	22.5	1 782	2 303	1 385	525	49.1
Wheatland town, Platte County -----	2 477	1 341	60.8	4.6	1 411	91.2	15.2	1 164	1 668	877	173	67.6
Worland city, Washoe County -----	4 267	2 304	61.4	5.3	2 449	88.6	10.6	2 171	3 057	1 555	404	61.6
Wright town, Campbell County -----	775	377	79.0	8.5	548	81.8	24.1	457	650	380	84	47.6
Yoder town, Goshute County -----	106	58	49.1	11.5	46	89.1	6.5	42	65	3	3	100.0

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State	278 646	7.3	3.0	2.3	1.2	1.6	44 386	15.2	12.1	8.2	48.3	79.2	24.0	77.6
Albany County	22 430	4.9	1.6	1.3	.9	.9	2 228	17.7	15.4	9.4	51.2	69.7	25.7	69.2
East Albany division	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.8	—	80.8
Laramie division	21 488	4.7	1.5	1.3	.9	.8	2 034	19.0	16.4	9.9	50.9	69.3	26.7	68.8
Laramie city	19 705	4.6	1.5	1.3	.9	.8	1 897	19.1	16.8	10.2	51.2	68.3	28.6	67.8
Rock River division	214	10.7	5.1	1.4	1.4	—	48	16.7	16.7	16.7	52.2	71.7	66.7	69.7
Rock River town	110	18.2	9.1	1.8	1.8	—	42	19.0	19.0	19.0	50.0	62.2	100.0	59.3
South Albany division	624	12.2	4.5	3.0	1.9	3.0	146	—	—	—	55.3	81.2	—	79.6
Big Horn County	5 839	9.8	4.9	2.5	2.1	1.3	1 661	11.3	10.9	5.0	41.5	76.3	24.6	73.9
Big Horn Central division	1 940	8.0	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	555	11.4	10.6	7.0	47.1	75.6	40.0	73.8
Burlington town	95	14.7	14.7	2.1	2.1	—	34	29.4	29.4	23.5	—	58.0	—	50.5
Greybull town	1 064	9.0	3.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	343	10.5	9.3	6.1	49.0	77.7	42.1	75.7
Big Horn North division	2 575	11.2	5.4	2.7	2.6	1.2	734	12.9	12.9	4.2	44.3	75.5	24.2	73.3
Byron town	247	14.2	4.5	6.9	6.9	6.1	76	18.4	18.4	5.3	54.3	78.8	64.7	76.1
Cawley town	249	16.5	7.6	4.8	4.8	—	61	11.5	11.5	1.6	46.3	85.6	—	83.1
Deaver town	117	10.3	6.0	—	—	—	25	28.0	28.0	20.0	—	60.0	—	53.8
Frannie town (pt.)	75	12.0	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	100.0	68.2	—	72.0
Lovell town	1 094	10.7	6.8	2.7	2.6	1.1	366	12.3	12.3	3.8	30.8	71.3	—	68.8
Big Horn South division	1 324	9.8	6.3	3.9	2.3	1.9	372	8.1	7.3	3.5	28.5	78.7	12.9	75.3
Bosin town	597	7.2	4.0	5.0	2.5	3.4	232	9.9	8.6	4.7	34.9	78.9	13.3	77.3
Monterson town	57	10.5	5.3	10.5	5.3	5.3	5	—	—	—	—	68.6	—	64.8
Campbell County	18 710	5.1	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	978	14.3	11.9	7.2	55.1	82.3	28.5	81.5
Gillette North division	13 732	5.2	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.3	846	15.8	13.0	7.6	57.8	82.7	34.4	82.0
Gillette city (pt.)	10 854	4.4	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.3	664	16.1	13.6	6.5	58.7	83.5	37.7	82.9
Gillette South division	4 978	4.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.0	132	4.5	4.5	4.5	46.8	81.1	12.1	80.3
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP	784	2.7	.9	4.2	1.8	2.4	12	—	—	—	33.3	84.9	50.0	84.2
Gillette city (pt.)	458	7.0	4.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	18	—	—	—	37.5	80.5	—	78.5
Sleepy Hollow CDP	759	.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	87.6	—	87.7
Wright town	772	4.3	1.8	.5	.5	—	3	—	—	—	42.4	80.5	—	79.3
Carbon County	9 802	6.4	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.2	1 592	17.7	13.8	10.4	50.7	81.2	17.6	79.9
Hanna division	1 279	6.4	2.3	.8	.8	.6	191	16.8	16.8	12.0	57.3	78.0	20.9	77.1
Elk Mountain town	131	7.6	—	3.1	3.1	1.5	29	—	—	—	60.0	73.6	50.0	73.2
Hanna town	659	4.7	2.6	—	—	—	95	13.7	13.7	4.2	45.2	75.5	—	74.1
Medicine Bow town	229	11.4	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	32	9.4	9.4	9.4	53.8	81.3	—	79.6
Rawlins division	6 405	6.4	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.4	997	20.5	14.8	12.8	45.8	82.4	12.8	80.9
Boggs town	167	6.6	1.8	—	—	—	23	26.1	26.1	—	72.7	74.4	—	74.3
Dixon town	38	—	—	—	—	—	13	23.1	23.1	—	—	73.7	—	73.7
Rawlins city	5 336	6.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.6	823	23.5	16.9	15.3	45.2	83.3	13.0	81.8
Sinclair town	280	.7	—	2.1	—	2.1	88	2.3	—	2.3	—	82.7	—	82.1
Saratoga division	2 118	6.7	1.9	1.3	.7	.8	404	11.4	9.7	3.7	61.0	79.5	42.9	78.5
Grand Encampment town	301	8.6	2.7	5.0	2.0	4.3	73	13.7	13.7	5.5	61.5	76.7	—	76.9
Riverside town	62	11.3	3.2	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	28.6	80.0	—	74.2
Saratoga town	1 182	7.1	2.3	.8	.7	.3	207	8.7	6.3	4.3	59.5	81.4	75.0	79.9
Converse County	6 813	6.9	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	939	17.9	12.4	12.2	50.7	79.6	30.3	78.1
Douglas division	4 614	6.9	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.3	714	20.2	13.6	14.1	52.8	80.8	35.7	79.4
Douglas city	3 078	8.6	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.0	507	18.9	11.6	12.4	54.1	79.5	43.5	77.8
Lost Springs town	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Glenrock division	2 199	7.0	3.0	1.3	.9	.9	225	10.7	8.4	6.2	46.5	76.9	15.0	75.3
Glenrock town	1 317	6.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	.6	178	11.2	8.4	6.7	47.0	76.8	—	75.8
Rolling Hills town	216	8.8	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	4	—	—	—	52.6	75.6	100.0	73.2
Crook County	2 968	7.0	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.4	723	13.3	10.7	6.5	52.9	81.5	23.9	80.4
Hulett division	689	4.6	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	202	8.9	4.0	6.4	59.4	82.5	18.2	82.4
Hulett town	254	7.1	2.8	4.3	2.0	3.1	59	20.3	3.4	16.9	61.1	80.9	40.0	80.3
Moarcroft division	1 111	6.8	3.7	3.5	2.3	1.5	240	21.3	18.3	11.7	43.4	80.9	20.0	79.7
Moarcroft town	446	4.7	2.2	1.3	.4	.9	71	15.5	8.5	7.0	42.9	82.4	—	80.9
Pine Haven town	83	10.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	—	14	14.3	14.3	14.3	33.3	79.7	—	80.5
Sundance division	1 168	8.6	2.9	1.7	.9	1.5	281	9.6	8.9	2.1	58.0	81.5	40.0	79.8
Sundance town	659	7.9	2.3	.9	.3	.9	153	3.9	2.6	2.6	55.8	79.7	100.0	77.8
Fremont County	19 823	8.9	3.9	3.6	1.4	2.8	3 664	15.1	10.7	8.7	46.0	76.6	20.1	74.6
Dubois division	950	9.3	3.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	181	8.8	7.2	6.6	47.7	80.9	27.8	78.8
Dubois town	554	8.5	5.6	3.1	2.7	2.0	139	8.6	8.6	5.8	29.8	83.4	13.3	80.7
Lander division	5 523	8.2	2.6	2.9	1.1	2.1	1 205	16.0	11.6	9.1	57.8	81.8	25.0	80.4
Hudson town (pt.)	158	5.7	3.2	—	—	—	62	3.2	3.2	—	22.2	77.9	—	74.7
Lander city	3 908	8.9	2.5	3.2	1.0	2.4	929	19.5	14.9	10.8	61.5	83.2	36.6	81.8
Shoshoni division	384	14.8	9.4	8.3	2.6	8.3	147	17.7	10.9	8.2	21.1	73.4	30.0	66.6
Shoshoni town	279	17.9	11.8	11.5	3.6	11.5	115	20.0	11.3	8.7	24.0	76.9	30.0	68.8
Sweetwater division	149	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	61.6	—	61.1
Wind River division	12 817	9.1	4.3	3.9	1.5	3.0	2 131	14.9	10.5	8.7	42.5	74.3	17.3	72.2
Arapahoe CDP	215	—	—	6.5	—	6.5	46	2.2	2.2	—	—	50.7	—	50.7
Ethete CDP	649	9.1	6.8	4.9	4.5	4.9	54	46.3	46.3	20.4	25.4	52.2	—	52.1
Fort Washakie CDP	762	12.5	7.1	6.7	2.0	4.7	33	12.1	12.1	—	43.2	58.2	46.7	56.5
Hudson town (pt.)	42	—	—	—	—	—	20	15.0	15.0	—	—	73.8	—	73.8
Pavilion town	59	16.9	1.7	5.1	5.1	—	21	9.5	9.5	—	80.0	63.3	—	69.6
Riverton city	5 302	10.6	3.7	3.5	1.3	2.5	1 137	15.8	11.4	9.0	52.3	79.4	31.3	77.1
Goshen County	7 261	7.6	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	1 892	15.4	11.0	8.3	54.4	78.1	22.5	76.9
Goshen Hole division	731	7.7	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	179	10.1	10.1	1.7	62.5	70.4	—	70.4
La Grange town	132	10.6	6.1	—	—	—	42	7.1	7.1	7.1	42.9	63.6	—	61.4
Rawhide Creek division	73	15.1	11.0	5.5	5.5	—	33	—	—	—	27.3	67.7	—	65.2
Tarrington division	237	11.0	—	2.1	2.1	—	51	—	—	—	100.0	88.2	100.0	89.2
Fort Laramie town	6 293	7.5	3.1	2.1	1.1	1.5	1 662	16.4	11.5	9.3	51.0	78.6	19.1	77.1
Lingle town	120	25.0	11.7	6.7	6.7	1.7	60	1.7	1.7	—	40.0	61.1	—	59.8
Tarrington town	270	4.4	2.6	1.1	—	1.1	83	2.4	2.4	—	41.7	74.0	—	72.6
Hot Springs County	3 247	8.2	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.8	983	17.9	10.6	11.5	53.4	80.2	35.1	78.5
Thermopolis East division	2 735	9.3	5.1	2.7	2.2	1.6	773	10.6	9.8	4.1	38.8	84.6	41.7	81.2
East Thermopolis town	255	13.7	7.8	.8	.8	—	88	14.8	14.8	8.0	42.9	84.1	100.0	78.3
Thermopolis town (pt.)	106	27.4	16.0	1.9	1.9	—	80	16.3	16.3	8.8	41.4	84.4	100.0	72.1
Thermopolis West division	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Kirby town	2 378	8.9	4.9	2.9	2.4	1.7	670	10.3	9.4	3.7	39.6	84.5	39.7	81.6
Thermopolis town (pt.)	44	9.1	4.5	13.6	9.1	13.6	16	6.3	6.3	6.3	50.0	82.5	50.0	82.5
Wind River division	1 779	9.8	5.1	2.6	2.6	1.5	556	10.8	9.7	3.1	43.1	84.0	41.3	81.1
	102	7.8	3.9	3.9	—	3.9	15	—	—	—	—	88.3	—	81.4

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Johnson County	3 575	8.7	4.3	1.4	.7	1.0	963	12.0	7.2	8.2	39.9	83.4	—	80.2
Buffalo division	3 021	9.2	4.7	1.6	.7	1.1	878	12.9	7.7	8.7	36.8	83.8	—	80.1
Buffalo city	1 855	10.8	5.4	2.1	.6	1.8	659	16.2	10.3	10.6	37.5	85.1	—	80.5
Kaycee division	554	6.1	2.2	.4	.4	.4	85	3.5	1.2	3.5	64.7	81.5	—	80.8
Kaycee town	183	6.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	24	12.5	4.2	12.5	63.6	82.0	—	81.8
Laramie County	44 002	8.1	3.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	7 082	17.0	12.8	9.7	43.8	81.2	22.1	79.0
Cheyenne division	37 736	8.5	3.8	3.0	1.5	2.0	6 334	18.1	13.5	10.1	43.7	81.7	21.4	79.3
Cheyenne city (pt.)	30 614	8.4	3.7	2.9	1.5	2.0	5 580	18.9	13.7	10.6	44.3	82.0	21.3	79.7
Fox Farm-College COP	1 798	16.1	9.0	7.0	3.7	4.1	264	18.2	18.2	3.0	34.6	83.7	11.9	78.3
Ranchettes COP (pt.)	2 029	6.5	3.2	.9	.5	.4	142	11.3	11.3	3.5	44.3	75.2	—	73.6
South Greeley COP	2 222	7.1	2.3	3.2	1.2	1.9	93	21.5	21.5	21.5	58.2	81.9	70.4	80.3
Cheyenne East division	2 217	5.6	1.7	.9	.5	.7	128	6.3	6.3	6.3	58.1	82.6	50.0	81.4
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes COP (pt.)	609	4.9	—	1.5	—	1.5	41	—	—	—	100.0	88.9	—	89.5
Cheyenne West division	2 457	3.9	2.1	.3	.3	—	161	—	—	—	36.8	74.9	—	73.7
Cheyenne city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchettes COP (pt.)	95	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	86.3	—	86.3
Warren AF8 COP	1 035	3.6	.9	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	54.1	63.0	—	62.7
Pine Bluffs division	1 592	8.7	4.3	2.3	1.8	1.2	459	11.1	9.4	8.9	38.1	78.5	31.0	75.8
Albin town	63	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	28	14.3	14.3	14.3	—	66.7	—	66.7
Burns town	172	13.4	5.8	1.2	1.2	—	36	16.7	16.7	5.6	47.8	69.8	—	67.6
Pine Bluffs town	566	7.4	4.2	1.1	.7	.4	237	13.9	10.5	11.4	33.3	77.7	—	74.9
Lincoln County	7 013	6.9	2.6	.8	.6	.3	1 265	7.3	6.4	2.8	52.2	74.8	11.9	73.6
Afton division	3 626	7.7	2.5	.7	.5	.3	738	6.8	5.6	2.4	55.0	73.3	—	72.3
Afton town	771	8.4	1.8	—	—	—	195	3.6	2.6	2.1	66.2	73.8	—	73.2
Alpine town	122	6.6	3.3	1.6	1.6	—	10	20.0	20.0	—	50.0	78.9	—	78.3
Thayne town	132	3.0	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	100.0	85.2	—	85.6
Kemmerer East division	2 901	5.4	2.1	.8	.8	.3	422	8.3	7.8	4.0	54.8	77.8	22.7	76.9
Diamondville town	503	3.6	1.0	—	—	—	93	3.2	3.2	3.2	72.2	77.7	—	77.5
Kemmerer city (pt.)	1 822	5.6	2.0	.6	.6	.5	229	9.6	8.7	5.2	59.8	79.6	18.2	78.9
La Barge town	293	7.8	4.8	1.0	1.0	—	26	15.4	15.4	—	30.4	78.5	—	75.5
Opal town	65	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	61.5	—	61.5
Kemmerer West division	486	9.1	6.4	1.0	.6	.4	105	6.7	6.7	1.0	25.0	66.7	—	63.4
Cokeville town	231	9.5	6.1	2.2	1.3	.9	71	2.8	2.8	1.4	27.3	78.5	—	74.6
Kemmerer city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natrona County	38 568	7.4	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	6 071	13.7	11.3	7.1	42.3	79.8	23.7	77.7
Casper division	29 416	7.8	3.7	2.6	1.5	1.6	5 266	14.6	11.9	7.7	39.3	79.8	26.5	77.4
Casper city (pt.)	26 636	7.5	3.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	4 861	15.5	12.5	8.1	39.8	79.7	25.5	77.4
Mills town	1 033	13.1	9.6	4.8	3.3	2.7	152	3.3	3.3	3.3	26.7	84.2	14.7	78.8
Casper North division	2 106	7.5	2.2	.7	.2	.7	174	9.2	9.2	2.3	65.2	79.2	—	78.3
Bar Nunn town	502	3.8	1.0	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	63.2	80.3	—	79.7
Casper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgerton town	166	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	36	16.7	16.7	11.1	—	77.4	—	76.5
Evansville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest town	307	3.6	2.0	1.0	.3	1.0	54	5.6	5.6	—	45.5	80.7	—	79.7
Casper South division	4 216	4.6	2.3	.8	.6	.5	373	9.1	9.1	4.0	38.5	78.5	11.1	77.1
Casper city (pt.)	1 719	2.4	.5	.8	.5	.3	56	—	—	—	43.9	81.0	—	80.5
Evansville town (pt.)	883	7.9	5.4	1.7	1.4	.9	117	11.1	11.1	3.4	20.0	80.0	—	76.2
Hells Half Acre division	2 830	7.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	.5	258	5.4	5.4	3.5	59.8	82.2	—	81.4
Casper city (pt.)	837	1.7	.8	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	91.4	—	89.8
Mountain View COP	862	12.5	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	87	—	—	—	66.7	75.1	—	74.8
Niobrara County	1 382	7.3	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	447	10.1	9.6	6.7	44.6	79.5	38.9	77.5
Niobrara East division	592	7.1	4.1	2.4	2.0	1.2	149	7.4	7.4	4.7	33.3	80.2	58.3	77.2
Lusk town (pt.)	372	7.8	5.1	2.4	1.9	.5	95	7.4	7.4	3.2	20.7	83.4	28.6	79.5
Von Tassell town	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Niobrara West division	790	7.5	3.0	1.8	.8	1.0	298	11.4	10.7	7.7	52.5	79.1	—	77.7
Lusk town (pt.)	425	12.2	5.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	134	20.9	19.4	14.2	48.1	82.6	—	79.5
Manville town	53	—	—	3.8	—	3.8	24	8.3	8.3	8.3	—	75.5	—	75.5
Park County	14 211	6.9	2.9	1.3	.9	.8	2 840	15.1	11.1	9.1	52.2	79.5	15.2	78.2
Cody division	7 720	6.6	2.3	1.6	.9	1.2	1 539	15.1	11.1	9.6	61.7	79.2	25.7	78.5
Cody city	4 725	7.1	2.1	1.0	.5	.8	1 183	16.2	11.0	9.0	64.7	79.4	48.0	78.5
Meeteetse division	614	9.6	4.7	2.9	2.1	2.0	104	19.2	19.2	13.5	47.5	81.6	15.4	79.7
Meeteetse town	209	6.7	4.3	5.7	3.3	5.7	77	26.0	26.0	18.2	35.7	80.5	28.6	79.2
Powell division	5 608	7.3	3.7	.9	.9	.2	1 197	14.8	10.3	8.1	40.3	79.1	—	77.0
Frannie town (pt.)	6	16.7	16.7	16.7	—	16.7	4	—	—	—	—	60.0	—	50.0
Powell city	3 228	6.7	3.7	.8	.8	—	771	19.1	13.9	10.0	37.5	79.0	—	76.8
Yellowstone National Park division	269	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	93.2	—	93.3
Platte County	4 710	8.1	3.9	6.5	1.5	5.5	1 227	17.6	17.0	7.9	41.6	78.2	10.0	76.3
Chugwater division	288	3.8	.7	43.1	—	43.1	72	15.3	15.3	2.8	27.3	58.5	—	57.3
Chugwater town	103	6.8	1.9	—	—	—	72	15.3	15.3	2.8	42.9	81.3	—	78.6
Glendo division	265	15.8	12.8	4.5	4.5	.8	117	31.6	31.6	5.1	11.9	69.5	—	63.2
Glendo town	101	13.9	7.9	4.0	4.0	—	38	10.5	10.5	10.5	21.4	70.1	—	66.0
Guernsey division	887	10.5	4.4	1.8	1.8	.5	258	11.6	10.9	5.0	38.7	75.4	12.5	72.7
Guernsey town	664	11.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	.3	171	15.2	14.0	6.4	39.2	77.5	18.2	74.1
Hartville town	45	13.3	8.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	17	11.8	11.8	11.8	33.3	61.5	—	60.5
Wheatland division	3 270	7.2	3.3	4.7	1.3	4.0	780	17.7	16.9	9.7	48.7	81.4	11.9	79.9
Wheatland town	1 811	6.7	4.5	8.6	2.3	7.2	592	18.4	17.4	9.8	28.9	82.4	11.9	80.4
Sheridan County	14 176	8.9	3.3	1.9	.9	1.5	3 308	15.5	12.6	8.9	55.9	79.8	15.3	78.2
Sheridan division	10 654	9.1	3.4	1.9	1.0	1.6	2 689	17.0	13.8	9.7	54.4	80.9	17.3	79.1
Clearmont town	54	11.1	7.4	3.7	3.7	—	5	—	—	—	33.3	75.0	—	73.1
Sheridan city (pt.)	8 252	9.3	3.5	2.0	.8	1.7	2 218	17.4	14.7	10.1	53.0	80.9	25.7	78.8
Sheridan South division	2 172	8.4	3.0	2.4	.7	1.7	403	8.7	6.0	4.0	60.1	77.5	—	76.6
Sheridan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheridan West division	1 350	7.9	2.4	.9	.9	.4	216	10.2	10.2	6.9	61.7	74.4	16.7	73.9
Dayton town	337	6.2	1.8	.9	.9	.9	84	11.9	11.9	8.3	38.1	73.7	—	72.2
Ranchester town	401	12.0	4.5	1.7	1.7	.5	66	6.1	6.1	3.0	58.3	84.1	28.6	82.0
Sublette County	3 032	7.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	506	8.9	7.9	3.2	48.9	79.4	16.0	78.2
Big Piney division	1 176	5.1	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.0	135	5.2	5.2	2.2	43.3	78.8	—	77.9
Big Piney town	296	5.7	3.0	.7	.7	.7	50	4.0	4.0	—	23.5	79.6	—	76.9
Marbleton town	417	5.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	—	17	17.6	17.6	17.6	61.9	78.8	—	78.7
Boulder division	123	16.3	—	—	—	—	18	50.0	50.0	—	100.0	73.8	—	78.0
Pinedale division	1 733	8.5	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.3	353	8.2	6.8	3.7	44.2	80.3	22.2	78.4
Pinedale town	672	6.5	1.8	1.2	.7	.4	177	11.9	9.0	6.2	68.2	80.9	—	80.7

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Sweetwater County	24 065	6.9	2.5	2.8	1.1	2.4	2 692	20.1	16.0	10.5	52.7	79.5	33.8	78.1
Green River North division	8 524	6.0	2.1	2.3	.9	2.2	695	22.2	18.7	8.6	52.2	75.9	36.8	74.8
Granger town	82	11.0	6.1	2.4	2.4	—	20	20.0	20.0	—	44.4	82.2	—	80.0
Green River city	7 729	5.8	2.1	2.2	.8	2.2	635	22.4	18.6	9.4	49.6	75.8	34.5	74.6
Green River South division	103	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	—	40	—	—	—	—	69.1	—	69.1
Rock Springs North division	14 859	7.6	2.8	3.0	1.2	2.5	1 934	19.9	15.5	11.5	53.3	81.7	34.1	80.1
North Rock Springs CDP	1 713	10.8	3.9	5.5	3.3	3.7	74	13.5	13.5	—	48.6	81.5	33.9	79.4
Rock Springs city (pt.)	11 697	6.3	2.3	2.5	.7	2.2	1 780	21.1	16.2	12.5	53.4	81.6	38.6	80.2
Superior town	165	13.9	9.7	9.1	5.5	7.9	11	—	—	—	26.1	76.1	—	73.1
Rock Springs South division	117	—	—	11.1	—	11.1	13	—	—	—	—	70.9	—	70.9
Rock Springs city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wamsutter division	462	3.0	1.7	1.1	.4	.6	10	20.0	20.0	—	42.9	81.5	—	80.7
Baird town	150	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	79.3	—	79.3
Wamsutter town	141	4.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	86.7	—	85.6
Teton County	7 849	7.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	.7	711	16.7	16.7	5.8	67.2	86.5	41.1	85.6
Alta division	176	8.5	—	—	—	—	33	21.2	21.2	21.2	53.3	77.0	—	75.0
Jackson Hole division	7 635	7.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	.8	678	16.5	16.5	5.0	66.7	86.7	41.1	85.8
Jackson town	3 194	7.0	2.8	1.1	.9	.8	308	15.6	15.6	5.5	54.7	84.0	24.1	82.5
Rafter J Ranch CDP	763	6.7	.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	31	—	—	—	88.2	94.7	100.0	94.2
Yellowstone National Park division	38	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Uinta County	10 880	7.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	922	20.0	15.0	11.1	55.5	81.3	39.8	79.9
Bridger Valley division	3 596	7.8	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.8	283	20.8	14.1	14.8	55.0	74.8	25.6	73.9
Lyman town	1 097	8.2	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	66	28.8	28.8	21.2	57.8	73.5	27.3	72.7
Mountain View town	703	9.1	3.1	3.7	2.4	3.1	60	8.3	8.3	6.7	60.9	76.1	35.3	75.7
Evanston division	7 284	6.7	2.2	1.9	.9	1.2	639	19.6	15.3	9.4	55.8	84.5	49.2	82.9
Evanston city	6 367	6.7	2.2	2.1	.9	1.3	577	20.6	15.9	10.4	53.8	84.7	45.0	83.0
Washakie County	4 909	5.7	3.6	4.3	1.0	3.6	1 117	13.2	11.7	5.9	35.9	80.1	—	78.3
Ten Sleep division	427	6.3	3.3	.2	.2	—	142	15.5	15.5	3.5	40.7	75.5	—	73.5
Ten Sleep town	173	14.5	6.9	.6	.6	—	85	25.9	25.9	5.9	44.0	70.9	—	67.4
Worland division	4 482	5.7	3.7	4.7	1.1	4.0	975	12.8	11.2	6.3	35.4	80.5	—	78.8
Worland city	3 294	5.4	4.0	6.4	1.5	5.4	853	14.0	12.1	6.4	26.3	79.5	—	77.7
Weston County	3 893	8.3	4.0	1.0	.9	.3	785	9.9	8.7	3.3	42.3	79.7	31.4	77.0
Newcastle division	3 064	9.1	5.0	1.0	1.0	.2	640	10.3	8.8	2.7	36.8	80.6	20.0	77.2
Newcastle city	1 789	11.8	6.3	.7	.7	—	417	15.8	13.4	4.1	35.1	84.1	—	78.8
Upton division	829	5.3	.6	.8	.6	.5	145	8.3	8.3	6.2	77.3	76.7	100.0	76.6
Upton town	562	5.9	.9	1.2	.9	.7	111	7.2	7.2	4.5	69.7	76.9	100.0	76.3

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with o mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with o mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
The State	278 646	7.3	3.0	2.3	1.2	1.6	44 386	15.2	12.1	8.2	48.3	79.2	24.0	77.6
COUNTY														
Albany County	22 430	4.9	1.6	1.3	.9	.9	2 228	17.7	15.4	9.4	51.2	69.7	25.7	69.2
Big Horn County	5 839	9.8	4.9	2.5	2.1	1.3	1 661	11.3	10.9	5.0	41.5	76.3	24.6	73.9
Campbell County	18 710	5.1	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1 978	14.3	11.9	7.2	55.1	82.3	28.5	81.5
Carbon County	9 802	6.4	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.2	1 592	17.7	13.8	10.4	50.7	81.2	17.6	79.9
Converse County	6 813	6.4	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	1 939	17.9	12.4	12.2	50.7	79.6	30.3	78.1
Crook County	2 968	7.0	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.4	723	13.3	10.7	6.5	52.9	81.5	23.9	80.4
Fremont County	19 823	8.9	3.9	3.6	1.5	2.8	3 664	15.1	10.7	8.7	46.0	76.6	20.1	74.6
Goshen County	7 261	7.6	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	1 892	15.4	11.0	8.3	54.4	78.1	22.5	76.9
Hot Springs County	2 735	9.3	5.1	2.7	2.2	1.6	773	10.6	9.8	4.1	38.8	84.6	41.7	81.2
Johnson County	3 575	8.7	4.3	1.4	.7	1.0	963	12.0	7.2	8.2	39.9	83.4	—	80.2
Laramie County	44 002	8.1	3.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	7 082	17.0	12.8	9.7	43.8	81.2	22.1	79.0
Lincoln County	7 013	6.9	2.6	.8	.6	.3	1 265	7.3	6.4	2.8	52.2	74.8	11.9	73.6
Natrona County	38 568	7.4	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	6 071	13.7	11.3	7.1	42.3	79.8	23.7	77.7
Niobrara County	1 382	7.3	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	447	10.1	9.6	6.7	44.6	79.5	38.9	77.5
Park County	14 211	6.9	2.9	1.3	.9	.8	2 840	15.1	11.1	9.1	52.2	79.5	15.2	78.2
Platte County	4 710	8.1	3.9	6.5	1.5	5.5	1 227	17.6	17.0	7.9	41.6	78.2	10.0	76.3
Sheridan County	14 176	8.9	3.3	1.9	.9	1.5	3 308	15.5	12.6	8.9	55.9	79.8	15.3	78.2
Sublette County	3 032	7.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	506	8.9	7.9	3.2	48.9	79.4	16.0	78.2
Sweetwater County	24 065	6.9	2.5	2.8	1.1	2.4	2 692	20.1	16.0	10.5	52.7	79.5	33.8	78.1
Teton County	7 849	7.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	.7	711	16.7	16.7	5.8	67.2	86.5	41.1	85.6
Uinto County	10 880	7.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	922	20.0	15.0	11.1	55.5	81.3	39.8	79.9
Woshakie County	4 909	5.7	3.6	4.3	1.0	3.6	1 117	13.2	11.7	5.9	35.9	80.1	—	78.3
Weston County	3 893	8.3	4.0	1.0	.9	.3	785	9.9	8.7	3.3	42.3	79.7	31.4	77.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Afton town, Lincoln County	771	8.4	1.8	—	—	—	195	3.6	2.6	2.1	66.2	73.8	—	73.2
Albin town, Laramie County	63	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	28	14.3	14.3	14.3	—	66.7	—	66.7
Alpine town, Lincoln County	122	6.6	3.3	1.6	1.6	—	10	20.0	20.0	—	50.0	78.9	—	78.3
Antelope Valley-Crestview CDP, Campbell County	784	2.7	.9	4.2	1.8	2.4	12	—	—	—	33.3	84.9	50.0	84.2
Arapahoe CDP, Fremont County	215	—	—	6.5	—	6.5	46	2.2	2.2	—	—	50.7	—	50.7
Boggs town, Carbon County	167	6.6	1.8	—	—	—	23	26.1	26.1	—	72.7	74.4	—	74.3
Boisrill town, Sweetwater County	150	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	79.3	—	79.3
Bor Nunn town, Natrona County	502	3.8	1.0	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	63.2	80.3	—	79.7
Bosin town, Big Horn County	597	7.2	4.0	5.0	2.5	3.4	232	9.9	8.6	4.7	34.9	78.9	13.3	77.3
Big Piney town, Sublette County	296	5.7	3.0	.7	.7	.7	50	4.0	4.0	—	23.5	79.6	—	76.9
Buffalo city, Johnson County	1 855	10.8	5.4	2.1	.6	1.8	659	16.2	10.3	10.6	37.5	85.1	—	80.5
Burlington town, Big Horn County	95	14.7	14.7	2.1	2.1	—	34	29.4	29.4	23.5	—	58.0	—	50.5
Burns town, Laramie County	172	13.4	5.8	1.2	1.2	—	36	16.7	16.7	5.6	47.8	69.8	—	67.6
Byron town, Big Horn County	247	14.2	4.5	6.9	6.9	6.1	76	18.4	18.4	5.3	54.3	78.8	64.7	76.1
Casper city, Natrona County	29 192	7.0	3.2	2.3	1.3	1.4	4 933	15.2	12.3	8.0	39.6	80.1	25.0	77.9
Cheyenne city, Laramie County	30 614	8.4	3.7	2.9	1.5	2.0	5 580	18.9	13.7	10.6	44.3	82.0	21.3	79.7
Chugwater town, Platte County	103	6.8	1.9	—	—	—	72	15.3	15.3	2.8	42.9	81.3	—	78.6
Clearmont town, Sheridan County	54	11.1	7.4	3.7	3.7	—	5	—	—	—	33.3	75.0	—	73.1
Cody city, Park County	4 725	7.1	2.1	1.0	.5	.8	1 183	16.2	11.0	9.0	64.7	79.4	48.0	78.5
Cokeville town, Lincoln County	231	9.5	6.1	2.2	1.3	.9	71	2.8	2.8	1.4	27.3	78.5	—	74.6
Cowley town, Big Horn County	249	16.5	7.6	4.8	4.8	—	61	11.5	11.5	1.6	46.3	85.6	—	83.1
Doyton town, Sheridan County	337	6.2	1.8	.9	.9	.9	84	11.9	11.9	8.3	38.1	73.7	—	72.2
Deaver town, Big Horn County	117	10.3	6.0	—	—	—	25	28.0	28.0	20.0	—	60.0	—	53.8
Diamondville town, Lincoln County	503	3.6	1.0	—	—	—	93	3.2	3.2	3.2	72.2	77.7	—	77.5
Oxion town, Carbon County	38	—	—	—	—	—	13	23.1	23.1	—	—	73.7	—	73.7
Ouglas city, Converse County	3 078	8.6	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.0	507	18.9	11.6	12.4	54.1	79.5	43.5	77.8
Oubois town, Fremont County	554	8.5	5.6	3.1	2.7	2.0	139	8.6	8.6	5.8	29.8	83.4	13.3	80.7
East Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County	106	27.4	16.0	1.9	1.9	—	80	16.3	16.3	8.8	41.4	84.4	100.0	72.1
Edgerton town, Natrona County	166	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	36	16.7	16.7	11.1	—	77.4	—	76.5
Elk Mountoin town, Carbon County	131	7.6	—	3.1	3.1	1.5	29	—	—	—	60.0	73.6	50.0	73.2
Ethete CDP, Fremont County	649	9.1	6.8	4.9	4.5	4.9	54	46.3	46.3	20.4	25.4	52.2	—	52.1
Evanson city, Uinto County	6 367	6.7	2.2	2.1	.9	1.3	577	20.6	15.9	10.4	53.8	84.7	45.0	83.0
Evansville town, Natrona County	883	7.9	5.4	1.7	1.4	.9	117	11.1	11.1	3.4	20.0	80.0	—	76.2
Fort Laramie town, Goshen County	120	25.0	11.7	6.7	6.7	1.7	60	1.7	1.7	—	40.0	61.1	—	59.8
Fort Woshakie CDP, Fremont County	762	12.5	7.1	6.7	2.0	4.7	33	12.1	12.1	—	43.2	58.2	46.7	56.5
Fox Farm-College CDP, Laramie County	1 798	16.1	9.0	7.0	3.7	4.1	264	18.2	18.2	3.0	34.6	83.7	11.9	78.3
Frannie town	81	12.3	1.2	1.2	—	1.2	26	—	—	—	90.0	67.6	—	70.4
Big Horn County	75	12.0	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	100.0	68.2	—	72.0
Park County	6	16.7	16.7	16.7	—	16.7	4	—	—	—	—	60.0	—	50.0
Gillette city, Campbell County	11 312	4.5	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	682	15.7	13.2	6.3	57.4	83.4	35.8	82.7
Glendo town, Platte County	101	13.9	7.9	4.0	4.0	—	38	10.5	10.5	10.5	21.4	70.1	—	66.0
Glenrock town, Converse County	1 317	6.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	.6	178	11.2	8.4	6.7	47.0	76.8	—	75.8
Grand Encampment town, Carbon County	301	8.6	2.7	5.0	2.0	4.3	73	13.7	13.7	5.5	61.5	76.7	—	76.9
Granger town, Sweetwater County	82	11.0	6.1	2.4	2.4	—	20	20.0	20.0	—	44.4	82.2	—	80.0
Green River city, Sweetwater County	7 729	5.8	2.1	2.2	.8	2.2	635	22.4	18.6	9.4	49.6	75.8	34.5	74.6
Greybull town, Big Horn County	1 064	9.0	3.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	343	10.5	9.3	6.1	49.0	77.7	42.1	75.7
Guernsey town, Platte County	664	11.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	.3	171	15.2	14.0	6.4	39.2	77.5	18.2	74.1
Honna town, Carbon County	659	4.7	2.6	—	—	—	95	13.7	13.7	4.2	45.2	75.5	—	74.1
Hortville town, Platte County	45	13.3	8.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	17	11.8	11.8	11.8	33.3	61.5	—	60.5
Hudson town, Fremont County	200	4.5	2.5	—	—	—	82	6.1	6.1	—	22.2	77.0	—	74.5
Hulett town, Crook County	254	7.1	2.8	4.3	2.0	3.1	59	20.3	3.4	16.9	61.1	80.9	40.0	80.3
Jackson town, Teton County	3 194	7.0	2.8	1.1	.9	.8	308	15.6	15.6	5.5	54.7	84.0	24.1	82.5
Koycee town, Johnson County	183	6.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	24	12.5	4.2	12.5	63.6	82.0	—	81.8
Kemmerer city, Lincoln County	1 822	5.6	2.0	.6	.6	.5	229	9.6	8.7	5.2	59.8	79.6	18.2	78.9
Kirby town, Hot Springs County	44	9.1	4.5	13.6	9.1	13.6	16	6.3	6.3	6.3	50.0	82.5	50.0	82.5
Lo Barge town, Lincoln County														

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Last Springs town, Converse County -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
Lovell town, Big Horn County -----	1 094	10.7	6.8	2.7	2.6	1.1	366	12.3	12.3	3.8	30.8	71.3	—	68.8	—
Lusk town, Niobrara County -----	797	10.2	5.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	229	15.3	14.4	9.6	38.3	83.0	15.4	79.5	—
Lyman town, Uinta County -----	1 097	8.2	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	66	28.8	28.8	21.2	57.8	73.5	27.3	72.7	—
Monderson town, Big Horn County -----	57	10.5	5.3	10.5	5.3	5.3	5	—	—	—	—	68.6	—	64.8	—
Monville town, Niobrara County -----	53	—	—	3.8	—	3.8	24	8.3	8.3	8.3	—	75.5	—	75.5	—
Morbleton town, Sublette County -----	417	5.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	—	17	17.6	17.6	17.6	61.9	78.8	—	78.7	—
Medicine Bow town, Carbon County -----	229	11.4	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	32	9.4	9.4	9.4	53.8	81.3	—	79.6	—
Meeteetse town, Park County -----	209	6.7	4.3	5.7	3.3	5.7	77	26.0	26.0	18.2	35.7	80.5	28.6	79.2	—
Midwest town, Natrona County -----	307	3.6	2.0	1.0	.3	1.0	54	5.6	5.6	—	45.5	80.7	—	79.7	—
Mills town, Natrona County -----	1 033	13.1	9.6	4.8	3.3	2.7	152	3.3	3.3	3.3	26.7	84.2	14.7	78.8	—
Moorcraft town, Crook County -----	446	4.7	2.2	1.3	.4	.9	71	15.5	8.5	7.0	42.9	82.4	—	80.9	—
Mountain View CDP, Natrona County -----	862	12.5	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	87	—	—	—	66.7	75.1	—	74.8	—
Mountain View town, Uinta County -----	703	9.1	3.1	3.7	2.4	3.1	60	8.3	8.3	6.7	60.9	76.1	35.3	75.7	—
Newcastle city, Weston County -----	1 789	11.8	6.3	.7	.7	—	417	15.8	13.4	4.1	35.1	84.1	—	78.8	—
North Rock Springs CDP, Sweetwater County -----	1 713	10.8	3.9	5.5	3.3	3.7	74	13.5	13.5	—	48.6	81.5	33.9	79.4	—
Opal town, Lincoln County -----	65	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	61.5	—	61.5	—
Pavillion town, Fremont County -----	59	16.9	1.7	5.1	5.1	—	21	9.5	9.5	—	80.0	63.3	—	69.6	—
Pine Bluffs town, Laramie County -----	566	7.4	4.2	1.1	.7	.4	237	13.9	10.5	11.4	33.3	77.7	—	74.9	—
Pinedale town, Sublette County -----	672	6.5	1.8	1.2	.7	.4	177	11.9	9.0	6.2	68.2	80.9	—	80.7	—
Pine Haven town, Crook County -----	83	10.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	—	14	14.3	14.3	14.3	33.3	79.7	—	80.5	—
Powell city, Park County -----	3 228	6.7	3.7	.8	.8	—	771	19.1	13.9	10.0	37.5	79.0	—	76.8	—
Rafter J Ranch CDP, Teton County -----	763	6.7	.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	31	—	—	—	88.2	94.7	100.0	94.2	—
Ranchester town, Sheridan County -----	401	12.0	4.5	1.7	1.7	.5	66	6.1	6.1	3.0	58.3	84.1	28.6	82.0	—
Ranchettes CDP, Laramie County -----	2 733	5.9	2.3	1.0	.4	.6	208	7.7	7.7	2.4	54.7	78.7	—	77.6	—
Rowles city, Carbon County -----	5 336	6.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.6	823	23.5	16.9	15.3	45.2	83.3	13.0	81.8	—
Riverside town, Carbon County -----	62	11.3	3.2	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	28.6	80.0	—	74.2	—
Riverton city, Fremont County -----	5 302	10.6	3.7	3.5	1.3	2.5	1 137	15.8	11.4	9.0	52.3	79.4	31.3	77.1	—
Rock River town, Albany County -----	110	18.2	9.1	1.8	1.8	—	42	19.0	19.0	19.0	50.0	62.2	100.0	59.3	—
Rock Springs city, Sweetwater County -----	11 697	6.3	2.3	2.5	.7	2.2	1 780	21.1	16.2	12.5	53.4	81.6	38.6	80.2	—
Rolling Hills town, Converse County -----	216	8.8	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	4	—	—	—	52.6	75.6	100.0	73.2	—
Saratoga town, Carbon County -----	1 182	7.1	2.3	.8	.7	.3	207	8.7	6.3	4.3	59.5	81.4	75.0	79.9	—
Sheridan city, Sheridan County -----	8 252	9.3	3.5	2.0	.8	1.7	2 218	17.4	14.7	10.1	53.0	80.9	25.7	78.8	—
Shoshoni town, Fremont County -----	279	17.9	11.8	11.5	3.6	11.5	115	20.0	11.3	8.7	24.0	76.9	30.0	68.8	—
Sindair town, Carbon County -----	280	.7	—	2.1	—	2.1	88	2.3	—	2.3	—	82.7	—	82.1	—
Sleepy Hollow CDP, Campbell County -----	759	.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	87.6	—	87.7	—
South Greeley CDP, Laramie County -----	2 222	7.1	2.3	3.2	1.2	1.9	93	21.5	21.5	21.5	58.2	81.9	70.4	80.3	—
Sundance town, Crook County -----	659	7.9	2.3	.9	.3	.9	153	3.9	2.6	2.6	55.8	79.7	100.0	77.8	—
Superior town, Sweetwater County -----	165	13.9	9.7	9.1	5.5	7.9	11	—	—	—	26.1	76.1	—	73.1	—
Ten Sleep town, Woshokie County -----	173	14.5	6.9	.6	.6	—	85	25.9	25.9	5.9	44.0	70.9	—	67.4	—
Thayne town, Lincoln County -----	132	3.0	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	100.0	85.2	—	85.6	—
Thermopolis town, Hot Springs County -----	1 787	9.7	5.1	2.6	2.6	1.5	556	10.8	9.7	3.1	43.1	84.1	41.3	81.2	—
Torrington town, Goshen County -----	3 247	8.2	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.8	983	17.9	10.6	11.5	53.4	80.2	35.1	78.5	—
Upton town, Weston County -----	562	5.9	.9	1.2	.9	.7	111	7.2	7.2	4.5	69.7	76.9	100.0	76.3	—
Von Tossell town, Niobrara County -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
Wamsutter town, Sweetwater County -----	141	4.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	86.7	—	85.6	—
Warren AFB CDP, Laramie County -----	1 035	3.6	.9	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	54.1	63.0	—	62.7	—
Wheatland town, Platte County -----	1 811	6.7	4.5	8.6	2.3	7.2	592	18.4	17.4	9.8	28.9	82.4	11.9	80.4	—
Worland city, Woshokie County -----	3 294	5.4	4.0	6.4	1.5	5.4	853	14.0	12.1	6.4	26.3	79.5	—	77.7	—
Wright town, Campbell County -----	772	4.3	1.8	.5	.5	—	3	—	—	—	42.4	80.5	—	79.3	—
Yoder town, Goshen County -----	73	15.1	11.0	5.5	5.5	—	33	—	—	—	27.3	67.7	—	65.2	—

Census REF HA 201 1990
.A575x CPH-5-(51-52)
Census of population and
housing (1990).

Summary social, economic,

Census REF HA 201 1990
.A575x CPH-5-(51-52)
Census of population and
housing (1990).

Summary social, economic,
and housing characteristics

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY**

Washington, D.C. 20233



CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01023441 0